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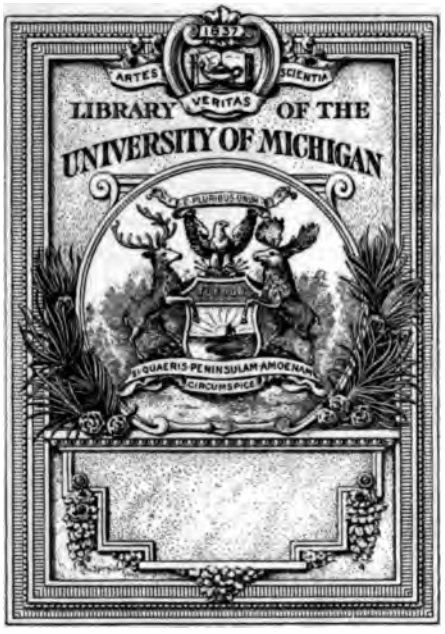
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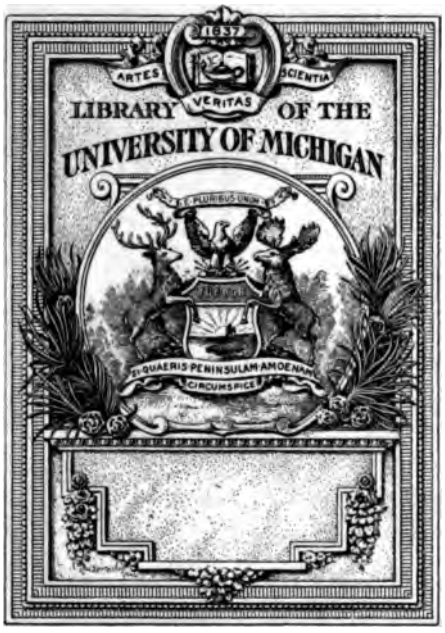
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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

VOL. I.

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1880.

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No. 1.] [*January* 15, 1880.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

Of the United Kingdom.

It has been found somewhat inconvenient that all accounts of the proceedings of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION should reach members only from America, and in the course of last year a Committee was appointed to consider the question. This Committee recommended that, while the *Library Journal* should remain the official organ of the Association, it would be advisable to circulate a Monthly Report, to include announcements with other interesting information. At the Manchester meeting in September last a specimen number of "*Monthly Notes*" was distributed. The idea was favourably received, and the following resolution was passed in consequence: "That this Association approves of a monthly or quarterly journal being established, and that the Council carry it into effect if possible."

The "Notes" will be issued on the 15th of each month, and will contain a full report of the proceedings of the meetings, together with the papers read and an abstract of the discussions thereon. It is hoped that members may at once communicate any observations they may consider likely to prove of interest to their fellow-librarians, such as library-statistics or news, notes and queries concerning library work, bibliographical memoranda, situations vacant, &c. Letters, books and catalogues for review, &c., may be addressed either to the Secretaries direct, or to the Editor, care of Messrs. TRÜBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

These "Notes" are not intended in any way to rival the *Library Journal* but only to serve as a ready means of communication among members in this country. The "Journal" has much wider scope, and English librarians owe so much already to the spirit and enterprise of its conductors that the Council trust members will think it their duty to support that valuable professional organ to the best of their power.

Members are reminded that, besides the usual meetings on the first Friday of each month, there are meetings on each third Friday, for the consideration of the special subjects of a General Catalogue

of English Literature, and Cataloguing Rules including Size Notation.

At the meeting on February 6, the following papers will be read: 1. "Some points to be considered in preparing Catalogues of Transactions and Periodicals," by Mr. J. B. BAILEY. 2. "Dr. Priestley and his relation to Proprietary Libraries," by Mr. R. HARRISON.

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE third Monthly Meeting of the third year of the Association was held at the London Institution on January 2, 1880, at 8 p.m., Mr. ROBERT HARRISON, Treasurer, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman called on one of the Secretaries to read a paper by Mr. W. E. A. AXON, on

THE FUNCTIONS OF A NATIONAL LIBRARY, IN REPLY TO MR. W. P. COURTNEY'S ARTICLE IN THE "FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW."

Mr. AXON objected to the proposal to open branch libraries in London, that it would be to supply the local needs of the metropolis at the expense of the nation, and urged the establishment of local libraries at the expense of the localities, remarking on the inconvenience that would be caused if a person who came from the country to consult a scarce work at the Museum were to find that it had been removed to Bethnal Green. If the library was to be more than it is now the library of the nation, there should be an extension of the time in which it was open, and its use might be increased by correspondence. He also noticed the improvements recently introduced, and the intended publication of a list of accessions, suggested by a memorial of the Manchester Literary Club in 1875; concluding with the remark that the British Museum is great, not because it stands in Bloomsbury, but because it is the national library of a great people.

Mr. TEDDER wished to know in what way the use of the British Museum is to be increased by correspondence, and asked whether the officials were to be pestered with correspondence on all subjects. —Mr. GARNETT said that they already had a good deal of correspondence at the British Museum, and if it were much increased it would be necessary to have a correspondence department.—Mr. OVERALL mentioned a letter that he had received, asking him to send the books by bearer, as the writer was unable to come to the library to consult them.—Mr. HARRISON on one occasion had received a letter asking if the "Adventures of Purley" was an interesting book!—Mr. WILLIAM BLADES then read his paper on

THE DEVELOPMENT OF BOOKS AND THEIR SIZE NOTATION.

Mr. BLADES said: I feel some diffidence in coming before you this evening, because you, as librarians, with a daily experience of books in their various aspects and public uses, must be much more familiar with the difficulties of cataloguing all varieties of sizes, as well as

with the actual needs of a public library, than myself. At the same time, a MAKER of books may be supposed sometimes to be more conversant with certain technical peculiarities than the custodian. There are, too, always side branches to every subject—in bibliography they are numerous—and if, by the pursuing only of one of these, you should think that I have thrown any light upon the librarian's method of working, especially in cataloguing his old books, I shall feel highly gratified. The doctrines of Development and the Survival of the Fittest have thrown floods of light upon many departments of natural history, and, I believe, may be usefully applied to the study of bibliography. The penny steam-printed volumes of to-day, although differing in all points from the vellum MSS. of the middle ages, are the lineal descendants from them, and only parted with their family likeness by degrees. It may not be a useless task just to note one or two early developments of the printed sheet, as they serve to explain apparent anomalies of signature in old books. At the time when Gutenberg was working out his typographical ideas in Mayence, the demand for books had increased so much that the manufacture of manuscripts had become an important branch of commerce, being carried on by communities of Book-makers, chiefly in Paris and Bruges. In commencing a new book the first thing was to obtain the requisite quantity of vellum from the parchementier, the sheets being of one size and thickness. The sheets were then all folded in half and put quirewise in sections of four, five, or six each, according to the size of the book. Each section was then signed at the very bottom of the first recto of each sheet before beginning to write; then, if the section had four sheets, there would be eight leaves, and the first four were signed respectively aj, aij, aiij, aiiij. The reason for signing first was to assist the manuscript writer, who used the sheets singly as he wrote, and required a plain clue to their sequence. To the binder it was simply a necessity, for he depended upon them, and them only, for the sequence of the sheets. When he had checked their proper succession and found all right, he bound the book, ploughing off the MS. signatures, which on that account are nearly always wanting in MSS. In some cases, however, these signatures may still be seen, either whole or partly cut away. The first printers were under the same necessity as the scribes, and it is interesting to note how, in the infancy of the art, they pursued the same plan, not only of cutting up their paper if they had to print a less size than folio, just as the scribe cut his vellum, but that they, too, signed every sheet in MS. at the very bottom, just as their predecessors the scribes had done. In the celebrated sale of the Perkins' Library there was an uncut copy of the "Mazarine Bible" so signed; and in the Royal Library, Windsor, is "Le Recueil des Histoires de Troye," where every sheet has a MS. signature at the very foot of the first recto. Here is a book printed about 1470, at Cologne, entitled "Eusebius de morte sancti Jeronimi," and you will see that each section is signed in manuscript, and that several have

been cut away by the binder. It was not long, however, before the printers determined to rid themselves of that trouble by adopting the easy though ugly plan of printing the signatures at the same time as the text, and placing them immediately under the bottom line. The changed position was a matter of technical convenience, as a signature standing alone at a distance from the text would be sure to break off. What I wish to impress upon you is that signatures in some shape were necessary. The notion that books were bound without signatures is a bibliographical delusion and historically erroneous. The dates given by some writers for the first use of signatures can only apply to the period when printed signatures superseded those written by hand. The scribes had (so far as I can learn) no names for the different sizes of their vellum books. Various catalogues of great libraries in the 14th and 15th centuries have come down to us, but although the MSS. are carefully described as to the character of the writing, the illuminations and bindings, yet no sizes are affixed. In some cases, however, an approach to size is made where a great "History of the World" is called "un grand livre" and a small Horæ "un petit livre." When, however, the demand for books had given a great impetus to the paper-makers, and when, just before the invention of printing, the more common books were written upon paper, then for the first time the sub-division of sheets into 4to, 8vo, or 16mo, came into use. As with vellum so with paper, the scribes cutting up the material of both to size before using it. And as with the scribes so with the early printers, who also cut up their sheets first if they printed smaller than folio. Soon, however, a development took place in the direction of cheapness, and the printers devised a plan of printing four 4to pages at a time instead of two, by making a double pull—that is, by printing two pages by the first pull, and then, without lifting the tympan, rolling the table further in and pulling the other two. This developed a form of signature which has been a trial to a good many bibliographers, who have puzzled themselves when finding a 4to volume signed on the first and third rectos only. When this occurs, which is but seldom, it is evidence that the sheets were printed whole and so arranged that, when folded, one sheet should quire within the other; thus making for a 4to, eight leaves, but with the first recto only of each sheet signed. Take two sheets and fold in 4to, and sign the first recto of each, and you obtain naturally a signature on the 1st and 3rd rectos, quite sufficient as a guide to the binder. The plan, however, most commonly adopted was to sign every recto as far as the centre of the quire, and to leave the other rectos unsigned. When, as in the infancy of the art, the printer cut up his paper, before printing, to 4to or 8vo, and then printed only two pages at a time, this was necessary; but a custom once established has great vitality, and so for a long time the same method of signing was retained, even though, the eight leaves being all part of one sheet and printed at the same time, this excess of signing was un-

necessary. Here is "The Dialogue of Comfort," printed in 1573, in 8vo, and in whole sheets, yet it is signed on the four first rectos. The Aldus family do not seem to have printed smaller than 8vo, but the Elzevirs and Plantins used 8vo and 12mo abundantly, still keeping the old fashion of signing. We may here notice another peculiarity of signature, often seen, and that is, signing the first five leaves of a quire and leaving the last three unsigned. That is, the central sheet was signed on both rectos, and this told the binder that it *was* the central sheet, and that he need not examine further. As, then, folio, 4to, 8vo, and even smaller books were signed and collated in sections of eight leaves each, it is quite evident that, however satisfactory to the binder, it cannot serve in any way as a guide to the size of the book. The tendency to print small books developed another practice which ought to be recognised and understood. We will say that it is decided to print a volume in 24mo—well, there is no reason why the whole side of the sheet should not be printed at once, so we will fold this sheet of foolscap into folio, first of all, then into three, making a 6to, then into two, and two again, making a 24mo. Now here the back is evidently too cumbersome for so small a size, and, as the paper cannot be cut in half, we must cut it into three, and then folding each third into eight we get three small quires, each of eight leaves, and each signed on the first four rectos,a favourite form in the 17th century.

[The remainder of this paper and the discussion thereon will appear in our next number.]

LIBRARY NOTES.

Corporation Library, Guildhall.—During the year 1879 this library was open on 250 days from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on 51 days from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Total, 301 days. The number of readers up to 5 p.m. was 108,495; from 5 to 9 p.m., 32,415; total, 140,910.

Ortelius' Correspondence.—Among the manuscripts belonging to the Library of the Dutch Church, now deposited in the Corporation Library, Guildhall, is a collection of the unpublished correspondence of Abraham Ortelius, the famous geographer, comprising more than 300 letters written by Ortelius himself and many eminent contemporaries. The Consistory of the Church have determined to print these letters, and have made arrangements to have them transcribed for the press.

London Institution.—Mr. Parr's ingenious card ledger, exhibited at the Manchester meeting, was put in use on the 1st of December, and has fully realized all expectations. Even in point of rapidity it is found to be distinctly superior to the written ledger, and its superiority is particularly manifest at those times of pressure when its break-down seemed possible.

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain.—A new catalogue of the library of this society (including the catalogue of the North British Branch Library) has been prepared by Mr. J. W. Knapman,

the librarian, and is now passing through the press. It is on the dictionary system, author and subject entries and cross references under one alphabet. The library contains about 7,000 volumes and pamphlets, principally on materia medica and the accessory sciences, as botany, chemistry, &c.

Society of Telegraph Engineers.—The valuable and unique library belonging to this society, and formed by the late Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S., is now in course of binding, and when finished will be opened for reference.

It will be remembered that at the meeting in September, 1878, Mr. Frost, the librarian of the society, read an interesting paper giving an account of this library and its catalogue, which not only describes the books in the library, but forms a complete bibliography of electricity and magnetism. After due consideration, it has been decided to bind the works in half-morocco and cloth, with raised bands, lettered with the author's name, title, and the words "Ronalds Library." The pamphlets will be bound in volumes, in chronological order, as far as their size will allow. The use of buckram was duly considered; but, though some catalogues are to be bound in that material as an experiment, Mr. Frost was not disposed to recommend its adoption for all books in the library. The printing of the catalogue has proceeded as far as the letter M (about 400 pages), and before distributing the type, a small edition on large paper, on one side only, will be printed for the use of librarians. The work has been much delayed, owing to the difficulty of referring to the books and pamphlets in their present condition.

Horncastle Mechanics' Institute.—The "Combined" Charging System by Cards of Mr. J. Schwartz, New York Apprentices' Library (*Lib. Jour.* v. 4, pp. 275–7), has been introduced in this library, and works very satisfactorily. The bequest of the late H. Fielding, Esq., consisting of £100, has been the means of considerably augmenting the standard reference works in the library.

Lincoln Library.—This library, which has a very good collection of local pamphlets, &c., is suffering from the usual complaint so often heard of in old-fashioned towns, viz., inaptness on the part of the Managing Committee to keep up with the times, and relying upon rules which are singularly inappropriate to the present age. A select Committee has been formed to consider the position of the library, and the best mode of increasing its popularity and usefulness.

Worcester.—Mr. Samuel Smith, of Leeds, has been appointed Librarian to the newly-established Free Library. The Corporation has purchased the building, collections, books, and pictures belonging to the Natural History Society for £2,820. These collections, with the 11,000 volumes already purchased from the old City Library, will afford the new Librarian an unusual amount of good material upon which to begin work, and the people of Worcester may be congratulated on the success attending the adoption of the Acts.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

At the end of the Journal published by the Royal Microscopical Society is now given a classified index to the current papers on microscopical science, contained in upwards of three hundred British and Foreign Scientific Journals and Transactions, with abstracts of some of the more important ones.

The Editor of the *Journal of Science* (monthly, formerly the *Quarterly Journal of Science*) announces that he has determined to incorporate with it a Subject-Index to the leading English and Foreign Scientific Journals, with a separate paging; and invites practical suggestions from those experienced in making such indexes.

The third part (E–L) of the Subject-Index to the "Catalogue général de la Librairie Française, depuis 1840, par O. Lorenz," has just been issued.

ASTRONOMY.—The prospectus has been issued of a "Bibliographie générale de l'Astronomie, ou Catalogue méthodique des Ouvrages, des Mémoires, et des Observations Astronomiques, publiés depuis l'origine de l'imprimerie jusqu'en 1880, par J. C. Houzeau, directeur, et A. Lancaster, bibliothécaire de l'Observatoire Royal de Bruxelles." The work will be published by subscription, and will consist of three volumes, devoted respectively to books, memoirs, and observations. To judge from the specimen, the books appear to be carefully described and the classification seems minute and easily followed. An idea of the extent of the undertaking may be gathered from the fact that the "Catalogue of Scientific Papers" contributes no less than 16,000 articles, and the "Repertorium Commentationum" of Reuss as many as 4,000.

CRAY-FISH.—Professor Huxley's recent work on the Cray-fish contains a classified bibliography of the books and memoirs treating the subject.

SERVETUS.—M. Ch. Dardier contributes a bibliography of the works by and connected with Servetus, in a recent translation of "Michel Servet: Portrait-caractère, par Henri Tollin, pasteur à Magdebourg." Herr Tollin has himself written altogether no less than 34 books, pamphlets, and separate articles relating to Servetus.

PSEUDONYMS.—In a letter to the *Times* of January 5th, Mr. J. Pinchbeck, C.E., explains that "Sir Eward Seaward's narrative" was only looked through by Miss Jane Porter, the reputed editor, the work having been written by her brother, Dr. Porter, of Bristol, in conjunction with a lady of their acquaintance, the widow of Colonel Booth. In the same number of the *Times*, the author of "The Little Pilgrim" is stated to be Mary Metford Thomas, who wrote the work in, or about, 1843. The Mrs. Helen Petrie, whose name is mentioned on the title of the book, has only edited and revised the work.

QUERIES.

LIBRARY LADDERS.—All library ladders I have yet seen are either dangerous or clumsy. Can any ingenious reader devise a ladder that shall be at once safe and handy? H. R. T.

SIZE NOTATION.—The word "size" to indicate the dimensions of a book also serves in English for the "format." Would not some of the misunderstandings of size notation be done away with if we adopted the word "form" in technically describing the size or arrangement of the sheets and signatures, while restricting "size" to indicate actual outside height, breadth, and thickness?

H. R. T.

BOOK TAG.—What is the best form of book tag that will answer the following conditions? 1. Adhere closely, especially under the action of friction and heat. 2. Thin in material, and yet durable in wear and tear. J. C. H.

PAROCHIAL LIBRARIES.—What has become of the Parochial Lending Library established by the Rev. H. B. Wilson, D.D., in the parishes of St. Mary Aldermary, and St. Thomas the Apostle? A catalogue was issued in 1851. SUPER OMNES.

BOOK WANTED.—Can any of your correspondents inform me if the "History and Antiquities of the Parish and Church of St. Michael, Crooked Lane, London," has ever been completed? I have three parts ending p. 240; no author nor date of publication given. SUPER OMNES.

AUTHORS WANTED.—Who was the author of "A Present for an Apprentice . . . by a late Lord Mayor of London," 8vo, London. (?) The fifth edition was published in 1747, and an earlier one, probably the first, in Nov. 1739. C. C.

Is the Christian name of Miss Marsh, authoress of the "Life of Captain Hedley Vicars," Catherine or Caroline? Catalogue authorities differ on this point. C. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LIBRARIANS AND THE PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Sir,—In his Inaugural Address at the London Conference in 1877, Mr. J. Winter Jones, then principal librarian of the British Museum, strongly urged the propriety of library committees giving to their librarians a vote in the purchase of books. Might I suggest that the Association as a body should take some means of recommending this course to committees,

I am, &c.,

January, 1880. A LIBRARIAN.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

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No. 2.] [*February* 14, 1880.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

THE Committee on Indicators will be glad to receive from librarians information on the following points respecting their use of indicators:—1. The system adopted by them. 2. Opinion as to its working. 3. General remarks.—Communications to be addressed to Mr. J. D. MULLINS, Birmingham Free Library.

At the meeting on March 5, a paper will be read, on "Librarians and ancient Parish Registers," by Mr. T. W. SHORE, of the Hartley Institution, Southampton.

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

[*Continued from page* 5.]

THE real test for size of all books before 1800 (except a very few in the last years of the 18th century) is the water-mark and the chain wires. Observe this paper-mould—an original foolscap mould with the cap and bells. You will see that the fine wires, or "laid lines," are held in place by the stout wires, called "chain wires," because they are chained down on the mould. In the centre of one half other stout wires are arranged to make the water-mark. Where these lines stand above the surrounding laid wires the paper pulp is thinner, and this thinness by its transparency makes the lines we see in all laid papers. This mould is a sample of all moulds for laid papers. Now, here notice the important fact that all paper-moulds produce a sheet which, when held with the water-mark in its natural position, has a certain number of perpendicular chain lines across the narrow part of the sheet. Fold the sheet in half, and we see at once the water-mark in the centre of one half and the chain wires running down—that is folio. Fold again, and we have the water-mark in the back, and the chain wires across the page—that is 4to. In a similar manner, 8vo gives us the water-mark at the top, and the chain wires running down. Smaller sizes are more intricate, but with a little attention can be as easily recognised. Now, for all this large class of books here is a real and true test. It is easy of application, because we have only to mark a few down lines on a sheet of common note-paper, and by folding it to any size, we see at once where the chain wires for that size must come, as well as where the water-mark will fall. The objection to this plan is the apparent

contradiction in nomenclature to which it leads. Thus, the 4to of a large sheet may stand taller than a small folio, while certain 8vos will overtop certain 4tos. This is true, but it need not, I think, lead to any confusion. In the matter of size-notation the evidences afforded by the wires of the paper-mould are *some* of the natural laws in the science of books. In this portion of bibliography we have fixed laws; the sizes of all these books are simply natural facts, and not the haphazard productions of a capricious printer, and we have no more the right than we have the power to alter them. It is because this law has not been attended to that our greatest bibliographers have made such mistakes as have driven students to despair. Here, for instance, is a true 4to book, as proved by the water-mark and chain lines—the "Aretinus de Bello Italico," by Jenson, of Venice, in 1471; and yet all the authorities call it a folio because it appears so to the eye. Even the accurate Van Praet erred in the size of a book printed by his hero, Colard Mansion, and, because the volume had been much cropped, called the "Purgatoire des Mauvais Maris" a small 4to, when the water-marks prove it to be the common folio used by that printer. This seductive, but deceptive, plan of eye-measurement has been a fruitful source of error in our catalogues. This volume, the "Effigies virorum doctorum," Antwerp, 1572, would be catalogued generally as a small 4to, but other copies of the same book are folio, and if we examine this we shall find the down chain wires and the water-mark in the middle—it should therefore be entered as small folio, much cropped. Let it be understood that our old printers used paper as large as medium or demy, like the great Gutenburg Bible, and as small as pott—a paper much in vogue in the 17th century—and we at once have a scale giving an idea of size near enough for general cataloguing. Medium and demy will give a large folio, large 4to, &c.; the posts will give without any prefix folio, 4to, and 8vo, and foolscap and pott will give small folio, small 4to, small 8vo, &c. The introduction of any arbitrary system of measurement to denote the sizes of all, including old books, would lead to dire confusion as to identity of edition, and the utmost good it would effect would be a slight saving of time by mechanically measuring instead of intelligently cataloguing. On such a plan no two catalogues would agree, though made on the same system; for we meet the same volume in all stages of bad treatment, and we should find a folio of one collection appearing as an 8vo in another. Whatever system may be adopted for the abnormal no-sized books of the modern steam press, let us hold to the natural system of notation by the paper where we can. This is permanent, however ill-treated the volume may have been. Cropping may altogether change the look of a book, but it can never eliminate those signs of size which must form the true scientific basis of all correct description.

I have but little to say about the size-notation of recent books. About 1750, Baskerville, by a modification of the paper-mould, did away with the chain wires and water-marks, making what was

styled vellum paper, because it was without any marks and well rolled. This paper, after some years, became the fashion for finely printed books, and in them we lose our old data for determining size by water-marks; but at that time, fortunately, the old-fashioned odd sizes of a previous generation had gone out of use, and there being now but one signature to a sheet and no quiring, the signatures show the size with sufficient ease. Thus, at this period, eight leaves show 8vo, twelve leaves 12mo, and so on. About 1800, the paper machine was invented, and gradually improved until paper fine enough for book-work was produced. This ushered in great confusion as to sizes, for publishers demanded paper to so many inches, irrespective of the old sizes, while printers were able to print sheets four times as large as of yore. So it has come to pass that development in the manufacture of paper, and in the accuracy and capabilities of our printing machines, has so completely changed the processes by which the modern book is made, that the technical terms which accurately defined to past generations the sizes of books have no longer any definite meaning. Papers are made by the mile and cut up to eighths of an inch, obeying no law but the caprice of the consumer, and to catalogue such papers by the fold, would compel us to call the *Athenæum*, for instance (supposing it to agree with any old size), a quad super-royal 16mo. Papers made in moulds of fixed sizes can have nothing in common with such anomalous products, and no system will ever be devised which will adapt a true notation to suit both old and new volumes. Some librarians, of weight and authority, advocate a metrical scale and the measurement of every volume. This extreme accuracy seems to me uncalled for; surely it is near enough for any reader or borrower to be told that the book he requires is a large, middling, or small 8vo. Size-notation by measurement must to a great extent render catalogues untrue outside their own library, and so long as binders form a necessary part of a librarian's staff, the size of books issued the same day will not remain constant. Even if all librarians determined henceforth never to allow any book to be ploughed, they cannot recall the past; and unless uniformity of treatment for both old and new can be arranged on some intelligible basis, the uprooting of our old nomenclature by the proposed revolution seems hardly warrantable. As modern development has landed the great majority of our modern books outside any natural law, I would respectfully suggest that the most philosophical plan will be to treat them as near as we can upon the old basis, and, whatever the true size, or rather no size of the modern book may be, to call it after that size of the old real notation to which it may be nearest.

Mr. TEDDER called attention to the confusion arising from the use of "size" to denote "format," and suggested "form."—Prof. W. S. JEVONS asked whether the system proposed would apply to modern books?—Mr. BLADES said it would, to all books on hand-made paper; with others it would seem that the only way would be to take the apparent size.—Mr. WALFORD asked whether size-nota-

tion was for library purposes only?—Mr. HARRISON said that there were two objects, one to guide to the discovery of the book on the shelf, the other as to the edition.—Mr. OVERALL thought that the best mode was to keep to the old notation, and when that failed take apparent size; a person who asks for a book seldom cares about the size of the volume.—Mr. GARNETT considered this a difficult subject, and thought it better to keep to the signatures. At the British Museum the size is of little use in finding the books. If undertaking the subject *de novo*, he would say follow signatures and give size separately. Henceforth the number of pages will be given in the British Museum catalogue.

Votes of thanks to Messrs. AXON and BLADES for their papers were carried unanimously.

FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE fourth Monthly Meeting of the third year of the Association was held at the London Institution on February 6, 1880, at 8 p.m., Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. R. HARRISON read a paper on "Dr. Priestley and his relation to Proprietary Libraries," which will be printed in full in our next number.

The CHAIRMAN then called on the Secretary to read the following paper by Mr. J. B. BAILEY, on

SOME POINTS TO BE CONSIDERED IN PREPARING CATALOGUES OF TRANSACTIONS AND PERIODICALS.

There are some points on which there seems to be no agreement among cataloguers; this is well illustrated by the fact that the three most recent catalogues of scientific transactions and periodicals are arranged on different plans. It therefore seemed desirable to bring the subject before the Association, in order to provoke a discussion which would enable the Committee on Title-entries to add some rules to those submitted to the Manchester meeting. The three catalogues referred to are :—1. Catalogue of Scientific Serials, 1633-1876, by S. H. Scudder, Cambridge, U.S., 1879, 8vo. 2. Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London, by B. R. Wheatley, London, 1879, 3 vols., 8vo; vol. 2, containing transactions of societies, journals, &c. 3. Catalogue of the Library of the Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey, by H. White and T. W. Newton, London, 1878, 8vo. Mr. Scudder's catalogue contains serial publications only; Mr. Wheatley's and Messrs. White and Newton's are general catalogues of their respective libraries, including books as well as serials. Messrs. White and Newton have arranged their serials under the two headings of "Journals" and "Transactions of Societies," alphabetically placed under J and T respectively. Mr. Wheatley divides them into "Transactions of Societies," "Journals, Magazines, Reviews," and "Reports," but puts them all together at the end of the catalogue. In this respect I think Mr. Scudder's

arrangement preferable; he draws no distinction between transactions and journals; and in using a catalogue prepared on his plan the reader has not first to consider the head under which the compiler would be most likely to enter the object of his search. This is a real difficulty, as may be proved from Messrs. White and Newton's catalogue, for there we find the Journal published by the Godeffroy Museum treated as a "Journal," and the Mittheilungen issued by the Museum at Dresden entered under "Transactions." Hospital reports would in most catalogues be found under "Transactions," but some might consider them "Journals;" Mr. Wheatley has chosen a third heading, "Reports," with a note under "Hospitals" in "Transactions," stating that they "are placed in the catalogue of reports as being more agreeable bibliographically to the wording of their title-pages." These differences make a catalogue more difficult to use than if the entries were in alphabetical order without respect to "Transactions" or "Journals." The difficulty of using the British Museum catalogue, where transactions and periodicals are put under various headings, is forcibly pointed out in an article in *Nature*, of Jan. 16, 1879, reprinted in the *Library Journal*, vol. 4, p. 161. In that article there is a complaint of the quantity of material that must be waded through to come to the transactions or proceedings of the society, and I think it would be well to obtain the opinion of the Association as to what should be entered in a catalogue of transactions under the head of each society. Should the catalogues of their libraries be entered under the head of "Transactions"? Mr. Wheatley and Messrs. White and Newton say "Yes," Mr. Scudder says "No," and I for one agree with Mr. Scudder. The proper place for the catalogue of any library seems to me to be under the name of the society in the general catalogue, with a cross-reference from "Catalogues," or *vice versa*. The plan of Messrs. Newton and White is very confusing, as the information is scattered about the volume without any system of cross-references. Again, should rules of a society, list of members, &c., be entered as "Transactions"? I would again venture to say "No," and suggest that they should be placed in the body of the catalogue. One objection to this arrangement is the inconvenience of looking in two places to find a complete list of what has been published by any society; but, in reply to this, I would ask how many people refer to a catalogue for this purpose, compared with those who wish to find the transactions, journals, or memoirs? Another objection is, that in catalogues where the transactions and journals take their place in the general alphabet it would be impossible to have two headings. To meet this difficulty, I would suggest that the transactions, journals, proceedings or memoirs, should always stand first after the name of the society. This would prevent the inconvenience spoken of by the writer in *Nature*, before referred to, who complained that in the British Museum Catalogue, "First are given the press-marks of charter, laws, bye-laws, notices of annual meetings, lists of members, and such like things, and page after page has to be turned over to get to the publications of the society. If there

are two sets of publications, such as 4to transactions and an 8vo journal, these are generally separated by some pages of other references." If more evidence is required of the inconvenience caused by this mode of cataloguing, it can be obtained in plenty from Messrs. White and Newton's catalogue. But perhaps the most curious transaction recorded by Messrs. White and Newton, is that on page 544, under the heading "London." It runs thus: "Museum Regalis Societatis; whereunto is subjoined the Comparative Anatomy of Stomachs and Guts, folio, London, 1681." And this is not, so far as I can make out, entered anywhere else in the catalogue, although the author's name, Nehemiah Grew, appears on the title-page. Another question is, what should be done with those societies which do not issue any transactions or proceedings, but publish a regular account of their meetings in some other journal? Mr. Wheatley and Mr. Scudder give, under the name of the society, a reference to the journal containing its proceedings. This is so obviously right that the point may be thought hardly worth notice; but, as Messrs. White and Newton have not done this, the practice cannot be said to be universal. In Mr. Wheatley's catalogue we are told exactly where we shall find the proceedings of the Royal Microscopical Society, and in Mr. Scudder's we can find the information by cross-references; but Messrs. White and Newton have no entry of the society, although their library has the *Quarterly Journal of Microscopical Science*, which up to 1868 contained the official report of the proceedings; so that a reader knowing that a paper had been read before the Royal Microscopical Society, and using Messrs. White and Newton's catalogue to see if he could obtain it in their library, would come to the conclusion that he was unable to do so, unless he was aware that the society had no separate proceedings; and from the number of times I have been asked for the proceedings of the Royal Microscopical Society I can say with certainty that many students are unaware of the fact, or perhaps I should say were unaware, as the society has lately started a journal of its own. Another point where I venture to think the catalogue of Messrs. White and Newton is faulty is in not giving cross-references where a periodical has changed its name; this is generally done, and I would suggest that a rule to this effect should be added to those prepared by the Committee of this Association. An instance is to be found at p. 270 of the last-mentioned catalogue, the *Annalen der Chemie*, afterwards called *Liebig's Annalen;* but there are no cross-references, and as the original title, *Annalen der Pharmacie*, was discontinued in 1839, there are very few students who would look under this head to find what for some years has been generally known as *Liebig's Annalen*. When a journal has acquired a popular name, a cross-reference should be given from that to the actual title. *The American Journal of Science and Arts* is frequently referred to as *Silliman's Journal*, but is not so entered in Messrs. White and Newton's catalogue, so that it is quite useless to a reader who does not know the exact title. There seems also to be a variety of prac-

tice as to the arrangement of the different titles that a periodical has taken. Should the entries follow on after the original title with a cross-reference from each new one; or should each new title take its place in the alphabet with a series of cross-references under the first title? There is something to be said in favour of each plan—the former shows the history of the periodical at a glance, while under the latter it has to be worked up from the cross-references; but for my own part I prefer the latter, because the last title is the one under which it is usually referred to. This is the plan adopted by Mr. Wheatley, whilst Messrs. White and Newton and Mr. Scudder follow the former rule, and anyone using the ,hree catalogues will, I think, soon come to the conclusion that Mr. Wheatley's is by far the easiest in this respect. There remains another important point. Rule 30 of the Committee on Title-entries, that "A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name, with references from any other name by which it is known, and from the name of the place where its head-quarters are established," is, I think, the best way of managing transactions, except that prefixes such as "Royal," "Königliche," &c., should be omitted; and Rule 17, that periodicals shall be entered under the first word, not an article, of their titles, cannot, in my humble opinion, be improved upon. Mr. Scudder differs from both these rules in arranging transactions and periodicals under the place of publication. In his preface he owns that this is an error as regards transactions, and says that they should be entered under the place where the society is established. But the plan recommended by the Committee seems much more convenient, because it is not always easy to find out where a society is located. Messrs. White and Newton place their transactions under the towns where they are published, with no cross-references, so that the Meteorological Society of Great Britain and Ireland appears under "Truro," and nowhere else in the catalogue. This is doubly troublesome for periodicals, because the title is hardly ever any guide to the place of printing. It may appear waste of time to discuss this, but it ought not to be passed over, because so competent a cataloguer as Mr. Scudder has arranged his catalogue in this manner and gives this reason: "The plan here adopted of entering all serial publications, independent or otherwise, under the place of publication (or location), seems far better than arranging them by the first word of the title. For societies the first plan can only be defended. For independent journals it is also better: first, to secure uniformity in the mode of entering all serial publications, and because it is often difficult to decide whether a journal is independent or not; and second, because of the time required to pass the eye over all the various 'Journaux,' 'Zeitschriften,' or 'Magazines,' to find the one sought; while in the abbreviated form in which these appear in the index of titles, this is far easier and answers every alphabetical purpose." I cannot help thinking that Mr. Scudder has exaggerated the difficulties that would have befallen users of his catalogue if the different

periodicals had been entered under their titles instead of under their place of publication. Take the case of those periodicals that would have appeared under "Journals." I have chosen this because it is an extreme case, the word being the same in English, German, and French, There are 90 periodicals in Mr. Scudder's catalogue beginning with journal, and their titles would have occupied about four printed pages; surely if these had been properly arranged in alphabetical order, there could have been no difficulty in finding any particular one. Another reason given by Mr. Scudder is that his system shows "at a glance how prolific the different book-marts have been, or how enterprising the publishers or editors in some small country town." But, interesting as this information may be, it does not seem worth while to sacrifice the utility of the catalogue for its sake; and, besides, it might have been shown in an index of towns similar to the one Mr. Scudder has appended to his catalogue. Mr. Wheatley has arranged his periodicals according to the L. A. U. K. plan, and I venture to say that any reader can get the information he is searching after, in this catalogue, without any index or guide, and with very little trouble.

Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY said that in the old catalogue of his society transactions were dispersed under Abhandlungen, Comptes Rendus, Memoirs, &c., which seemed so incongruous that he adopted the present method.—Mr. KNAPMAN stated that in his new catalogue the plan was to take the first word of the title of the society, other than an article, and put it in its alphabetical place, with cross-references under subjects and places of head-quarters, and sometimes under titles. With anonymous works and periodicals he took the first word other than an article, with cross-references to them under the subjects. Periodicals which changed their name were put under one name, thus *Liebig's Annalen* under *Annalen*, as the title of the first part in the library, with cross-references under "Liebig" and the subjects "Chemistry" and "Pharmacy." This was in accordance with Mr. Cutter's rules.—Mr. H. B. WHEATLEY said that the difference was that books are complete, but with transactions we cannot be certain, and much confusion is avoided by keeping them apart from ordinary books. Transactions should be arranged geographically and journals under names. Catalogues could hardly be considered ordinary books. As to editors, *Liebig's Annalen* had been called by his name for years, but his name had not appeared on the title-page until within a year or so. Geographical names would be best arranged alphabetically.—Mr. WELCH thought that the balance of convenience lay in arranging transactions with other books, for, having no author, the society was regarded as the author.—Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY objected to general headings as creating an alphabet within an alphabet.

Votes of thanks to Messrs. HARRISON and BAILEY for their papers were then proposed and carried unanimously.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the Meeting on Friday, April 2, a paper will be read by Mr. B. R. Wheatley, "Thoughts on Title-taking, trite, trivial, or tentative. No. 1."

The following paper by Mr. R. Harrison, Treasurer, was read at the February monthly meeting.

DR. PRIESTLEY AND HIS RELATION TO PROPRIETARY LIBRARIES.

Dr. Priestley is one among many remarkable Englishmen who have not received the full meed of fame due to their great powers and considerable achievements. Quite lately, indeed, the monument erected to his memory in Birmingham, scarce six years ago, and the illumination it received from the eloquent oration pronounced by Professor Huxley at its unveiling, has in some degree redeemed Englishmen from the disgraceful charge of neglecting one of their true worthies. If we examine with any attention the published records of Priestley's life, especially his correspondence, we shall find that he was not only a man of science, earnestly engaged in the investigation of electrical phenomena, the composition of air, the nature of oxygen, and other mysteries of the physical world, but that he was a social and religious reformer, a staunch advocate of toleration and liberty in matters both political and religious. Unfortunately for him, and as I venture to think, for his country, he became a martyr to his faith and was driven from his native land by the force of that prejudice which arose from the reactionary panic in England caused by the outbreak of the French Revolution. The outrages committed in Birmingham in July, 1791, by a Church and King mob, involved the destruction of Priestley's chapel and his dwelling-house, with all his books, manuscripts, and philosophical instruments. He bore the calamity with philosophical calmness, and was in some degree consoled by numerous tributes of sympathy from friends and admirers at home and abroad. In a letter addressed to him by Condorcet in the name of the French Academy of Sciences, he is told that "he is

not the first friend of liberty that has thus suffered; that opponents like his, arm prejudices against him when they dare not arm the laws, and that what they had done in his case was the noblest homage that tyranny dare render to probity, to talents, and to courage." Still the blow was too severe. After a short residence at Clapton, where he maintained an active correspondence with many distinguished persons, he sent his three sons to America in the autumn of 1793, and in the following spring he and his wife followed them, four years after the death of the friend he in many respects, morally and intellectually, resembled—Benjamin Franklin.

After these few words on Dr. Priestley's public life, I wish briefly to draw your attention to his equally enlightened though more private labours as a promoter and administrator of libraries. Unfortunately there is little material to be found for an account of this unobtrusive work of the philosopher. He is known to have been personally connected with three subscription or proprietary libraries—one at Warrington, established in 1760; that of Leeds, founded in 1768; and with the Old Library at Birmingham in 1779, whose centenary was celebrated two months ago. The library at Warrington was started a year before the appointment of Priestley, then 28 years old, as teacher of languages in the academy there. He became a member of the library committee, and took an active part in the administration of its affairs. Mr. Madeley, the librarian of the Warrington Museum, has kindly searched for me the minute-book of the Old Library, now attached to the Museum. He informs me that Dr. Priestley served on the Committee of the library from March, 1763, to May, 1767. Fellow-committeemen with him were the Rev. J. Saddon, rector of the academy; Dr. Barnes, rector after its removal to Manchester; and Dr. Owen, rector of the parish, and author of a translation of Juvenal and Persius. The library was founded in May, 1760, and was one of the results of the establishment in Warrington of the celebrated Dissenting Academy. The minute-book contains little interesting matter, the most remarkable thing about it being, as often happens in such matters, "the imperfection of the record." There is no copy of the rules then in force, nor list of subscribers, nor any catalogue earlier than 1784. The librarian was William Eyres, a printer of some celebrity, and a rival, in the excellence and importance of his works, of Baskerville and Foulis. The institution was called "The Warrington Circulating Library," and continued to exist independently until 1848, when it was taken over by the Corporation on the establishment of the Museum, and is still carried on as a department of the same. "One of our MS. treasures," writes Mr. Madeley, "is a volume of Dr. Priestley's letters (1791–1802), an account of which appeared in the Memoirs of the Lancashire and Cheshire Historic Society, Vol. VII., 1855. Characteristic extracts are impossible; the lists of books ordered contain nothing remarkable, and are evidently incomplete. There is no mention of Priestley's name, except in the list of the committee."

The second Proprietary Library that Dr. Priestley was connected with was at Leeds, whither he went in 1767 to be minister of Mill Hill Chapel. Here he remained six years, "very happy," he writes, "with a liberal, friendly, and harmonious congregation." While here a proposal was made to him to accompany Captain Cook in his second voyage to the South Seas—a proposal he was willing to accept, until informed by Mr. Banks that some clergymen in the Board of Longitude objected to him on account of his religious principles. The Leeds Proprietary Library was formed in 1768, and Dr. Priestley was an active promoter and a member of its first committee. I will only add here with regard to the Leeds Library, that it contains among its many valuable printed books eight volumes of MS. connected with the history and genealogy of Yorkshire and Lancashire, in the handwriting of Thomas Wilson, F.S.A., which were presented by his son.

In 1772 Priestley was tempted, by an offer made through his friend Dr. Price, to accept the office of librarian to the Earl of Shelburne, afterwards Marquis of Lansdowne, with whom he remained seven years. A letter he wrote from Leeds to Dr. Price in August, 1772, explains the position he took in this, to him, novel position of librarian. "On Saturday last, Lord Shelburne, as you gave me reason to expect, called upon me, and he explained and enforced his proposal in such a manner that I own I am much disposed to comply with it. He said he never thought of settling upon me less than £200 per annum for life, and would do as much more as you and myself should think reasonable. So we agreed on the sum mentioned in your letter, £250. Besides, I am to have a house adjoining to his own in town, and another very near his seat in the country." The terms formally agreed upon were, that Priestley should receive £250 per annum, a house to live in, and a certainty for life in case of the decease of Lord Shelburne, or of their separation during his life. On May 16th, 1772, he preached his farewell sermon at Mill Hill Chapel, and in June was established at Calne. "In this situation," he writes in his Memoirs, "I continued seven years, spending the summer with my family at Calne, and a great part of the winter in his lordship's house in London. My office was nominally that of librarian, but I had little employment as such besides arranging his books, taking a catalogue of them and of his manuscripts, which were numerous, and making an index to his collection of private papers. In fact I was with him as a friend." He was allowed every facility for carrying on his literary and scientific pursuits, and Lord Shelburne paid £40 a year towards the expenses he incurred in his experiments. This lasted till 1780, when Mr. William Petty, a son of Lord Shelburne, whose education Dr. Priestley superintended, died, and some time after, when Dr. Priestley incurred popular odium by the publication of his "Disquisitions relative to Matter and Spirit," he began to think that he observed evident marks of dissatisfaction on the part of Lord Shelburne, who finally intimated to Dr. Price that he wished to give his friend an establishment in Ireland. "This," says he,

"gave me an opportunity of acquainting him that if he chose to dissolve the connexion, it should be on the terms expressed in the writings which we mutually signed when it was formed, in consequence of which I should be entitled to an annuity of £150 and then I would provide for myself, and to this he readily acceded. He told Dr. Price that he wished our separation to be amicable and I assured him that nothing should be wanting on my part to make it truly so. When I left him I asked him whether he had any fault to find with my conduct and he said *none*. His lordship's enemies have insinuated that he was not punctual in the payment of my annuity; but the contrary is true."

On leaving Lord Shelburne in 1780, Priestley went to reside near Birmingham and was soon invited to minister to a congregation of Unitarians in that town. A subscription library, on a very small scale, had been established there in the previous year, and Dr. Priestley was promptly invited to become a member of the committee of management. How small was the beginning of this now important library may be gathered from the statement authentically made, that "originally one box held all the books." For some years a single room sufficed for books and subscribers, and twenty years elapsed before the old part of the present library in Union Street was built in 1799, the necessary funds being raised by a tontine. The new portion of the building was erected in 1845 to accommodate the largely increased number both of books and proprietors. Of the original nineteen subscribers all were dissenters but one. Gradually, however, Churchmen joined the society, and helped to make it a success. The scheme was based on broad principles, to supply readers with books which few private persons could afford to buy. "The progress of the library," says Mr. Timmins in his excellent monograph on the centenary of the Birmingham Library, "seems at first to have been slow, and its history obscure, but on the arrival of Dr. Priestley at Birmingham its real prosperity commenced. His experience of a similar library at Leeds, and his characteristic energy and enthusiasm, were given to the young institution. He not only wrote the various advertisements which appeared, but he drew up a code of laws on the principle adopted at Leeds, and the best testimony to their merit is that they have been substantially unchanged for a hundred years." The subscribers rapidly increased, each paying an entrance fee of one guinea, and an annual subscription of six shillings. The smallness of the subscription is the only possible explanation of the paltriness of the librarian's salary—ten pounds a year! This stinginess Dr. Priestley, after the generous treatment he received at Bowood, though but nominally as a librarian, ought not to have permitted. In one of the advertisements alluded to above Priestley's largeness of view comes out strikingly. After stating that the library is formed on the plan of one first established at Liverpool, and which had been adopted at Manchester, Leeds, and many other considerable towns in the kingdom, he adds: "The books are never to be sold or distributed; and from the nature of the institution the

library must increase till it contains all the most valuable publications in the English language; and from the easy terms of admission it will be a treasure of knowledge both to the present and succeeding ages. . . . This institution can never answer the purpose of any party, civil or religious, but, on the contrary, may be expected to promote a spirit of liberality and friendship among all classes of men without distinction." Poor man! his hopes were not altogether realised when twelve years later a Birmingham mob destroyed his house and property. Let us hope that among those who hounded on the rioters, or those who, according to Mackintosh, "uttered language against him at which Laud would have shuddered and Sacheverel blushed," were to be found no members of the Birmingham Old Library. The Library committee, indeed, had not altogether escaped internal dissensions. A paper war of some bitterness arose in 1785 on the question of admitting works of controversy. Priestley was against the proposal, even to the exclusion of his own work on the Corruptions of Christianity, until the funds should be ample enough to provide all sides of any question. The battle raged for nearly three years, and in 1787 it was agreed to admit controversial books. Priestley withdrew from the committee in 1790, but continued to subscribe till he was driven, three years later, out of the town. At this time the library contained between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes. In 1793 also occurred a secession of several dissatisfied members, who formed a New Library which maintained a separate existence till 1860, when it was re-amalgamated with the Old. From that time to the present the progress of the Old Birmingham Library, though sometimes chequered, has been, upon the whole, very prosperous. The one small box that in 1779 held all the books, has expanded into a large substantial building of two or three stories, one of which is a commodious reading-room, while the others are filled with books numbering from 40,000 to 50,000 volumes. The small band of 19 subscribers in 1779 is now represented by 1450 members. Books to the value of £400 or £500 are purchased annually, and our fellow member, Mr. C. E. Scarse, the present librarian, has a large field for the exercise of his talent and energy which he does not fail to cultivate.

It will be gratifying to our readers to know that the Cathedral Library at Chichester has (since the death of Canon Ashwell) been placed under the care of the Rev. Chancellor Parish, a member of this Association.

MARCH MONTHLY MEETING.

The fifth Monthly Meeting of the third year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, March 5, 1880, at 8 p.m., Mr. W. H. Overall in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and

confirmed, the Chairman called on Mr. T. W. SHORE to read his paper on

LIBRARIANS AND ANCIENT PARISH REGISTERS.

Mr. SHORE said: Parish Registers are such extremely valuable books that the question of their safe custody is one to which this Association cannot be indifferent. Mr. Burn, in his "History of Parish Registers in England," has given much valuable information, Mr. Seton, of H.M. General Register House, Edinburgh, has drawn attention to the subject in the January number of the *Antiquary*, and an article and correspondence on the same subject have lately appeared in the *Standard*. The present system of registration in England and Wales, under which a copy of the entry of each birth, marriage, and death, by the local registrars, is transmitted to the General Register Office at Somerset House, came into operation on the 1st July, 1837, and although the Acts and Ordinances under which Parish Registers were established, ordered that transcripts should be forwarded to the Bishop of the diocese to be handed down to posterity as part of the diocesan records, yet it is notorious that this duty was very often neglected. For example, Mr. Burn informs us that in that part of the diocese of Winton which comprises the county of Surrey there were, from 1597 to 1800, about 142 old parish churches, and there are only 20 duplicate registers for all these parishes between the above dates. The safe custody of the registers previous to 1837 is therefore a matter of very great importance, and the necessity of making some change can only be judged by those who have in various places inspected these records. In the majority of cases the parish church is not a fit place for the custody through several centuries of a valuable series of books. Even at the present day, when the key of the chest in which the registers are preserved is usually kept by the incumbent instead of the parish clerk, it is probable that in a majority of cases, damp, dust, and general neglect are only too surely accomplishing the work of destruction. The opposition of the clergy to the transfer of these registers to the custody of the Registrar General in 1837 when the registers of the Nonconformists were so transferred, formed a part of their general opposition to the Registration Acts, and we have in consequence a much less perfect set of registers in England and Wales than would otherwise have been the case. If some effort is not made by antiquaries, genealogists, associations such as this, and all who are interested in the preservation of precious books, it may safely be affirmed that as time goes on many of these registers will gradually disappear. Let the visitor at the country parsonage who doubts this, request his host to allow him to examine the oldest volumes of the register, and he will come to the opinion that Somerset House is a much more suitable place for these books than the church or the parsonage house. The Library Association of the United Kingdom may very well join in the attempt to stay this natural destruction of parish registers, and I would suggest that a general

resolution or recommendation on the subject should be proposed, and, if carried, sent to the various newspapers for publication. A correspondent of the *Standard*, of January 12, 1880, gives an instance of care for ancient parochial registers which is worthy of all publicity: it is that of the Vicar of Leigh, in Lancashire, who has for some time been publishing the ancient registers of that parish in his monthly parochial magazine. This plan affords an excellent opportunity of doing some really good work in connection with these ancient records to the incumbents of all except the most populous parishes, and with respect to these, I think the Library Association, while raising its voice on this question, may do something towards making known the existence of the Harleian Society, which has been established for the publication of unedited manuscripts relating to genealogy, &c., and which has already published the registers of several large city parishes and is now engaged upon others.

In the course of the ensuing discussion, Mr. SHORE exhibited a folio book of 230 pages containing the accounts of the Guild of the Holy Ghost, near Basingstoke, from 1557 to 1654, which he had brought to light at the Hartley Institution.—Mr. C. WALFORD said that the parish register is a record of local history, and in many places the only one. The particulars preserved in them are often very interesting. For example, on the occasion of any great calamities, as fires or storms, a petition used to be made to the king, who issued a brief which was sent to each parish, and accounts of these, and of the collections made upon them, are entered in the parish register. As to the book of accounts, he remarked that at the dissolution of the guilds, though many of their records were destroyed, probably many others were put away to prevent inquiry as to property, and are still in existence in remote places.—Mr. OVERALL said that the subject was one of considerable importance, and worthy of the support of the Association. There had been some efforts made a few years since to have the registers deposited in some central place, but this did not meet with the sympathy of the custodians, who feared the loss of some fees. If there could be a well-defined plan settled by which every Public Library throughout the United Kingdom should become the depository of the registers of the district, it would meet with favour, and the legislature might be persuaded to pass some general measure to carry it into effect. A general index of names, too, would be a great desideratum. In many City parishes these interesting archives are most perfect. The registers of the parish of St. Matthew, Friday Street, commence in 1538, the year in which Lord Cromwell ordered that a register should be kept in every parish. The registers of St. Mary Aldermanbury; St. Mildred's, Poultry; All Hallows', Bread Street; Christ Church, and several others, begin in 1538; those of St. James', Garlick Hithe, are earlier—1535.—Mr. WELCH said that many London parish and ward books had been deposited in the Corporation Library; among them were the records of the Pie Powder Court of

Bartholomew Fair, the Court Book of St. Martin-le-Grand, the Vestry Books of St. Mildred Poultry and other parishes.

Some critical and explanatory remarks on Mr. Bailey's Paper on Catalogues of Transactions and Periodicals (*see* pp. 12–16), by Mr. T. W. Newton, joint-compiler of the catalogue of the Library of the Museum of Practical Geology; together with a reply by Mr. Bailey, were read by the Secretary.

ANSWERS TO QUERIES.

Size Notation.—H. R. T. suggests that the word "size" should be restricted to indicating height, breadth, and thickness. But would it not be clearer to discontinue the use of this ambiguous word altogether, substituting "dimension," or "dimensions" in one of its meanings, and "form" in the other?—Jot.

Library Ladder.—Mr. J. G. Arnold, of 38, King William Street, is the maker of a handy folding ladder which seems to combine compactness with strength. The rails are of oak, and when the ladder is closed they shut into a groove in one of the sides. The price is 12*s.* 6*d.* for a length of seven feet.—C. W.

Book Tag.—Both in Ripon Minster Library, and in the University Library, Durham, I have made great use of Clements' Gum Tickets, manufactured by Clements and Newling, 96, Wood Street, London, chiefly, I believe, for drapers. What I use are plain, circular, and serrated at the edges, of three or four different sizes, the largest being about the size of a shilling. They very rarely fail to stick permanently, and in the case of books very much used I have known them wear out rather than come off.—J. T. F.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Catalogue of the Library at Chatsworth. [Compiled by Sir James P. Lacaita.] London, printed at the Chiswick Press, 1879. Four vols., 4to.

Drawn up with great skill and care. The Duke of Devonshire has privately printed 250 copies of this sumptuous catalogue on small, and 50 copies on large paper.

Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society of London. [Compiled by B. R. Wheatley.] London, printed for the Society, 1879. Three vols., 8vo.

The catalogue of a well-selected special library of over 31,000 volumes. The third volume consists entirely of an elaborate index of subjects, forming a useful manual of medical and surgical bibliography.

List of Carthusians, 1800–1879. Edited by the Rev. Chancellor W. D. Parish. Lewes, Farncombe and Co., 1879. 8vo.

A valuable accession to the department of modern English biography. This volume possesses special interest for the librarian from the fact that the compiler has appended a brief printed "author and subject" slip which can be detached for insertion in catalogues.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

No. 4.] [*April* 15, 1880.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the Meeting on Friday, May 7, a paper will be read by Mr. Henry Wilson, Assistant Librarian, British Museum: "Remarks on Facsimile Reproduction."

APRIL MONTHLY MEETING.

The sixth Monthly Meeting of the third year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, April 2, 1880, at 8 p.m., Professor W. S. Jevons in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman called on Mr. B. R. Wheatley to read his paper entitled

Thoughts on Title-taking, trite, trivial, or tentative.—No. 1.

Mr. Wheatley said: The taking of a title appears a very simple work, and some have spoken of it as a mere copying of words within the capacity of everyone. There can be no objection to the copying of an entire title-page for a special bibliography, but the experience of all who have had to do much cataloguing must lead them to avoid the servile repetition of the wording of a title. There is so much introduced for the sake of appearance or for advertisement, so much that we feel can be of no use to the enquirer, that it seems like being imposed upon, to be tied to the necessity of following literally so much useless verbiage; and it becomes a question whether, even in bibliographical works on rare books, it may not be carried to excess, and whether the complete copying of a title-page is not really an unnecessary and fanciful style of work, for which there is no adequate motive. Is not a catalogue of the nature described in the old clever and amusing anagram of the word, "Got as a clue"? and may not the catalogue title, in some, though of course in a very different degree, bear the same relation to its title-page as an index or title-page does to the book? and may it not therefore bear to that title-page some little proportion of the indicial character? Any of the usual plans of dots, lines, &c., to represent elisions, omissions, &c., can be adopted, but a book must not be considered as badly or improperly catalogued because such and such words have been omitted. The

cultivation of our own judgment in making such omissions will be a more useful object for the employment of our critical faculties. A long list of titles illustrating this point might be made. I have made a copy of one of them as an illustration:—"Speculum Polytechnum Mathematicum novum, | tribus visionibus illustre | quarum extat | Una Funda- | mentalis Aliquot | Numerorum Danielis et Apo- | calypseos naturæ et proprie- | tatis Consignatio | Altera, usus Hactenus | incognitus Instrumenti Da- | nielis Speccelii, ad altitudinum, profun- | ditatum, longitudinum, latitudinumque dimen- | siones, nec non Planimetricas delineationes | accommodatio | Postrema brevis ac luculenta se- | xies Acuminati Proportionum Cir- | cini quibus fructuose iste adhibeatur | enarratio | In omnium Mathesin Adamantium | Emolumentum | prius Germanicè æditum | Authore | Joanne Faulhabero Arithmetico | et Logista Ulmensi ingeniosissimo | Posterius vero ne tanto aliæ na- | tiones defraudentur bono, Latinè conversum | per | Joannem Remmelinum, Ph. et Med. | Doctorem | Impressum Ulmæ, typis Joannis | Mederi | MDCXII." The following entry of the title is such as perhaps would answer all the necessary requirements of an ordinary catalogue:—"Faulhaber (Johannes). Speculum Polytechnum Mathematicum novum tribus visionibus, una: Numerorum Danielis et Apocalypseos naturæ consignatio; altera: usus Instrumenti Danielis Speccelii, ad altitudinum etc. dimensiones accommodatio; postrema: sexies Acuminati Proportionum Circini enarratio; prius Germanicè, Latinè conversum per Joannem Remmelinum. 4to. Ulmæ, 1612." The process usually taking place in a library when a book is required does not necessitate the full display of the wording of a title-page; it is the book itself which is wanted, and the shortened form serves this purpose, while the reading of an elaborate title-page can be obtained from the book itself when found. In choosing our omissions, we ought to make a special point of leaving out all that is a mere expansion of words previously used, while we must enter with care all such phrases as show in what the work is otherwise special or peculiar. There are a certain set of phrases which are frequently met with in old books, such as "Whereunto is added a new and very complete treatise on," "To which is annexed a very particular and instructive account of," "The whole illustrated with elegant sculptures after the life," "With a treatise very profitable and necessary for every man, newly and carefully corrected and amended, and also somewhat enlarged in certain places, on." Most of such pleonastic phrases might be replaced by the preposition "with," in brackets if preferred. One is sometimes inclined to omit short first words, or such as are redundant or unnecessary to the sense, and also Latin words or phrases at the head of titles of English works, which are simply translations of the English words following them; but I have sometimes had reason to doubt the propriety of the omission, from finding that these words have become in the course of time a portion of the familiar quotation of the book, and, therefore, if they are not inserted, doubts may arise as to identity of edition. This refers to

Latin sentences as well as to single words, among the latter of which may be mentioned such works as: Hodges' Loimologia, or Account of the Plague; Deane's Spadacrene Anglica; Crooke's Microcosmographia, &c. Among causes of error in transcription of titles, one sometimes occurs in which the author's name is placed in a position and type totally subsidiary to that of the translator, in order apparently to flatter the vanity of the latter by throwing the name of the author into the greatest possible shade obtainable by small type, while the translator's name appears in letters which, compared with the author's, are like those of the starring actor in theatrical placards. On the bindings of these books and in rapidly compiled catalogues, the translator's name is invariably adopted as that of the author. I may mention an example: "G. L. Bayle's Researches on Pulmonary Phthisis, translated by William Barrow. Liverpool, 1815." At first sight the work is invariably supposed to be Barrow's, the name of Bayle being in small old English type, intentionally so printed. In another work the same object is differently achieved. The book is a translation of Davaine's work on Human Entozoa. In the title Davaine's name does not occur, but the pseudo-author acknowledges a partial indebtedness to him in the preface. The work is really an abridged translation of Davaine's treatise, by Abbotts Smith, though ostensibly a work by the latter. I once met with another simple but singular cause of error in title-taking. It was a small 4to volume in Latin, which at first sight I catalogued as by Herman Conringius. The work was "Twelve Books on the Chief Controversies in the Art of Surgery," an "opera posthuma, nunc primum edita." I was puzzled, however, on turning over the title, to find the dedication signed by the posthumous author, and further, that in the running heading it was stated to be the work of Thomas Fienus. Turning back to the title to endeavour to decipher the mystery, I soon found that the title-page, which was an engraved one, had a square opening in the centre for the reception of the printed title, but not made sufficiently large for the purpose, and the name of Thomas Fienus had been printed into a dark portion of the engraving, and was thus almost entirely obscured to casual observation. While referring to engraved title-pages, I would add that where a work has two title-pages, one printed and the other engraved, the former should always be taken in preference to the pictured form, as the latter frequently has errors in spelling, either of the author's name or of other important words. Indeed, the engravers appear always to have worked independently of the corrector of the press, and to have had a peculiar idiosyncrasy for variety in their spellings.

Difficulties sometimes occur in the use of the article in French names, leading, when an author has also written in Latin with a Latinized name, to the separation of his works, as: Du Moulin and Molinæus, Descartes and Cartesius, Le Roy and Regius, Le Clerc and Clericus, Joan. de Monteregio and Regiomontanus, and many others. The rule (to be again mentioned subsequently) as to the first of two French names in apposition being the one to be

adopted in alphabetical arrangement, and also applicable to the case where the second name is joined to the first by the preposition "de," has to be sometimes broken when familiar or professional parlance has rendered the second name so common and prevailing as to be the only possible one for use. I need not now refer to the hackneyed case of Voltaire, but I may add a few other illustrations of the point, in those of R. J. Croissant de *Garengeot*, Guill. Manquest de *La Motte*, H. M. Ducrotay de *Blainville*, &c. The above use of names is easily explicable by the universal instinct to shorten all names brought into constant use, the name which rests last upon the ear soon becoming that adopted for usual parlance by the tongue.

The letter O in names of authors is sometimes a trouble from its usual connexion with the ablative case, and we have to be careful when we come upon such names in titles, as "a Philippo Montalto," "authore Julio Millo," &c., that we do not turn the surnames into *us*, but give them their right nominatives in *o*, as Philippus Montalto, and Julius Millo, which will be found by reference to dedication or preface to be the right forms of their names.

There is a famous little work by Nicolas Stenson on the Muscles and Glands, in which the genitive case of the name becomes the cause of trouble. On the title the wording is "Nicolai Stenonis de Musculis et Glandulis Observationum specimen," and you naturally write on your title slip, "Steno (Nicolaus)," as it is generally catalogued; but on turning to the preface you find it is signed Nicolaus Stenonis. I met it once somewhere in the form of Nicolaus Stenonis fil., which probably explains the matter, and is connected with the fact that in the vernacular the name is Nicolas Stenson.

When any antique or doubtful form of spelling occurs in a modern work, it is as well in copying it *literatim* to add the word [*sic*] in brackets, as you will find the compositor will otherwise not unfrequently correct your supposed error into the most recent and customary form. When the names of two authors occur as partners in a work, we should not, I think, place the Christian name of the second in parenthesis after the surname, as is often done. The object of the parenthesis being merely to show that the Christian name is removed to the second place for the alphabetical arrangement of the surname, but is to be read first, there can be no reason for repeating the operation with the second name. Honorary titles should not on the same principle be included in the parenthesis, as Brown (John, D.D.), as it gives the reading John D.D. Brown. It seems preferable always to write Brown (John) D.D.

With regard to Christian names, many authors invariably sign with initials, and as it is important for the identification of authors, the Christian name must be sought for in a Biographical Dictionary; but where an author has three or four Christian names, and they are given in full in his work, it will generally suffice to give the first in full, and the rest in initials. I refer to such names as Dietrich Wilhelm Heinrich Busch. In objection to the rule for

putting works under the last initial letter of a concealed name, I may mention one instance out of many. In Errard's work on Geometry, published in 1620, we have "reveue par D. H. P. E. M.," which are the initials of "D. Henriom, Professeur ès Mathematiques." Other letters which occur frequently before names create doubts as to their standing for Christian names or not, such as M., F., P., R., D., &c., which often mean only Monsieur, Frater, Pater, Reverendus, or Dominus. You cannot always be guided by the importance given to names by old printers in their use of small or large type; appearance, totally irrespective of meaning or real importance, seeming to be the controlling guide of the arrangement; take as an instance a work by Ferrarius: IOH. BAPTISTÆ | Ferrarii Senensis | FLORA.||.

We want to keep up a casual acquaintance with the Latinized names of towns, for frequently of three names it is excessively difficult to say whether they consist of two Christian names and a surname, or of a Christian name, a surname, and a patronymic, or agnomen from place of birth or residence. Catalogues often contain errors on this point. A careful reference to the characters of the type in which the name is given at the commencement or end of the preface will sometimes relieve our doubts on the subject. Another class of difficult names is when the surname has the appearance of a Christian name, as P. F. Thomas Longueville, which is often erroneously catalogued under Longueville.

It is a great error to invent new works by entering separately portions of title-pages; such tractates should be entered only as part of the general title in which they are found, with cross references from the several names of the authors.

Lines at the commencement of titles should be confined to replacing the repetition of the same author's name. When the same name occurs with different Christian names it should be repeated, as there is a risk, if the lines are continued, of the whole appearing to the eye as the works of the first author named. The repetition of the surname to every work of an author is equally objectionable, as it destroys the possibility of seeing at a glance the extent of each author's works.

With regard to *place of publication* in our titles, no *ibids* should be allowed to works published at the same place except when they are the works of the same author. *Ibids* continued down a page including works of different authors may lead at a future time, when some cutting-up and re-sorting of the catalogue takes place, to an infinity of error as to place of publication.

On the subject of dates, I may mention some varieties which prove difficulties to cataloguers. There is a master-key, which will unlock the mystery of the greater number of them, and this is the simple and common one that all lesser numbers placed before larger ones, or inserted between parts of them, are to be deducted from the larger. In illustration I may mention that I have seen the dates 1609 in the form of MDCVIV, 1599 as MDIC, viz., one less than 1600; and 1698 as MIIDCC, or two from 1700. In an old work, "Mare Liberum," date 1609, there is an uncommon use of I in

place of a C, as CIↃ.IↃI.IX.; 1499 appears as MCDXCIX (the 100 being subtracted from the 500), and the same date may be seen as MID. (one from 1500); 1585 appears as CIↃIↃXXCV., the twenty being deducted from the 1600, and 1599 as MDIC. On a different plan from the above I have seen M.VIC.XXI. for 1621. I need hardly add how frequently a tall I at the end of names and dates stands for two ii, as MDLI. for 1552, and ROSTOCHI for Rostochii.

From the subjects of place and date I must return to notice two other difficulties in regard to Christian names. They are, first, their entire omission in many French works, and secondly, their being confounded with surnames in English. There is a constant trouble arising from this omission of Christian names in French works—it is as if the author was considered to be too well known to require such distinctive initials, and, as in many instances this omission can be supplied by a reference to a Biographical Dictionary, their non-use seems to be caused by a national idiosyncrasy opposed to them. In a Medical Directory of the day, out of about 1,800 names of Doctors of Medicine in Paris, only 300 have had their initials prefixed, and this only where there was a necessity for distinguishing between two or more of the same name; and in the French Dictionaries of Medicine still in progress, and in their earlier editions, in the enumeration of contributors a large number have no initial Christian name prefixed. This peculiarity soon strikes the librarian as more particularly occurring in works published since the commencement of the present century, and as among the authors there are a large number who must have been born during the wild and stormy days of the first French Revolutionary period, when the Church was for a time dethroned and its priests scattered abroad, one feels inclined to ask whether a short time did not then occur when no Christian names were given at baptism, and no rationalistic prænomens supplied their place; infants having only sobriquets, nicknames, or terms of affection given them, which could never assume the position of a genuine name given at a public solemnity; and would be likely to be dropped by the one would-be celebrity of his family, when he left his provincial home to enter the Parisian world, in which he was to be known as the sole representative of his family name. Years ago, while thinking over this question, I came across a passage in Victor Hugo's "Les Misérables," Chap. XXVII., which appeared to favour the supposition; it runs thus: "She called herself Fantine, and why Fantine? She was never known by any other name. At the period of her birth the Directory was still in existence. She had no family name as she had no family, and no Christian name as the Church was abolished." May we not consider this a partial cause of the deficiency of Christian names, and one which has had a collateral influence in causing the with-holding of the use of them in cases where nevertheless the Biographical Dictionary testifies to their existence?

On the second subject, of double names, there is a distinct opposition in the rules to be followed in English and French title-taking. In French the *first* of two surnames in apposition without the

intervening preposition *de*, whether hyphened or not, is almost invariably the name to be adopted for alphabetical arrangement, as Boileau-Despréaux, Choiseul Gouffier, Duplessis Mornay, Pigault Lebrun, Rapin Thoyras, Barthélemy St. Hilaire, Geoffroy St. Hilaire, &c., and a strong collateral proof of this rule is that the French, who, more than any other race, are accustomed to consider their own systems applicable to all other countries as well, in the Indexes to the "Comptes Rendus," and "Mémoires" of their Academy, and in other works, invariably take for the alphabet the first of two English names, such as Marshall Hall, Rymer Jones, Burdon Sanderson, &c., which will be found respectively placed under Marshall, Rymer, and Burdon.

In regard to English double names, the first is generally what I must take the liberty of calling for distinction a "sur-Christian name," and thus the second of two apparent surnames is the one to be used for arrangement in the alphabet, and this rule forms one of those which have been lately adopted, for the sake of obtaining uniformity in the indexes of books, by the Index Society, and is one of the rules recommended by the committee of our Association.

It is a singular thing, that contemporaneously with this apparent settlement of the question, there has been a growing inclination to hyphen these two English names, and so to compel the use of the first as the alphabet one.

I do not wish to discuss instances where other names have been assumed on coming into property left with that proviso; the laws of the land will settle that question; but I will describe in detail an imaginary case illustrating the circumstances to which I allude:—

A child has two Christian names given at its baptism, the second of which is the surname of a friend of the family. Take any name you please as that of our family, say "White," the child becoming William Cullen White. In the course of years he becomes a well-known poet, physician, statesman, or what not; he becomes known as Cullen White, gives this additional Christian name in common to all his children, and they carry it on into another generation, the family becoming generally known and spoken of as the Cullen Whites, and they wish to be so known. But the ancestor poet or statesman was known as a White, and our ancestral librarian catalogued his works under White, and we have continued the process. Why cannot his family be known as the Cullen Whites, as Kirke White and Blanco White are known under White, without our having to arrange their name under Cullen?

Names of this double character among the Smiths, Browns, Joneses, &c., are positively legion, and have hitherto been allowed to follow the English rule given above, in peace; but if this hyphening is to be encouraged, and these two names are hereafter required to be alphabetized under the first or second of them at the caprice of the possessor, "confusion worse confounded" will arise in our catalogues; for the matter is fast growing, and printers' compositors are beginning of their own accord to follow in the track marked out, and in their uncertainty are hyphening double names without the slightest authority for so doing.

The object is patent: the desire to add a sounding prænomen to the simplicity of the original surname; but this has hitherto been considered as achieved without this hyphening, and I think, if the alteration be allowed to exist in Court Guides, Directories, and Professional Lists, we should if possible make a stand, and not let it invade the more systematic entries of our catalogues, but keep to the rule of placing them, as has been customary in English, under the second name, with cross-references in such peculiar cases as seem to require them.

Discussion.—Mr. Nicholson, referring to surnames, mentioned the well-known Robert-Houdin, whose true name was Jean Eugène Robert, Houdin being an assumed addition. In Orrinsmith, originally Orrin Smith, the alteration has gone a step further, and the two names have now become one.—Mr. Walford, speaking as a literary worker, said that booksellers often abridged titles so that a book could not be recognised.—Prof. Jevons said that he had met with all these difficulties, and found some of them almost insurmountable. Titles must sometimes be abridged, but we must be careful to avoid inventing new books, and should indicate variations without inserting any words, because the probability is that they will afterwards be copied as part of the title by someone else. Such names as the Abbé Condillac, or Mr. Locke, present little difficulty, but with obscure authors trouble arises. As to M. as indicating either Monsieur or a Christian name, we can do nothing but refer to dictionaries.—Mr. Overall remarked that the title often gave no clue to the subject of the book, and additions became necessary.—Prof. Jevons said that there were two kinds of catalogues, one a record, the other a finding list.—Mr. Walford mentioned a catalogue of hereditary English titles since the Conquest, issued by the Index Society; a most perfect book of its kind, and very useful to cataloguers.—Mr. Brace exhibited a title slip in which the date 1468 was given as "terseno in anno terdeni iubilei."—Mr. Wheatley, in reply to a remark respecting changes of name, said that he could not help thinking that the son's name should not be separated from his father's, because he chose to add a prefix.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Wheatley for his paper was then carried unanimously.

It was proposed by Mr. T. W. Shore, and seconded by Mr. C. Walford: "That this Association do use its influence, through any means open to it, in promoting the formation of a library of ancient parish registers, or transcripts of the same (previous to 1837) under the care of the Registrar General." After some discussion, the consideration of the resolution was adjourned until the next meeting.

In last number, page 18, line 28, *for* Saddon *read* Seddon; line 30, *for* Dr. Owen *read* Rev. E. Owen; line 47, after extracts *insert* "from the minute book."

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

MAY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE seventh Monthly Meeting of the third year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, May 7, 1880, at 8 p.m., Mr. W. H. OVERALL in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman called on Mr. HENRY WILSON to read his paper entitled

REMARKS ON FACSIMILE REPRODUCTION.

Mr. WILSON said: Modern Science has placed so many ways of multiplying copies at our disposal, that within the last few years a vast number of reproductions of objects of artistic and historical interest have been made; often without sufficient discrimination in the selection of the subject, or the process employed. It therefore concerns librarians and other custodians of rare and valuable objects of interest, not only that they should be able to choose wisely the objects to be copied, but also to judge what processes of reproduction will best suit those objects. Works of art of acknowledged excellence are rare and costly; but precisely also because of their incontestable merit, a knowledge of them should be diffused by means of worthy copies. Every selection of art-work reproduced, will contribute its share in the elevation or debasement of future art and culture. Engravings, etchings, and chalk and pencil drawings of old masters, can now be reproduced with wonderful fidelity, and multiplied with such facility and comparative cheapness that a wise choice of the originals to be copied becomes all the more necessary. In the selection of archæological subjects for reproduction, the exercise of judgment is no less desirable. Among these, inscriptions and palæographical monuments will occupy an important place, and copies of these will not only serve in spreading a knowledge of the science, but will atone in some degree for the poverty of our provincial libraries and museums in manuscripts—a poverty which is far greater in England than on the Continent. Facsimiles of such subjects prove a great help to the student, and at the same time save the unique originals from wear and tear. Good facsimiles of autographs, too,

are valuable for reference. Facsimiles from a few pages of the earliest incunabula may also be of interest, as showing the mechanical difficulties that the first printers had to overcome, and the progress of their art. But the reproduction of entire printed books in facsimile seems to me a very questionable benefit. To read a classic in its editio princeps may be like drinking old wine, a luxury for which those who are able may be willing to pay. But the attempt to obtain it spuriously by reprinting whole volumes in an unfamiliar type, and often very imperfectly as a facsimile, is generally a failure. Such work as this is a sacrifice of time, talent, and industry which should be far better expended. It seems reasonable to expect that the best facsimiles are to be obtained by the employment of technical means most nearly allied to those used in the production of each original. Hand-work, perhaps, still excels any other method in copying originals executed by other hands, but the cost of such work is often prohibitive, nor can copies be multiplied in this way to any considerable extent. Here are some facsimiles executed by hand. No mechanical process could render the general effect, and even the detail of the originals, nearly so well. This is especially true where painting of any sort is to be copied.

Before the present century, nearly all archæological illustrations were given by copperplate printing, at first rough and often very inaccurate, the workman seeming not yet fully master of his tools and materials; however, they are permanent—a merit which we must deny the photographic illustrations of but a few years ago. But the copperplate was not long in asserting its capabilities in the hands of the best artists, and is still used, though expensive. I know of no better monochromatic reproductions of mediæval illuminated ornament than some of the plates in Dibdin's "Decameron." The engraving alone of a small tail-piece, he tells us in one of his notes, cost £50, and that was before 1817. The late Mr. H. Shaw commended the elasticity of wood as favourable to reproducing ancient illuminated ornament by xylography. His "Art of Illumination" certainly confirms this opinion by some fine examples, engraved with all the delicacy which might be expected from the feminine hands which executed them. Even to some extent they succeeded in rendering by "tints" the colour of the originals. However, such work as this is not only costly and time-taking, but it is often scarcely to be had at all, and the archæologist may too often find himself in the hands of careless, hurried, or unskilful workmen, whose productions will but travesty antiquity. Even the most expensive work lags far behind photography in literal accuracy, as will be easily seen for instance on comparing a plate from Astle, or the "Paléographie Universelle" with the original. Valuable as is the labour of the earlier archæologists, it would have had greater weight had they been able to command the numerous reproducing processes which rival each other at the present day, and the history of which is largely that of lithography and photography.—Mr. WILSON then gave a brief account of the

origin, progress, and principles of chemical printing or lithography, illustrating his remarks by a series of lithographs showing successive improvements, commencing with a proof from a stone which had belonged to Senefelder, the inventor of the art, and adding that in recent years zinc has been found to possess the properties of the lithographic stone, with the advantage of occupying less space, being more portable, and less fragile. The anastatic transfer process, and the mode of making drawings on lithographic transfer paper, were then explained, and examples shown of facsimiles and other drawings done by this useful process, which requires no reversal of the design, and demands little more than a sharp eye and a steady hand, with care not to use any more ink than just necessary.

Mr. WILSON next gave an account of the important steps in early photography, illustrating the subject with proofs made by the early and imperfect processes, and then continued:—Fox Talbot found that paper covered with silver chloride darkened in the daylight, and consequently could be impressed with the picture of flat and partly translucent objects superposed. Herschel found that hyposulphite of soda dissolved the unaltered chloride which had been protected by the opaque parts of the object, but not the darkened silver chloride, and consequently that the pictures might be fixed: this simple plan is still used to obtain a few copies of sketches or plans, etc. This is the ordinary silver print without the "toning," an operation by which minute particles of gold are precipitated from solution upon the image, and give it the rich purple tone with which we are familiar, together with greater permanency. The permanency of such prints is, however, much contested, prints only ten years old being often faint or yellow like the example shown. Silver has great affinity for sulphur, and traces of this substance are apt to remain from the hyposulphite, and are sure always to prove fatal if not entirely eliminated by careful washing of the prints. In 1830, Daguerre introduced iodide of silver. Bromide of silver was found to be even more sensitive, especially to green and some other colours. The adoption of these haloid salts of silver, together with the treatment of the plate, after exposure in the camera-obscura, with gallic acid, or sulphate of iron, was an immense advance. The last-named substances have the property of determining a change in the portions of the silver salt which have been predisposed to that change, by exposure to light, thus evoking into visibility the previously latent image. Nièpce de St. Victor substituted glass for paper, retaining the silver salt in a thin coating of albumen. Instead of albumen, Archer adopted collodion, an adhesive, limpid, and very volatile solution of cotton, which, poured out over glass, rapidly dries, leaving a fine transparent substratum for the image. This image is of course negative; the strongest lights producing the greatest effect, the light and shade of the model are exactly reversed. "Candida de nigris et de candentibus atra." The negative serves as a matrix from which copies can be multiplied by exposing paper under it to the light.

The collodion film is nowadays often removed from the glass, and mounted on gelatine. You see how light and pliant this example is; not only is it not brittle like a glass plate, but the gelatine is so thin, that prints can be made from either side without perceptible loss of sharpness, and thus reversed pictures needed for transfer to stone, metal, or wood can be easily obtained.

Let me here mention two other processes which rather belong to photography than photo-mechanical multiplication. Among the numerous substances sensible to light, one of the most important is potassic bichromate. Added to gelatine, and exposed to daylight, it converts the gelatine into a kind of insoluble leather, while the unexposed portions remain as before, soluble in warm water. This was discovered by Talbot, in 1852. Poitevin mixed finely ground pigments with the sensitized gelatine, and coated paper with the mixture; the result, after exposure and development in warm water, was an image in the insoluble pigment, greatly superior to the silver print. Boaun, of Dornach in Alsace, made large numbers of facsimiles of manuscripts in this carbon-photography, so called because the pigment first used was finely subdivided carbon.

Here also let me introduce to your notice a new mode of photography not yet so well known as it deserves. It is called the platinotype, and was invented by Mr. Willis, who found that suboxalate of iron in a hot solution of potassic oxalate precipitated metallic platinum from salts of that metal; it had long been known that oxalate of iron was reduced to the suboxalate by light.

Here are some pale yellow prints on paper, which has been coated with iron oxalate and a salt of platinum. The pictures are so faint as to be hardly visible; the brownish grey parts are those where the light has reduced the light from the ferric to the ferrous salt. I draw a print over this hot solution of potassic oxalate, and you see the picture comes out in full, vigorous black tones. The platinum is precipitated upon the parts where the light has acted. This newest photographic improvement is one of the most easy, rapid, and permanent processes. The tone suits engravings. It is, however, very often the case that the contrasts in the negative lack the vigour of those in the original; this is especially the case when the models are in black and white, and are without half tones (or uniform tints not produced by lines or dots), and are so near the camera that the light reflected from them is sensibly diminished. In these cases, strengthening of the image is resorted to—that is, rendering the *lights* more opaque to chemical rays. This may be done by treating the negative with various solutions, so as to colour the lights black or scarlet, or by thickening them with a further addition of silver, which readily precipitates upon them from solution. The same can be effected as recently proposed with lead solutions. This plan of heaping up metallic deposit is, however, not free from the danger of lateral extension, and consequent encroachment upon the transparent contours of the image, so as even to entirely choke up the finer lines. Still it may be done with care, and it is the basis of one of the finest processes of

mechanical reproduction. Scamoni, the heliographer of the Russian Government, succeeded in obtaining directly on the negative, a relief almost equal to the depth of the incised lines in a copper-plate engraving, and then took electrotypes from such negatives. These electrotypes served as copperplates for printing from. The process has been much used for the production of bank-notes, reductions of maps, &c. Its value as a mode of art reproduction is of the highest, as you may judge by these beautiful specimens, for which I am indebted to the kindness of the Typographic Etching Company, who do not hesitate to display their own productions by the side of them. Here is a reproduction of a Rembrandt etching executed by this Company. I am glad to be able to shew you a facsimile of this sort by an English house, which may fairly vie with the better known productions of Paris firms, of which specimens are also on the table. In considering Scamoni's plan of obtaining electrotypes directly from the negative, we have come by a sort of natural transition from photography proper to the photo-mechanical processes, that is processes in which the printing is not chemical as in photography, but where the block or plate from which impressions are taken is obtained by photography.—Mr. WILSON then gave a description of some of the modes of photographic etching, illustrating his remarks by plates and proofs, and continued:—It is often difficult to tell whether these proofs were produced by electrotype or by etching, and there is naturally a tendency on the part of inventors and workers of successful processes to keep the details of their operations secret, as patents of this sort are peculiarly hard to protect.

In 1854, Pretsch, an Austrian, obtained plates by exposing a film of bichromated gelatine beneath a negative, such as the chromo-gelatine film you have seen, and developed in hot water which dissolves the unaffected gelatine, and leaves what has been acted on by light through the transparent parts of the picture remaining in relief; this is dusted with graphite, and an electrotype procured from it, which serves as the printing-plate.

Here is a fine volume of facsimiles of departmental archives, published by the Ministry of the Interior, in connection with the International Exhibition, 1878: they are by Dujardin's *héliogravure*. You are almost ready to pick up some of these charters and fold them in the well-worn creases. Here also is a large map by the same house, and some facsimiles of more artistic subjects. Writing of Dujardin's reproductions of Boucher's drawings and etchings, the Marquis de Chenevières says in the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*, *Janvier*, 1880: "Ce sont les seules que nous regardons avec confiance, les seules qui puissent faire apprécier les qualités et les défauts du maître."

Numerous and excellent as are the different ways of printing from metal plates with the ink contained in the incised portions, they have not the advantage of wood-engraving, where the blocks are in high relief, and can be printed with ordinary letterpress. It has accordingly been sought to imitate wood-engraving by pro-

ducing blocks in high relief. As in stereotyping from engraved wood blocks, gypsum casts are taken—not, indeed, from an engraved block, but from the gelatine image. The unaltered parts which the light has not reached are not dissolved in warm water, but the impression is immersed in cold water. The yellow chromate is dissolved out, and the unaltered parts swell, the parts rendered insoluble by light remaining depressed. Considerable relief thus results, from which gypsum casts can be made, and from these again casts in type metal, wax, sulphur, or other subtances, can be obtained, or electrotypes, from which to print as wood blocks with the letterpress. Gillot, of Paris, has carried this relief-printing to great perfection, as you will see from these specimens; and on account of the great convenience of printing in the typographic press, and by any printer, its use is gaining ground. Here is a block and its impression. The process is useful in reducing copies to a smaller size. Here is another block of Mr. Dallas's; it shows that where there are large blank spaces, clearing with a scorper is necessary to obtain sufficient depth, or the ink would be caught and transferred to paper, as in this proof, pulled before this scraping. Here is a block by the Typographic Etching Company, for typographic printing, and its print. Such blocks are sometimes electrotypes from etched zinc. Such reproductions are good substitutes for wood in many cases. Mr. Dallas has recently applied the anastatic process in this way: a tracing or drawing, made as for a lithograph, can be turned into a metal relief for typographic printing. This would be an inexpensive and easy plan, for instance, for reproducing the facsimiles of signatures given in picture catalogues, &c.

In the processes hitherto mentioned, there has been no attempt to give homogeneous half-tones. The image consists of black and white, half-tones being got by numbers of fine lines or points near each other. But in 1865, Mr. Woodbury, in England, invented a way of doing this. A gelatine relief, when dry, is so strong and hard as to impart an impression on lead under great pressure. This lead is used as the printing-plate. The ink is not fat, but gelatinous and semi-transparent; and as its thickness varies with the depth of the depressions on the metal plate, the gradation of tint is almost as perfect as in a photograph. It is a suitable process for illustrating books where great numbers of copies are required; very perfect imitations of photographs are obtained by it, which have the merit of being in permanent pigment. The glossy surface, partly a result of the nature of the ink, is popular, but scarcely artistic. Here are some recent examples where this gloss is reduced to a minimum. I have known an instance, but only one, of the ink peeling off the paper, from an impression made when the process was younger.

Here is a reprodnction of Goupil's from an oil painting: it seems printed like a copperplate. Some say that the impression is made upon the plate in a way analogous to that of the Woodbury-type lead plate. But M. Rousselon, the manager of the technical

department, is sagaciously retentive about all such secrets. Here are also some specimens of a half-tone process by Dallas, intended for the typographic press, but it may be doubted whether such blocks will ever prove successful in the hands of the ordinary printer.

Here is another process giving half-tone very successfully; it has lately come into extensive use. Poitevin found that if an exposed film of bichromate and gelatine, such as the one you have seen, is damped with a sponge, and then gently rolled with a printer's inking roller, the printer's ink adheres only to the parts where the light has rendered the gelatine insoluble. Here, then, is a simple way of multiplying impressions mechanically, as long as the bichromate film holds good; by inking the image, and then pressing on it paper to which in turn the ink is transferred. This process is known as Albert-type, from Albert of Munich, who was the first to bring it up to practical efficiency. It is also known as the autotype, mechanical, or collotype process, and also as *Licht-druck*. The facsimiles of the Palæographical Society are produced in this way from original negatives by Mr. Prætorius, to whose kindness I am indebted for these and many of the examples before you. As you will easily understand, instead of taking these *Licht-druck* impressions upon paper, stone or zinc may be substituted, and thus the photographic image transferred to stone—that is photo-lithography; but half-tones are very unsatisfactory on zinc or stone. Such impressions are also printed on woodblocks for engraving. Reproductions in different colours are either very costly or very unsatisfactory. We may point to the reproductions of the Arundel Society, the facsimiles of ancient French MSS. undertaken by Comte Bastard, the pages of the "Paléographie Universelle," and some recent reproductions of water-colour drawings. Chromo-lithography, or chromo-lithography seconded by hand, is the all but universal process for such productions. The processes we have passed in review have nearly all been closely connected with photography, and to colours photography is not kind. Here is a "photo-chromo-lithographic" facsimile by Mr. Prætorius, in which the area and position of the respective colours have been obtained from photographic negatives. Something analogous to this has been done in pigment photography by Ducos, du Hauron, and M. Cros, by combining separate prints of different colours, but the results have been pronounced hard and unnatural, and are little known beyond photographic circles. A plan which has succeeded better is to superpose a pigment or *Licht-druck* picture upon colours previously printed by chromo-lithography.

In spite of occasional announcements by enthusiasts or charlatans, the question of photography in natural colours seems to be not much further advanced than it was years ago. Nièpce obtained coloured images on subchloride of silver, so did Becquerel, Zenker, Chastaing, and others. Abney obtained coloured images of the solar spectrum, and expressed confidence that a fixative for such pictures would be found. Eder, in his recent contribution to the subject, scarcely encourages such a conclusion.

There is another important matter which should not be omitted, namely, the regulations under which photography of rare, often fragile and easily injured, objects should be allowed. They should of course be such as to combine the least handling of the objects with the most worthy copies of them. In some museums, and in the Louvre sculpture galleries, only dry-plate photographs are allowed to the general photographer—at least, this was so until lately. At the Bibliothèque Nationale very great restriction, if not total prohibition, was placed upon the photography of MSS. some time ago. In any case, supervision by officials should be exercised over all kinds of photography. Copying requires the most motionless floor. It is a good plan to photograph books, &c., on a horizontal stand, as they require in this position less fixing and therefore less handling, and are also better lighted. This may be done by placing a very fine silver mirror at an angle of 45° to the axis of the lens. This of course gives unreversed negatives, which, however, may easily be reversed in different ways.

In conclusion, the processes of mechanical reproduction and multiplication have reached such excellence that it is worth considering whether they may not be more widely used than at present in popularising really artistic works and counteracting the influence of the numerous coarse chromo-lithographs which tended to the debasement and not the elevation of the public taste.

Discussion.—Mr. Overall exhibited a copy of Aggas's map of London, executed in facsimile by Mr. E. J. Francis, and a History of the Charters of the Leathersellers' Company, with facsimiles of the charters by the same hand.—In reply to questions, Mr. Wilson said, with regard to *Photogravure*, that he did not think that Dujardin's copies were from the glass itself. Dujardin took care to obtain good copies of the engravings and reproduced them very exactly, even to the burr. As to wood blocks, water injures the fibre of the wood; therefore, some use ether or alcohol. One of the commonest methods is an Albert-type transferred to the wood. Illustrated charters such as those produced by Mr. Overall, might now be reproduced, as to the text, by photography, and the coloured portions by hand. For colours, hand-work had a charm not attainable by mechanical processes.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Wilson for his interesting paper, and the valuable specimens exhibited by him, was then carried unanimously.

Mr. Overall produced some specimens of morocco cloth for binding, which had been sent to him by Mr. Archibald Winterbottom, and some conversation on binding ensued.

Two new members were proposed, and will be balloted for at the next meeting.

The further consideration of the resolution as to Parish Registers was adjourned to next meeting.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

AT the Meeting on Friday, July 2, a paper will be read by Mr. W. E. A. AXON (Manchester), entitled "The Poetry of the Bibliomania."

MEMBERS are begged to attend the Committee Meetings held on the third Friday of each month, as the Annual Meeting is now approaching. Among the matters to be discussed by the Committee on Title Entries at the next meeting (June 18) will be the subject of cross-references.

JUNE MONTHLY MEETING.

THE eighth Monthly Meeting of the third year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, June 4, 1880, at 8 p.m., Professor W. S. JEVONS in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Messrs. C. H. WADE, Jun., and C. A. V. CONYBEARE were elected members, having been duly proposed at the May Monthly Meeting. The Chairman then called on Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD to read his paper entitled:

BOOKS I HAVE SEEN; BOOKS I HAVE NOT SEEN; BOOKS I SHOULD LIKE TO SEE; BOOKS I NEVER EXPECT TO SEE.

Mr. WALFORD said: Some few years since, when establishing a system of boxes for literary gatherings, I allotted one to "Books, curious and rare," and in a moment of pedantic reverie, scribbled inside its lid the words which constitute the title of the present paper. From time to time I deposited in it memoranda of books and tracts, to a very large extent clippings from second-hand book catalogues. I had never made any examination of the contents of this box, and probably should not have done so for a long period, but from the fact of receiving an invitation to read a paper. In my perplexity for a subject ready to hand, I turned to the said box, and propose to lay before you some of its contents—poor as I fear they will be found.

It will be a foregone conclusion that a collection of odds and ends thus gathered together, mainly because they admitted of no more scientific arrangement, constitute a species of literary scavenging from which little can be hoped. Pressed with professional engagements, I must make the best of the task before me, claiming all requisite indulgence.

I need hardly say here that the clippings from catalogues were only preserved as indications of the existence of the publications to which they are supposed to relate. They were never designed to be regarded as conclusive, but they constitute very fair *prima facie* evidence upon which to found further enquiry. In the absence of anything even approaching to a general catalogue of English literature, these miscellaneous records occasionally throw light where otherwise all had been darkness. In this sense I speak with thankfulness of them. If I were to say that misprints, unscientific abridgments of titles, and slips as to authorship, were never found in these catalogues, I fear I should not secure absolute credence. I will, therefore, make no assertion of the kind. I might accomplish the task before me by the construction of four several lists, corresponding with the divisions of my title, from the contents of the box; but such a mode of proceeding would be defective in many respects, more particularly as regards the books I have seen, for of these my memory, rather than my box, contains the record. There is yet another difficulty. The scene is changing all the time; every book or tract which falls into the category of those I have seen, lessens in some degree the lists of each of the other classes; and here, perhaps, I ought to state, by way of avoiding confusion, that I only speak here after the manner of a special collector in certain walks of literature, and a lover of odds and ends in general. To apply any such fancied classification as that now assumed to books in general would be out of the question, the more so that I have seen nearly all the great libraries of Europe and America. In many of the more important libraries the out-of-the-way things do not seem to exist; they have probably been accounted as trash, and made away with accordingly; or if they do exist, they are not brought into the catalogues. I will illustrate more in detail my meaning about the transition from class to class by the following narration, the main incidents of which are of very recent occurrence.

The first book set up in type at the printing-office of the illustrious Benjamin Franklin, in Philadelphia, is one with a very remarkable history. Its title was as follows: "Ways and Means for the Inhabitants of Delaware to become Rich: Wherein the several growths and products of these Countries are demonstrated to be a sufficient Fund for a flourishing Trade. Humbly submitted to the Legislative Authority of three Colonies. . . . Printed and sold by S. Keimer, in Philadelphia, MDCCXXV." I was anxious to see this book, or more properly speaking, tract of 65 pages, mainly for the reason that it contained a reference to a proposed scheme of marine insurance which I thought might have borne

some fruit: as probably it did. I found that the author of this tract was Francis Rawle. With this fact before me, I searched Watt, but found not a word, the same with Allibone, and this was the more remarkable, in that this latter work was itself published in Philadelphia, and there is a good deal about the Rawle family, descendants of the one wanted. I tried the British Museum, and in the Catalogue there, I found its title, but that was all: the tract itself was not to be met with. I consoled myself with the thought that in a few months I should be in the United States, and a visit to Philadelphia would of course accomplish all I wished. I searched the libraries there, but the result was disappointing; finally in the Loganian Library I found it, *i.e.*, the entry in the catalogue: the tract itself could not be found. It was known indeed to be in the building, and was believed to be the only copy extant. My disappointment was great, but as there seemed to be no help for it, I made the best of my bad luck, and (mentally at least) consigned this tract to the box, to take its place in the list of those I never expected to see! In this last proceeding I was premature. Quite a history has since been developed concerning this tract, as the correspondence I now proceed to read will show. [Mr. WALFORD then read his correspondence with Mr. William Brooke Rawle, of Philadelphia, concerning this book, which was found in the autumn of 1878, and privately reprinted: and continued].—I now place upon the table an elegant reprint of the tract which deserves attention, if for no other reason than that of exhibiting an act of generous regard on the part of a descendant of the original author. I trust that many other rare books and tracts may yet share a like practical resurrection. It is a feature of our age to love revivals of the past.

1. *Books I have seen.*—First I will instance a few in my own possession: "Two Godlie and profitable Sermons earnestly enveying against the Sins of this Land in generall, and in particular against the Sins of this City of London. Preached in the City of London by Thomas Hopkins, minister at Yeardley, in the Countie of Worcester." [Then, by way of indicating the drift of the contents, several texts are given in the title-page.] ". . . . At London, imprinted by Felix Kyngeston, and are to be sold under Saint Peter's Church in Cornehill, 1615." This publication created a great deal of attention at the time, perhaps more particularly in the light of the plague visitations then prevalent. "London's Deliverance Predicted: In a short Discourse, shewing the causes of Plagues in general, and the probable time (God not contradicting the course of second causes) when this present Pest may abate, etc. By John Gadbury. London, 1665." "A True and Faithful Account of the several Informations exhibited to the Honorable Committee appointed by the Parliament to Inquire into the late dreadful Burning of the City of London. Together with other Information touching the Insolency of Popish Priests and Jesuites; and the Increase of Popery, brought to the Honorable Committee appointed by the Parliament for that purpose. Printed in the year

1667." Pepys in his Diary, under date Sept. 14, 1667, says, "Here I saw a printed account of the examination taken touching the burning of the City of London, shewing the plot of the Papists therein; which it seems hath been ordered to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman in Westminster Palace." This is a copy which survived. "Usury at Six per cent., examined and found unjustly charged by Sir Tho. Culpepper, and F. C. with many crimes and oppressions, whereof 'tis altogether innocent. Wherein is shewed the necessity of retrenching our Luxury, and vain consumption of Foreign Commodities, imported by English Money; also the reducing the Wages of Servants, Labourers, and Workmen of all sorts, which raiseth the value of our manufactures 15 or 20 per cent. dearer than our neighbours do afford them, by reason of their cheaper wayes; wherein is likewise hinted some of the many mischiefs that will ensue upon retrenching Usury; humbly presented to the High Court of Parliament now sitting. By Thomas Manley, Gent. London, printed by Thomas Ratcliffe and Thomas Daniel, and are to be sold by Ambrose Isted, at the Golden Anchor, over against St. Dunstan's Church, in Fleet Street, MDCLXIX."

This tract, I have reason to believe, accomplished a good deal in the way of diverting the current of anti-usury legislation, and hence of advancing our commercial prosperity. The mere titles of the large number of tracts for and against usury would constitute a very curious collection.

"An Alarm to Europe: By a late prodigious Comet, seen Nov. and Dec. 1680. With a predictive Discourse, Together with some preceding and some succeding Causes of its sad Effects to the East and North Eastern parts of the World, namely England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Spain, Holland, Germany, Italy, and many other places. By John Hill, Physitian and Astrologer." Then a diagram on title-page "the form of the Comet with its Blaze or Stream as it was seen Dec. the 24th, anno 1680. In the evening. London, printed by H. Brugie for William Thackery, at the Angel in Duck Lane." [1680.]

"The Sinner's Thundering Warning-piece. Being an Account of the great Damage done by the late Dreadful Thunder and Lightning, on the 16th of July last, both in City and Country; particularly at Tatnum-court, Islington, and several other places in and about the City of London, by beating down Chimnies, part 9 Houses, striking some dead, and others speechless, in a sad and deplorable manner; as also how one Mr. Woollar, of Ipswich in Suffolk, and six of his passengers was struck dead in his Wherry the same day by the Lightning, and many others dangerously scorch'd and burnt. The truth of which will be attested any day of the week by Ipswich Hoy-men at Bear-key near Billingsgate, or at the Pewter Platter in Bullingbrook's-rents, near Spittle Yard. To which is added a Sermon preach'd at Mr. Woollar's Funeral on the said occasion at St. Margaret's Church in Ipswich, by Mr. Wm. Elemy, Minister of the said Parish, his text being

Psalm 77. 17, 18, &c. Licensed according to order. London, printed by H. Hills, in Blackfryars, near the water-side."

I place these books on the table for inspection, and proceed to enumerate some others that I have seen, but which I cannot now turn to for making any more detailed reference. Mr. WALFORD then read a number of titles of curious and rare books, among which were, "Harington (Sir John), An Apologie, 1, Or Rather a Retractation; 2, Or Rather a Recantation; 3, Or Rather a Recapitulation; 4, Or Rather a Replication; 5, Or Rather an Examination; 6, Or Rather an Accusation; 7, Or Rather an Explication; 8, Or Rather an Exhortation; 9, Or Rather a Consideration; 10, Or Rather a Confirmation; 11, Or Rather all of them; 12, Or Rather none of them. 1596." "Stirry (Thos.) Rot among the Bishops, or a Terrible Tempest in the See of Canterbury set forth in Lively Emblems to please the Judicious Reader, 1640"; a satire against Archbishop Laud. "A certain Relation of a Hog-faced Gentlewoman, called Mistris Tannakin Skinker, who was born at Whirkham on the Rhyne. . . . . 1640." "March of the Lion, or the Conclusion of the War between Dunce and the Dunces. . . . . containing the progress of the Golden Savage from the Bedford Coffee House in search of new quarters. 1752."

2. *Books I have not seen*:—Among the books enumerated by Mr. WALFORD were, "Joyfull Newes out of the newe founde world, wherein is declared the rare and singular virtues of diverse and sundrie Herbes, Trees, Oyles, Plantes and Stones, by Doctor Monardus of Sevill, Englished by Jhon Frampton, 1577." "Plattes (Gabriel), A Discovery of Subterraneall Treasure, viz., of all Manner of Mines and Minerals, from the Gold to the Coale, Art of Melting, Refining and Assaying of them, etc., 1639." "Griffin (Lewis), The Doctrine of the Asse, an account of their Principles and Practice, in whose behalf the complaint was written, that it may serve for advice to others; whereunto is added, . . . Balaam's Reply and the Author's Reply, 1661." "A Dialogue concerning Decency . . . 1751."

3. *Books I should like to see*:—Among the books mentioned by Mr. WALFORD were, "Avenar (Dr. John, Professor at Witeberge [*sic.*]), The Enemie of Securitie, or a Daily Exercise of Godlie Meditations, for the Profit of all Persons of Anie State or Calling, translated by Thomas Rogers, 1583." A Purge for Pluralites, shewing the Unlawfulnesse of Men to have Two Livings: or the Downe-fall of Double Benefices; being in the Clymactericall and fatall yeare of the proud Prelates, but the year of Jubilee to all poor hunger-pinch'd Schollers, 1642." "Bland (J.), Essay in Praise of Woman, a Looking-glass for Ladies to see their Perfections in. . . . Edinburgh, 1767." "Cupid and Hymen, or a Voyage to Isle of Love and Matrimony, containing a diverting Account of their Inhabitants, with the Bachelor's Estimate of Expenses, and the Married Man's Answer to it, by John Single, of Gray's Inn, 1742."

4. *Books I never expect to see*:—Regarding these books I will be

vain enough or sanguine enough to hope that they may constitute a constantly decreasing number. Accident rather than design seems to help one respecting them: they turn up unexpectedly in the most unlikely places. While the number thus seems to be steadily decreasing, it is in fact rather rapidly increasing, in the sense that while we know nothing of the actual existence of a book, we are necessarily indifferent about seeing it; but, from the moment that we do get to know that it was once a veritable fact, we are put upon our mettle, and we do not readily abandon hope. One's literary acquaintance here come in of great service—not to beg or to borrow, but to cast about for us. We constitute them into a corps of skirmishers, to search for, verify, and, perchance, produce to our vision that which without them we should at least have a lessened chance of seeing. I have the good fortune to possess several such friends; they fall within the category of Burton's Book-hunter—they are mighty book-hunters. I name one as a sample—Mr. Samuel Timmins. In the trade they are legion. But, notwithstanding the aid of such friends, I own to a misgiving if I shall ever see the following, or any considerable proportion of them:—"Churcheyarde (Thos.), The Miserie of Flaunders, Calamitie of Fraunce, Misfortune of Portugall, Unquietness of Ireland, Troubles of Scotland, and the blessed state of England. 1579." "Fraunce (Abraham), The Lawyer's Logike, exemplifying the Præcepts of Logike by the Practise of the Common Lawe. 1588." "The Counter-Scuffle, whereunto is added the Counter-Rat, written by R. S. 1670." "The Miraculous Power of Clothes, and Dignity of the Taylors, being an Essay on the words 'Clothes make men.' Translated from the German. Philadelphia, Mentz, MDCCLXXII."—Mr. WALFORD then exhibited a number of curious titles from booksellers' catalogues, and concluded as follows:—The foregoing falls very far short of what I had intended my paper to be, or perchance of what it might have been, if time and freedom from my tormentor (gout) had permitted. I trust it may prove sufficient as a text upon which to found a discussion anent special collections, of tracts more particularly. I had intended myself to found upon it some remarks upon the peculiarities of title-pages at different periods of our book history. This must, however, be preserved for another occasion, when time shall have permitted a more complete examination of the subject.

DISCUSSION.—Referring to the reprinted tract, Mr. WILSON said that a great many books of the kind were published in this country during the settlement of the American colonies, and that probably this work had appeared in England under a slightly different title. —Mr. WALFORD said that the entry in the Museum catalogue is of this book with the imprint, Philadelphia.—Prof. JEVONS then, in reference to title pages, said that there was a general character about contemporary titles, so that it was possible to get within fifty years of the publication of the work, from the style of the title-page.

—Dr. SELIGMANN said that in Germany, attention was paid to the character of the type and paper of undated works.—Mr. WILSON observed that there were some reprints in the last century which were difficult to distinguish, especially when the paper had been much exposed.—Mr. GARNETT mentioned a work by Bernardino Ochino in the British Museum Library, which was in such good condition, that it would appear to be much later than its true date. Books likely to get their possessors into trouble would be better taken care of.—Mr. STEVENS said that a few years ago it was found that the *Nuremberg Chronicle* was not "o. p." and eight copies, unbound and uncut were sent to a London bookseller.—Prof. JEVONS thought that it would be well if the Association were to take up the matter of publication of books without a date, a practice which had extended to some important works, and would hereafter cause much trouble. —Mr. WILSON said that with earlier books, many dates could be ascertained from Mr. Arber's transcript of the Stationers' register, but at present such reference would be too laborious in most cases until the publication of the index.—Prof. JEVONS said that the question of rare tracts was a very interesting subject. Future generations would do much more with them than was done at present, and whole masses of literature would be reprinted, so that anything that tended to preserve even a single copy was important. A large proportion of the books entered in the Stationers' register had already perished.—Mr. STEVENS said that many of them never appeared. Books were often entered some years before publication, and in some cases there had been a provisional entry of books which were never published at all.

A vote of thanks to Mr. WALFORD for his interesting paper, was then carried unanimously.

Among the donations laid on the table, was a copy of the Ronalds Library Catalogue of Works relating to electricity and magnetism, presented by Mr. A. J. FROST, the editor.

The discussion of the resolution as to Parish Registers, (see pp. 32 and 40.) was resumed, when the importance of the subject, and the necessity of some provision for the better preservation of these ancient records were fully recognised, but fears were expressed that a difficulty would arise from opposition on the part of those at present interested in search fees, and the further consideration of the resolution was adjourned until the next meeting.

The library of the Corporation of London, at Guildhall, hitherto closed at 2 p.m. on Saturdays, is now open from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. every week day.

Le Livre for last month admits the necessity of fixing upon a new mode of indicating the size of books, now that paper is no longer made by hand on a mould which cannot exceed certain dimensions. But, allowing that all books above 30 centimètres may be regarded as folio, those of 25 as quarto, &c., it insists that there is no need to replace these familiar designations by capital letters likely to be mistaken for unintelligible contractions.

QUERY.

READING-ROOM TABLES.—Can anyone recommend an improved table for public reading-rooms, in which much writing is done, in place of the long flat-topped tables so generally in use, and which are apt to cause dyspepsia in a student who bends over them for any length of time? Reading-desks, to stand to, may or may not be advisable, but they are not always convenient. Of course it is a *desideratum* that they should not hide the readers from the superintendent of the room.—B. C. O.

NOTICES OF BOOKS AND LIBRARY REPORTS.

Dun Echt Observatory Publications. Classification Scheme, and Index to the same, of the Library of the Observatory; by Lord Lindsay. Dun Echt, 1879. La. 4to, 28 pp.

Lord Lindsay read a paper before the Association in May 1879, describing the classification, which embraces the departments of mathematics, astronomy, and physics. It is partially based upon Mr. Melvil Dewey's decimal system, with the classing extended to four figures of decimals. The index is very extensive, referring to about 1650 subject-headings.

A Bibliography of Printing, with Notes and Illustrations. Compiled by E. C. Bigmore and C. W. H. Wyman. London, B. Quaritch, 1880. Sm. 4to, pp. xii., 449. Vol. I. (A—L.)

Messrs. Bigmore and Wyman are to be congratulated on the first instalment of their laborious and useful undertaking. The titles (though somewhat too brief) appear to be carefully drawn up, and the notes convey much interesting information in a readable manner. The printers' marks might have been increased in number, to the exclusion of some illustrations of a less special interest. The modern literature of printing is better represented than older books, and among the omissions is the important paper of Mr. W. H. Allnutt on the spread of printing throughout England, published in the report of the Oxford meeting of the Association, pp. 101-3, 157-63.

The report of the Wednesbury Free Library, 1879, (Mr. A. Cotgreave, lib.) states that the revival of trade has tended to decrease the issue of books. "The decrease is principally in works of fiction, borrowed from the lending department, the issue of higher class literature from the reference department, having, on the contrary, been nearly double that of last year."

The report of the Plymouth Free Library, 1879, (Mr. W. H. K. Wright, lib.) contains a curious table of the ages of borrowers (not being burgesses), by which it appears that there were enrolled in 1879 no less than 429 under the age of 15, compared with 63 of 60 years and upwards.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

No. 7.] [July 15, 1880.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

MR. TEDDER has addressed to the Council the following letter :—

Athenæum Club, *July* 1, 1880.

Gentlemen,—I regret to have to inform you that I am at last forced, very unwillingly, to resign my post as one of your honorary secretaries. From the foundation of the Library Association to the present time, it has been a great pleasure to me to have been able to devote all my leisure to the work and interests of the Association, but duties connected with my own library and other undertakings, will make it impossible for me to give the same attention in future to the affairs of the Association, and I therefore feel it my duty to retire in favour of some less busy member.

I remain, Gentlemen, yours very faithfully,
HENRY R. TEDDER.

The Council of the Library Association of the United Kingdom.

This letter having been read at the meeting of the Council on July 2, the following resolution was unanimously passed :—

Resolved, "That the Council receive the resignation of Mr. Tedder with the utmost possible regret, and tender him their sincerest thanks for the invaluable services rendered by him to the Association, from its foundation until now." Mr. Tedder's resignation did not come before the Council unexpectedly, as he had given unofficial notice of his intention at the June meeting. Although Mr. Tedder finds it impossible to continue to act as Secretary, we believe that he will, as a private member, continue to take an active and useful part in the work of the Association. The nomination of a colleague with Mr. E. C. THOMAS, the other honorary Secretary (who may be addressed at 13, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.) is deferred.

Arrangements for the approaching annual meeting at Edinburgh are in progress, and an influential local committee are making active preparations to ensure an interesting meeting. The following gentlemen form the committee :—Principal Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.; Professor P. G. Tait; Professor Æ. J. G Mackay; Bailie Colston; Dr. H. D. Littlejohn; Treasurer Harrison; Dr. William Smith; Dr. G. W. Balfour; Mr. A. Buchan; Mr. T. C. Archer, Vice Dean J. A. Crichton; Mr. A. Blair; Mr. W. Nelson; Hon. J. W. Moncrieff, W.S.; Mr. C. G. Macrae, W.S.; Mr. J. Henry, S.S.C.; Treasurer, Mr. W. F. Dickson, W.S.; Joint Secretaries,

Mr. T. G. Law, Librarian, Signet Library; Mr. W. Black, Librarian, S.S.C. Library.

The report of the meeting at Manchester, edited by Messrs. Tedder and Thomas, will shortly be in the hands of members. The delay in the production of the volume has been caused by the preparation of some interesting descriptions of the libraries visited by the Association on that occasion.

JULY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE ninth Monthly Meeting of the third year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, July 2, 1880, at 8 p.m., Mr. R. HARRISON, Treasurer, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman called on the Secretary to read the following paper by Mr. W. E. AXON, entitled

THE POETRY OF THE BIBLIOMANIA.

Of Books I sing. Of all that greets the eye,
Or warms the fancy, and delights the heart,
And touches, by a thousand secret springs,
Congenial, the enraptured soul, in shape
Of FOLDED LEAVES IMPRINTED, the coy muse,
Willing, yet anxious, now essays to sing.

DIBDIN.

Love, love is the song which the Poet ever singeth,
Of which the listening world is never weary.

So sings Alexander Smith, but, like many other beautiful and poetical assertions, it requires to be taken *cum grano salis*, for the poets have sung almost of every subject beneath the sun. Not only have they sung of love but of war, of the glories and triumphs, the groans and agonies of the bloody battle-field. The same hand which wrote the "Economy of Love," indited also the "Art of Cookery." The American epic poet, Joel Barlow, not only celebrated his country's glories in the "Columbiad," but also sung the praise of hasty-pudding. Garth sang of the Dispensary, and Tusser of Husbandry; in short, poets have ransacked heaven and earth for the subjects of their rhymes, and have even ventured into the nethermost world.

What wonder, then, that we should find men who have in song expressed the feelings which arise in the mind on entering the place where—

Old books and manuscripts the age command,
Row above row the precious volumes stand,
In every language, and on every theme,
The mind bewildering as an airy dream.*

What wonder that singers should have arisen to interpret the joys of the Bibliomania! The disease is a widespread one, and many of those who have wooed the muse, have been more or less infected

* "Review of various Schemes of Happiness." By Thomas Cook. London: 1846.

with it. Scott and Southey were hard and eager book-hunters, and the enthusiasm of Jonathan Oldbuck in his antiquarian raids is only a good-humoured satire on one of the chief passions of the author of Waverley. Look at the noble Abbotsford Library; it is a model of book-hunting energy on many and very different hunting grounds: here a black-letter romance, there a bundle of pedlar's ballads; here a "dapper Elzevir," there a folio of Aldus or Stephens. That Scott was not amenable to the vulgar reproach of not reading the books which he bought, may be seen from the curious and varied learning which he has thrown into the notes to his varied works. These notes alone, if reprinted, would form a very curious commonplace book. We mention these honoured names to show that the Book Disease is one which infects great minds; all literary men—De Quincey to the contrary notwithstanding—are more or less subject to it. Even Johnson, who was barbarously careless in his usage of books, fully estimated the importance of book-collecting. "Un bibliophile après tout n'est qu'un homme perfectionné," and the poet who sublimates into song the joys and sorrows of those earnest students of bibliography, the Book-Hunters, may claim to stand at the head of the tribe.

"The Book-Hunter's Garland" would be a curious addition to our poetical anthologies, if it contained all worth preserving on the pleasures of collecting and possessing books; and it may afford a few moments' amusement to indicate some few articles that could not well be omitted from such a collection. We need not occupy the time by quoting those passages from our great authors in which they have spoken of the value and beauty of the love of books, but will confine ourselves solely to the "Poetry of the Bibliomania."

One of the first victims of that dread disease in its more modern form was Dr. John Ferriar, a worthy of whom the cotton metropolis may be justly proud.

His learning and taste are very strikingly shown in his "Illustrations of Sterne"—a collection of interesting essays under a not very attractive title. Among other claims upon our gratitude, Dr. Ferriar is the author of a small pamphlet of fourteen quarto pages; the title is here transcribed—"The Bibliomania, an epistle, to Richard Heber, Esq. by John Ferriar, M.D. Hic, inquis, veto quisquam faxit oletum. Pinge duos angues.—*Pers. Sat.* 1.*l.* 108. London: Printed for T. Cadell, and W. Davies, in the Strand; by J. Haddock, Warrington. 1809."

Our bibliomaniacal poet first paints the woes of the poor collector:

> What wild desires, what restless torments seize
> The hapless man, who feels the book disease,
> If niggard Fortune cramp his gen'rous mind,
> And Prudence quench the Spark by heaven assign'd!
> With wistful glance his aching eyes behold
> The Princeps-copy, clad in blue and gold,
> Where the tall Book-case, with partition thin,
> Displays, yet guards the tempting charms within:
> So great Facardin view'd, as sages tell,
> Fair Crystalline immur'd in lucid cell.

The picture of destitution is rendered all the more terrible by a glowing description of the pleasures and advantages of the rich collector. Then follows this passage on one of the characteristics of the tribe:—

Or English books, neglected and forgot,
Excite his wish in many a dusty lot:
Whatever trash Midwinter gave to day,
Or Harper's rhiming sons, in paper gray.
At ev'ry auction, bent on fresh supplies,
He cons his Catalogue with anxious eyes:
Where'er the slim Italics mark the page,
Curious and rare his ardent mind engage.
Unlike the Swans, in Tuscan Song display'd,
He hovers eager o'er Oblivion's Shade,
To snatch obscurest names from endless night,
And give Cokain or Fletcher back to light.
In red morocco drest he loves to boast
The bloody murder, or the yelling ghost;
Or dismal ballads, sung to crowds of old,
Now cheaply bought for thrice their weight in gold.
Yet to th' unhonour'd dead be satire just;
Some flow'rs "smell sweet and blossom in their dust."
'Tis thus ev'n Shirley boasts a golden line,
And Lovelace strikes, by fits, a note divine.
Th' unequal gleams like midnight-lightnings play,
And deepen'd gloom succeeds, in place of day.

And, if by this agency some works of merit are rescued from oblivion, if some figures which Time had overturned, are reinstated in their proper niches in the temple of literature, shall we not return due honour to those who have performed the kindly office?

Here is another passage, in which the poet sings of the devastations of the cook and her assistants. It may be remarked that Ferriar speaks not of that bugbear of modern authors, the trunk-maker:—

The menial train has proved the Scourge of wit,
Ev'n Omar burnt less Science than the spit;
Earthquakes and wars remit their deadly rage
But ev'ry feast demands some fated page.
Ye Towers of Julius, ye alone remain
Of all the piles that saw our nation's stain,
When Harry's sway opprest the groaning realm,
And Lust and Rapine seiz'd the wav'ring helm.
Then ruffian-hands defaced the sacred fanes,
Their saintly statues, and their storied panes;
Then from the chest, with ancient art embost,
The Penman's pious scrolls were rudely tost;
Then richest manuscripts, profusely spread,
The brawny Churl's devouring Oven fed;
And thence Collectors date the heav'nly ire,
That wrapt Augusta's domes in sheets of fire.

One more quotation from Dr. Ferriar will suffice. He preaches fatalism in this charming strain:—

th.

Like Poets, born, in vain Collectors strive
To cross their Fate, and learn the art to thrive.
Like Cacus, bent to tame their struggling will,
1846. The tyrant passion drags them backward still:

Ev'n I, debarr'd of ease, and studious hours,
Confess, 'mid anxious toil, its lurking pow'rs,
How pure the joy, when first my hands unfold
The small rare volume, black with tarnish'd gold!
The Eye skims restless, like the roving bee,
O'er flowers of wit, or song, or repartee,
While sweet as Springs, new-bubbling from the stone,
Glides through the breast some pleasing theme unknown.

The perusal of this brochure suggested to Dr. Dibdin the idea of his "Bibliomania," a book still dear to those who are engaged in the pursuit of books.

Dibdin aspired to be not only the historian, but the poet of bibliography. In 1812 he printed a tract of twenty-four pages, containing 554 lines of verse on Bibliography. The edition was restricted to fifty copies. This is amongst the "books I have not seen," and also amongst the "books I should like to see."

Let us now examine a brochure of four pages, and of a different character altogether, and as a sample of bibliomaniacal conviviality, I will reproduce this jovial ballad in full.

RATIONAL MADNESS.

A Song, for the Lovers of Curious and Rare Books: adapted to the popular tune of "Liberty Hall."—*Only fifty printed for private circulation.*

I.

Come, boys, fill your glasses, and fill to the brim,
Here's the essence of humour, the soul too of whim!
Attend and receive (and sure this is no vapour),
A "hap'worth of wit on a pennyworth of paper."

II.

Strange songs have strange songsters, thus madness to praise,
A man must be mad ere his voice he can raise;
By our madness alone then, without more pretence,
We'll prove to the world that we're all men of sense!

III.

Those joys which the *Bibliomania* affords,
Are felt and acknowledged by *Dukes* and by *Lords!*
And the finest estate would be offer'd in vain,
For an *exemplar* bound by the fam'd *Roger Payne!*

IV.

To a proverb goes madness with love hand in hand,
But *our* senses we yield to a double command:
The *dear frenzy* in both is first rous'd by fair looks,—
Here's our sweethearts, my boys! not forgetting our books!

V.

Though all ruled by one wish, and though beauty is *rare*,
If we miss a *tall copy*, we find one that's *fair;*
Our delight may this prove, and though often *reprinted*,
To one copy alone the *impression* be stinted.

VI.

By learning ennobled, we're careless of gain;
Of envy or malice we ne'er know the pain:
Take away the *world's prize*, we remain still unvext,
We've our "meadow of margin and river of text."

VII.

Thus our time may we pass with *rare books and rare friends,*
Growing wiser and better, till life itself ends:
And may those who delight not in black-letter lore,
By some obsolete act be sent from our shore!

VIII.

May some worthy brother his finger soon put
On a Caxton *unique,* or a Wynkyn *uncut!*
Yet pardon, I pray, the offence of my pen,—
May a soft "Pricke of Conscience" *occur* now and then!

IX.

Thus bless'd with possessions unrivalled on earth,
May each coming day to new pleasures give birth!
And our joys be unmixt and secure to the last,
If we look to the future or think on the past!

J. M.

These are the initials of John Major, the publisher of the most magnificent edition of Izaak Walton's "Complete Angler" ever issued from the press. Major was a man of exquisite taste in matters typographical, but the world did not smile on him, and though he bore a brave heart through it all, and wrote and sang jovial songs, of which the above is a specimen, he could not win the favour of Dame Fortune, and at last sought refuge from the storms of adverse fate in the Charter House, where he died on the 9th of January, 1849.*

"The Bibliomaniac Ballad, by Cristofer Valdarfer," we learn from Mr. Olphar Hamst's *Handbook of Fictitious Names,* is a production of Joseph Haslewood.

It is dedicated

To the Roxburghe Club, by way of dedication,
And all blackletter dogs who have passed initiation: These.

And opens thus:—

My late good-natur'd Eame oft would preach long and sage,
Censure idling of youth, extol virtues of age:
For he lov'd his old acres, old woods, and old rooks,
And his old easy chair, with old wine, and old books.
As he's dead, it were well in his library seat,
Conning technical phrases that he'd oft repeat,
And old printers names from their colophons catch,
To write life, bibl'ographic:—take scrip of the sketch.
Though born Georgii Primo he a Caxton would prize,
'Bove ten full-bottom'd Caxons to curl round his eyes:
And the spell of black letter he ne'er thought absurd,
For Young bibliomaniacs love Wynkyn the Worde.
In a rebus no lady was half so deep read,
Or statesman with devices e'er cramm'd so his head;
He his creed thought unknown, but for Whitchurch would pray,
And in dark Winter's morn, cry: "Arise, it is Day!"
Thus his heart was unbound, as love's Bower gave room,
Widow Yetsweirt was there, and the widows Joan Broome,
Joan Wolfe and Joan Orwin, and while soft things he'd utter,
Of famous Joan Jugge, he would melt for Joan Butter.

* *Gentleman's Magazine,* March, 1849, p. 322.

Our last extract shows that even Bibliomaniacs are mortal, and must yield them to the power of Death; who enters the snug library, and strikes them down in the midst of their treasures.

But he's gone :—can one Triplet his memory save,
Can his Bishop interr him ? his Boys Wal-de-Grave ?
With but putting in boards can his spirit be fled ?
Why he ne'er got a Coffin until he was dead !
Ah, no, with his volumes would tarry his soul,
Could folios, could big-belly'd quartos controul,
Or octavos et infra ; nay, studious be seen,
With a twelve in morocco, or russia sixteen.
Shade of Paterson, shall his collection disperse,
And one alphabet crush ev'ry class, prose and verse ?
Nor tell all that the *imp.* on fly-leaf can portend ?
Nor *imp.* that he hallow'd and no devil would mend ?

This is one of those considerations which must embitter even the pleasantest thoughts of the Book-Hunter. That wondrous creation—his library—which he has evoked from the chaos of old book-shops, from a thousand nooks and corners beyond the ken of ordinary mortals, must in process of time return to chaos again.

The magnificent collections of Heber are now but a name. The only remedy is to follow the example of the Right Hon. Thomas Grenville, who left his fine collection to the nation, and so earned the lasting gratitude of the student and book-lovers of all succeeding generations.

Another trifle of unknown origin is a description of the Book-worm—the human variety that is.

The Bokeworme sitteth in his celle,
He studyethe all alone,
And burnethe oute the oile,
'Till ye midnight hour is gone.
Then gethe he downe upon his bedde,
Ne mo watch will he a-keepe,
He layethe his heade on ye pillowe,
And eke he tryes to sleepe.
Then swyfte there cometh a vision grimme,
and greethythe him sleeynge fair,
And straighte hee dreameth of grislie dreames,
And dreades fellowne and rayre.
His spirit yt swynketh all the daye,
Still laborethe in the night,
And flyethe oute among deadlie things,
And things with tremoure dight.
And when he riseth in morrowe's prime
His cheeke lookethe wondrous wyte,
And his eyne are redde and dimme
Wyth wasting over night.
His head dothe ache for want of rest,
His throate is hot and dry,
For when he burnethe the midnight oile
Grim Deathe standethe him by.
Wherefore, if cravest life to eld
Ne rede longe uppe at night,
But go to bed at curfew bell
And ryse wythe mornynge's lyte.

E. B. B.

We know what pleasant memories are associated with the volumes bearing on them the device of the anchor used by the family of Aldus, printers who have achieved enduring fame for the beauty of their typography. Not less pleasant are the associations with the imitation of their device used by William Pickering, the most tasteful of English publishers. The Rev. John Mitford upon one occasion wrote a little impromptu, containing allusion to the devices used by several printers, and ending with well-deserved good wishes to William Pickering :—

Impromptu. By the Rev. John Mitford.

[Here is Pickering's device.]

"Let your emblems or devices be a dove, or a fish or a musical lyre, or a naval anchor."

Would you still be safely landed,
On the *Aldine Anchor* ride ;
Never yet was vessel stranded
With the *Dolphin* by its side.

Fleet is *Wechel's* flying courser,
A bold and bridleless steed is he ;
But when winds are piping hoarser
The *Dolphin* rides the stormy sea.

Stephens was a noble printer,
Of knowledge firm he fixt his *Tree ;*
But time in him made many a splinter
As old *Elzevir* in thee.

Whose name the bold *Digamma* hallows
Knows how well his page it decks ;
But black it looks as any gallows
Fitted for poor authors' necks.

Nor time nor envy e'er shall canker
The sign that is my lasting pride :
Joy, then, to the *Aldine Anchor*,
And the *Dolphin* at its side !

To the *Dolphin*, as we're drinking,
Life, and health, and joy we send ;
A poet once he saved from sinking,
And still he lives, the poet's friend.

This bit of cardboard is now but rarely seen, although it has been reprinted within recent years.

Discussion.—Mr. B. R. Wheatley said that he possessed a copy of Dibdin's poem ; it purported to be the first book of a poem in six books, and principally related to the sales of rare books by the principal booksellers of the time.—Mr. Tedder regretted that Dibdin had fallen into such disrepute, but he unfortunately wrote in a pert style, scarcely befitting the dignity of his subject. His great knowledge of bibliography could not be denied.—Mr. Harrison mentioned that the Roxburgh sale, so famous in the annals of bibliography, took place in the house next door to that now occupied by the London Library.

A vote of thanks to Mr. Axon for his interesting paper was then carried unanimously.

Among the donations laid upon the table was a copy of the Catalogue of the Library of the Pharmaceutical Society, presented by Mr. J. W. Knapman, the compiler.

Mr. Reginald Hanson, a member of this Association and late Chairman of the Library Committee of the Corporation of London, was, on the 1st inst., elected Alderman of London for the Ward of Billingsgate.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

No. 8.] [*August* 14, 1880.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

THE following notice as to the Annual Meeting has been issued by the Council:—

21*st July*, 1880.

DEAR SIR,

The Third Annual Meeting of our Association will be held at Edinburgh, in the Rooms of the Royal Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October. The Libraries of Scotland will naturally engage our particular notice; and it is proposed to devote special attention to the subjects of Classification and Binding. The Council will be glad to receive offers of papers at once; and also to learn if you propose to attend. Further arrangements will be duly announced.

Yours faithfully, ERNEST C. THOMAS, *Secretary*,
2, *South Square, Gray's Inn, London, W.C.*

N.B.—The Committees (of the whole Association) on special subjects will meet on Friday next, and on the first and third Fridays of August, at 7 p.m., at the London Institution, to consider their Reports.

Members who intend to be present at the meeting at Edinburgh are requested to inform the Secretary by letter or post-card as soon as possible. The information will greatly assist the Officers in London, as well as the Local Committee, in making arrangements for the meeting.

Nominations for the Council, and notices of motion for the Annual Meeting, must be sent to the Secretary before the 5th September, in accordance with the constitution.

The Council cannot undertake to consider any paper unless it is received by the 15th September.

The Treasurer requests that those members who have not paid their subscriptions for the present year will do so at once, that the amount may be duly entered in the forthcoming balance-sheet, which will be made up to the 10th September.

Post Office Orders to be made payable to Mr. R. HARRISON, of the London Library, at the St. James's Street Post Office, S.W.

The preparations for our meeting at Edinburgh are steadily proceeding, and there is every reason to expect a fair representation of our members. Papers are expected on "The Early History of Printing in Scotland;" "The Origin and Growth of the several Libraries in Edinburgh;" "Some of the Causes of the Rarity of Rare Books;" "Buckram: A Palinode."

The Local Committee have issued the following circular:—

Library Association of the United Kingdom.

EDINBURGH MEETING, 1880.

SIR,—We beg to inform you that the THIRD ANNUAL MEETING of the LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM will be held in Edinburgh, on *Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October*, 1880.

The main object of the Association is to unite all persons engaged or interested in Library work, for the purpose of promoting the best possible administration of existing Libraries, the formation of new Libraries, and the spread of information tending to further those objects, and for the encouragement of Bibliographical Research.

The Meetings of the Association will be held in the ROYAL SOCIETY'S ROOMS, ROYAL INSTITUTION, and special visits will be arranged to various Libraries and other Institutions.

Subscribers of 10*s.* 6*d.* or upwards will be admitted as Members of the Association for the current year, with full privileges, including the right to the printed Report of the Proceedings.

Subscribers of 5*s.* will be admitted as Associates for the Meeting, with the right to attend the Meetings; but they shall not be entitled to receive the Printed Report, be Members of any Committee, or hold any office.

The Local Committee appointed to make arrangements for the forthcoming Meeting invite you to contribute to the Fund for the necessary expenses, to meet which it is estimated that a sum of at least £160 will be required.

The Subscriptions may be sent to the Treasurer, W. TRAQUAIR DICKSON, Esq., W.S., 4, Hill Street, Edinburgh.

We have the honour to remain your obedient Servants,

THOS. G. LAW, *Signet Library*,
WM. BLACK, *S.S.C. Library*, } *Secretaries.*

AUGUST MEETING.

In accordance with the notice given above, the Monthly Meeting for August was not held, and the Committees of the whole Association met to consider their reports.

COMMITTEE ON TITLE-ENTRIES.

The following Report has been presented to the Council by the Special Committee (of the whole Association), and is now printed for the information of members. It will be formally presented to the Association for acceptance at the Edinburgh Meeting.

REPORT.

The Committee on this subject have carried out the instructions given to them by the Association at Manchester. They have held many meetings during the past year, and have had the advantage of specially conferring with Mr. Bullen and Mr. Garnett of the British Museum. The rules for title-entries, as presented to the

Association last year, have been carefully reconsidered, and many additions have been made. They have dealt with the subject of size-notation, which was committed to them at Manchester, and hope that the solution they have suggested of this troublesome and complicated question may be found satisfactory. They recommend that the rules as now drafted shall be the

CATALOGUING RULES OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Title.

1. The title is to be an exact transcription from the title-page, neither amended, translated, nor in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions, and matter of any kind not essential are to be omitted. The punctuation of the title need not be strictly adhered to. Exact transcript.

2. Where great accuracy is desirable, omissions are to be indicated by a group of three dots (. . .) Omissions.

3. The titles of books especially valuable for antiquity or rarity, may be given in full, with the exact punctuation. Full.

4. In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, bodies, noted events, and periods (each separate word not an article, conjunction, or preposition being capitalized in these cases); to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, &c., from which they are derived; to the first word of every quoted title; to titles of honour, when standing instead of a proper name (*e.g.* Earl of Derby, but John Stanley, earl of Derby). Capitalization.

5. In foreign languages, capitalization is to follow the local usage.

6. In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided.

Volumes, Size, Place, Date, &c.

7. Other particulars are to be given after the title in the following order, those printed in italics being optional:—

(*a.*) The edition as specified on the title-page. Incunabula to be notified.

(*b.*) The number of volumes, if more than one.

(*c.*) *If there be only one volume, the number of pages to be indicated by giving the last number of each pagination, connecting the numbers by the sign* + ; *the same sign added at the end indicating additional matter unpaged other than advertisements.*

(*d.*) *The number of separate illustrations, maps or portraits.*

(*e.*) The size.

(*f.*) The place of publication, *and the publisher's name.*

(*g.*) The year as given on the title-page, but in arabic figures.

(*h.*) The year of actual publication if known to be different, in brackets.

Language of Title and Imprint.

8. These title and imprint entries are to be as far as possible in the language of the title, corrections and additions being enclosed in square brackets.

Contents and Notes.

9. Contents of volumes are to be given when expedient.

10. Notes explanatory or illustrative, or descriptive of bibliographical and other peculiarities, including imperfections, to be subjoined when necessary. Tables of contents and notes to be in smaller type.

Headings.

Books are to be entered—

Surnames. 11. Under the surnames of authors when stated on the title-page or in any other part of the book, with the fore-name in brackets.

Initials. 12. Under the initials of authors' names when these only are known, the last initial being put first.

Pseudonyms. 13. Under the pseudonyms of the writers when the real names do not appear.

Editors. Collections. 14. Under the names of editors of collections, with cross-references from the catch-titles of such collections; each separate item to be at the same time sufficiently catalogued under its own heading, as a cross-reference to the main entry.

Publishing bodies. 15. Under the names of countries and cities, societies, or other bodies which are responsible for their publication.

Periodicals. 16. Under the first word, not an article, of the titles of periodicals.

Anonymous books. 17. Under the chief subject-word of the titles of anonymous books, and, where advisable, with a cross-reference under any other noticeable word.

Commentaries, Translations. 18. Commentaries with the text, and translations, are to be entered under the heading of the original work; but commentaries without the text under the name of the commentator.

Bible. 19. The Bible, or any part of it in any language, is to be under the word Bible, the separate parts classed in the order of the authorized version, polyglots and original texts coming first, followed by English translations; the other versions in alphabet of languages.

Liturgies. 20. Service and Prayer-books used by any Church or religious community are to be placed under the head of Liturgies, with a sub-head of the Church or religious community.

Several authors. 21. Books having more than one author or editor, are to be entered under the one first named in the title, with a cross-reference under each of the others.

Translators, Commentators, Editors, Preface Writers. 22. Names of translators, commentators, editors and preface writers, if they do not occur in the title-page, are to be added within square brackets, a cross-reference being made in each case.

Theses. 23. The respondent or defender of an academical thesis is to be

considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the præses.

24. Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the title-page. Reports of criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be entered under the name of the vessel. Trials.

25. Catalogues are to be entered under the name of the institution, or owner of the collection, with a cross-reference to the compiler. Catalogues.

26. Noblemen are to be entered under the family name, a cross-reference under the title being made in every case. Noblemen.

27. Ecclesiastical dignitaries, unless popes or sovereign princes, under their surnames; the highest title to be added, with a cross-reference from the title employed in the book. Ecclesiastics.

28. All persons generally known by a fore-name are to be so entered, the English form being used in the case of sovereigns, popes, ruling princes, oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized. Sovereigns, Popes, Princes, Orientals, Friars, Saints.

29. Married women and other persons who have changed their names to be put under the last authorized form, unless they continue to be known in literature only under their original names. Married women. Change of name.

30. In the heading of titles, the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form; authors generally known under their Latin or Latinized names are to be entered under those names, the vernacular name being added after the first entry and a cross-reference being made. Names in full. Latinized.

31. English and French surnames beginning with a prefix (except the French de and d') are to be recorded under the prefix; in other languages under the word following. Prefixes.

32. English compound surnames are to be entered under the last part of the name; foreign ones under the first part; cross-references being given in all instances. Compound names.

33. When an author has been known by more than one name, references should be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used. Several names.

34. A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name, with references from any other name by which it is known, and from the name of the place where its head-quarters are established. Societies.

Size.

35. The following are to be the only denominations of size used: — La. f° ("large folio"), f° ("folio"), sm. f° ("small folio"), la. 4° ("large quarto"), 4° ("quarto"), sm. 4° ("small quarto"), la. 8° ("large octavo"), 8° ("octavo"), sm. 8° ("small octavo"), 12° ("duodecimo"), 18° ("decimo-octavo"), and m° ("minimo"), with the addition for unusual size of sq. ("square"), nar. ("narrow"), ob. ("oblong").

36. The following are to be the superior limits in height for each Measurements of size.

size, the inferior limit of each size being the superior limit of the size below it :—

		in.
la. f°	over	18
f°	below	18
sm. f°	,,	13
la. 8°	,,	11
8°	,,	9
sm. 8° / 12°	,,	8
18°	is	6
m°	below	6

		in.
la. 4°	below	15
4°	,,	11
sm. 4°	,,	8

The width of each of these three sizes being at least 4-5ths of its height.

Alteration of size.

37. Where the size of a book has been altered from one of the above sizes to another by cutting down or inlaying, the original size is to be given with the altered size added in square brackets.

Miscellaneous.

Omissions. Continuations.

38. The heading is not to be repeated; a single indent or dash indicates the omission of the preceding heading or title. A dash following a number signifies continuation.

Arrangement.

39. Entries under the surname only are to precede fuller entries under the same name; where the initials only of the pre-names are given, they are to precede full entries with the same initials. The prefixes M' and Mc are to be arranged as if written in full Mac.

40. The works of an author are to be arranged in the following order:—

(*a.*) Collected works.
(*b.*) Partial collections.
(*c.*) Individual works.
(*d.*) Translations in the same order, in alphabetical order of languages.

Biographies.

41. Cross-references are to be given from the subjects of biographies to their writers, and from the writers of books illustrating the lives or works of individuals, to the names of such persons.

Alphabetization.

42. The order of alphabetization is to be that of the English alphabet.

Composite headings.

43. In composite headings, the first word is alone to be considered.

Persons and places.

44. Names of persons are to precede similar names of places.

Transliteration.

45. Headings and titles in foreign characters may be transliterated.

ä, ö, ü.

46. The German ae, oe, and ue are always to be written ä, ö, ü, and arranged as a, o, u.

Figures.

47. Arabic figures are to be used rather than Roman; but Roman figures may be used after the names of sovereigns, princes, and popes, and may be used to designate the number of a volume followed by a page number.

Authors of the same name.

48. Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same name from each other.

49. The languages in which a book is written are to be stated when there are several, and the fact is not mentioned in the title-page. Language.

LIBRARY NOTES.

The *Library Journal* for June announces that with this number, and until further notice, the periodical will be suspended as a separate publication, and its practical features merged in the *Publishers' Weekly*, commencing with the first number, July 3rd, of Vol. XVIII. of that periodical. The publisher is forced to this course by the inadequacy of the support of the Journal, which has made its publication almost a continuous loss from the beginning.

Arrangements have been made for the continuation in the *Publishers' Weekly* of the departments of Bibliography and of Pseudonyms and Anonyms, under their respective special editors; and it is intended to group these departments, the reports from the Library Associations, and the shorter articles of practical value, in the first issue of the *Publishers' Weekly* for each month, while the general notes and like matter will be continued in that periodical as "Library Notes" from issue to issue.

The *Publishers' Weekly* will accordingly be supplied to subscribers to the *Library Journal* to the end of 1880, and the difference in price will be made up by sending to all subscribers to the *Library Journal* a copy of the report of the Conference of 1880, which it is proposed to issue in a similar style to the *Library Journal*, so that it may be bound up as part of Vol. V. In a footnote, it is stated that another mode of adjusting is now under consideration. This is, to supply present subscribers, at the end of the year, with a reprint of the library matter in the *Publishers' Weekly*, similar in type with the Journal, thus with title and index virtually completing the volume.

The members of our Association must deeply regret the suspension of the *Library Journal* as a separate publication, and we must all hope that the expectations of the publisher, as regards the revival of the Journal, may be realized. From its foundation, in September, 1876, the *Library Journal* has done a good work for our profession, and the enterprise and public spirit of its conductors, Mr. Melvil Dewey and Mr. R. R. Bowker, deserve the highest praise.

Mr. A. Cotgreave, of the Wednesbury Free Library, and the inventor of an Indicator which he described at the Meeting of our Association at Manchester, has been appointed Librarian of the new Public Library at Richmond.

Professor Wilmanns, the head of the University Library of Göttingen, is now in England visiting our great libraries and

studying their arrangements, with the view of selecting the best system for the new Göttingen Library.

The Conference at Washington, of the American Library Association, will probably take place in December next.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Catalogue of Books and Papers relating to Electricity, Magnetism, the Electric Telegraph, &c., including the Ronalds Library. Compiled by Sir Francis Ronalds, F.R.S. With a Biographical Memoir of the Author. Edited by Alfred J. Frost, Librarian of the Society of Telegraph Engineers. London, E. and F. N. Spon, 1880. 8vo, pp. 564.

An author catalogue, comprising the titles of about 13,000 books and papers, including about 4,000 titles of books not in the library, and forming an extensive bibliography of Electricity and Magnetism. Books not in the library are denoted by a distinguishing mark, and brief notes of the date of birth and death of authors are appended wherever it has been possible. A memoir of Sir F. Ronalds has been prefixed by the editor.

Catalogue of the Library of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain. Third edition. Compiled by John William Knapman, Librarian. Appended is the Catalogue of the Library of the North British Branch. London, printed for the Society, 1880. 8vo, pp. 445.

A dictionary catalogue of a library of about 7,000 volumes and pamphlets on pharmacy, materia medica and the accessory sciences, as botany, chemistry, physics, &c. Authors and subjects are arranged in one alphabet, and distinguished by difference in type. The number of pages in single volumes is carefully noted. Sizes of volumes are not noted.

The Free Libraries of Scotland. By an Assistant Librarian. Glasgow, John Smith and Son, 129, West George Street, 1880. 8vo, pp. 32.

An interesting sixpenny pamphlet, giving a short account of the progress of the Free Library movement in Scotland, with statistics and particulars as to each free library.

Aggravating Ladies: Being a List of Works Published under the Pseudonym of "A Lady." With Preliminary Suggestions on the Art of Describing Books Bibliographically. By Olphar Hamst. [*Pseud.*, *i.e.* Ralph Thomas.] London, B. Quaritch, 1880. 16mo, pp. 58.

Containing the titles of 151 works during the present century, under the pseudonym of "A Lady," preceded by short dissertations on the principal points in the description of books, and on the means of identifying the authors of anonymous publications.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

No. 9.] [*September* 15, 1880.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

We have not yet received the programme of proceedings for the Annual Meeting. The Secretary will send a notice to members by post, as soon as the arrangements are complete. In the meantime, communications with regard to the local arrangements may be sent to the Local Secretaries at Edinburgh—Mr. T. G. Law, Signet Library; and Mr. W. Black, S.S.C. Library.

The Secretary has received notice of the following nominations. —For Vice-President: Mr. H. R. Tedder. For the Council: Messrs. J. B. Bailey, J. P. Briscoe, A. Cotgreave, A. J. Frost, J. W. Knapman, C. Madeley, Professor Henry Morley, Henry Stevens, H. R. Tedder, W. S. W. Vaux, C. Welch and W. H. K. Wright. For Secretaries: Messrs. E. C. Thomas and C. Welch. (A copy of the voting paper which will be used at the Annual Meeting will be found on page 71.)

The Secretary has also received notice of the following motions to be proposed at the Edinburgh Meeting:—

From Mr. A. J. Frost:—"That the date of future Annual Meetings be fixed earlier than the month of October."

From Mr. E. B. Nicholson:—"That it be an instruction to the Council to send to all bookbinders in the Bookbinder's Trade Directory a circular letter, containing such enquiries as it may be desirable to make, and inviting answers, suggestions, and scales of prices. And that the results be laid before the Association at its next yearly meeting, together with such samples of binding as the Council may think fit to obtain.

"That this Association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and other galleries for some part at least of every Sunday; though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable."

From Mr. H. R. Tedder:—"That it is desirable that the Council of this Association should take steps to consider how library assistants may best be aided in their training in the general principles of their profession."

REPORT OF THE MANCHESTER MEETING.

We are glad to state that the long-expected Report of the Manchester Meeting (edited by Messrs. Tedder and Thomas) will be in the hands of members in a few days. It will be a handsome volume, printed by the Chiswick Press in the same form as the Transactions and Proceedings of the London and Oxford Meetings. The delay in its production is the subject of much regret to the Editors, but it has been caused by matters entirely beyond their control. Besides the reports presented at Manchester, and a full account of all the discussions and proceedings (including the speeches at the Salford banquet), the book contains the following papers:—Opening address, by Alderman T. Baker; the consolidation and amendment of the Public Libraries Acts, by E. B. Nicholson; the grouping of populous places for library purposes, by G. Lamb Campbell; the employment of young women as assistants in public free libraries, by Alderman T. Baker; lectures in connection with public free libraries, by W. H. Bailey; the public free library and the board school, by Wm. H. K. Wright; the provision of novels in rate-supported libraries, by J. Taylor Kay; the libraries of Lancashire and Cheshire, by Wm. E. A. Axon; special collections of books in Lancashire and Cheshire, by J. H. Nodal; the co-operative libraries of Lancashire, Yorkshire and Durham, by E. Barnish; the destruction of libraries by fire, considered practically and historically, by C. Walford; an indicator-book, by A. Cotgreave; the card-ledger, a charging system without writing, by G. Parr; an indicator-catalogue and charging system, by Wm. H. K. Wright; classification in public libraries, by H. Wilson; and a note on the classifications used in reporting statistics of issues in public free libraries, by J. Taylor Kay. The volume also includes historical and descriptive accounts of the Manchester and Salford libraries visited by the Association. The Appendix comprises some very valuable matter, including suggestions on size-notation, by Professor W. Stanley Jevons, J. Winter Jones, W. H. Overall, E. A. Roy, P. Viollet, B. R. Wheatley, and J. Vernon Whitaker; the statistical report, in an amended form (in four large folding tables), of the local secretaries on public free libraries; statistical details concerning the special collections of Lancashire and Cheshire described in Mr. Nodal's important paper; a large folding table furnishing returns respecting co-operative societies' libraries; a chronological sketch of the destruction of libraries by fire in ancient and modern times, and of other severe losses of books and MSS. by fire or water; and specimens of a co-ordinative catalogue and subject-index. A very full index completes the work.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council are glad to present to the members of the Library Association of the United Kingdom their third Annual Report on the work of the Association during the year.

The Annual Meeting at Manchester, in September, 1879, was in no way less successful than that held at Oxford. This was largely due to the efforts of the Local Committee; and the Council are happy to have this opportunity of renewing their acknowledgments to the members of that committee, as well as to all those friends in Manchester and its neighbourhood, who by their hospitality contributed to render our meeting so agreeable.

As in previous years, the editing and preparation of the printed report of the "Transactions and Proceedings" have entailed very considerable labours upon the secretaries. With regard to its production, Mr. B. F. Stevens consented to renew his former liberal arrangement, and thus the volume shows no falling off in typographical perfection.

Monthly Meetings.—The use of their committee-room has been very kindly continued to us by the Board of Management of the London Institution, and the Council beg to offer their hearty thanks on behalf of the Association. Nine monthly meetings have been held during the year, reports of which have duly appeared in the *Monthly Notes*, as well as in the *Library Journal*.

At the first meeting (November 7) a paper was read by Mr. W. Brace on "Early Catalogues of the Dutch Church Library, 1650–68." Mr. Scarse's Standard Book-Scale was exhibited, and also a specimen of the Dundee Indicator. Mr. Welch showed a handy reference bundle of specimens of leather for binding. The new catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, by Mr. B. R. Wheatley, was also shown.

At the second meeting (December 5), Mr. Cornelius Walford delivered a "Talk about American Libraries and Librarians." Mr. Parr's Index-Ledger was exhibited in actual working in the London Institution Library.

At the third meeting (January 2), a paper was read by Mr. W. E. A. Axon on "The Functions of a National Library: a Reply to Mr. W. P. Courtney;" and a paper by Mr. William Blades on "The Development of Books and their Size-Notation."

At the fourth meeting (February 6), a paper was read by Mr. R. Harrison on "Dr. Priestley and his Relation to Proprietary Libraries;" and a paper by Mr. J. B. Bailey on "Some Points to be Considered in preparing Catalogues of Transactions and Periodicals." A MS. catalogue of books and MSS. issued before MDC., belonging to Owens College, was exhibited.

At the fifth meeting (March 5), a paper was read by Mr. T. W. Shore on "Librarians and Ancient Parish Registers." Some remarks on Mr. Bailey's paper on "Catalogues of Transactions and Periodicals," by Mr. T. W. Newton, with a reply by Mr. Bailey, were also read.

At the sixth meeting (April 2), a paper was read by Mr. B. R. Wheatley, entitled "Thoughts on Title-Taking; Trite, Trivial, and Tentative."

At the seventh meeting (May 7), a paper was read by Mr. Henry Wilson, of the British Museum, entitled "Remarks on Facsimile Reproduction." Specimens of a new cloth for binding purposes were exhibited by Mr. Winterbottom.

At the eighth meeting (June 4), a paper was read by Mr. Cornelius Walford on "Books I have Seen; Books I have Not Seen; Books I should Like to See; Books I never Expect to See."

At the ninth meeting (July 2), a paper was read by Mr. W. E. A. Axon on "The Poetry of the Bibliomania."

Instead of the usual Monthly meeting on August 6, the Special Committees met to consider their Reports, and the Council suspended the meeting for September.

Sub-Committees.—The Committees on Special Subjects have met during the year on the third Friday of each month. They have been engaged on the following subjects:—1. General Catalogue of English Literature; 2. Title Entries (including Size-Notation); 3. Indicators. The two former committees have been Committees of the whole Association, and have of course met in London. The Committee on Indicators has held its meetings at Birmingham. Reports on these different subjects will be presented to the Association at Edinburgh.

Obituary.—During the year we have lost by death one of our honorary members, Mrs. Cornelia B. Olmsted, Librarian of the Wadsworth Library, Geneseo Village, N.Y., who was present at the London Conference, in 1877; and one of our members, Mr. John J. Rogers, of Penrose, Helston.

Members.—On the 10th of September, 1880, the names of 240 members appear upon our roll, including 27 honorary members. Of these 208 appear to be actually engaged in library administration as librarians or members of library committees, and 32 consist of those interested in library work. The number of libraries represented by our members is 140. Some addition to our numbers may be hoped for at Edinburgh.

Finance.—The Treasurer's balance-sheet shows our income, for the year ending September 10, to have been £148 15 11 (including the balance from last year), and our expenditure £109 11 8, leaving a balance of £39 4 3. Of this, a sum of £20 has been invested during the year.

Officers.—The Council are sorry to have to record that in the course of this year they have lost the invaluable services of Mr. Henry R. Tedder, who has been a Secretary of the Association from its original formation. In accepting Mr. Tedder's resignation on July 2, they resolved: "That the Council receive the resignation of Mr. Tedder with the utmost possible regret, and tender him their sincerest thanks for the invaluable services rendered by him to the Association, from its foundation until now."

Public Libraries Acts.—It will doubtless be remembered that

the Association, at its last yearly meeting, instructed the Council to promote the early introduction into Parliament of a Bill for consolidating and amending the Public Libraries Acts (England), on the lines suggested by Messrs. Nicholson and Campbell. As the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association already had the same subject in view, and were able to avail themselves of the advice and assistance of influential members of Parliament, the Council determined to join action with them. A Bill was drafted in the early summer by Messrs. Nicholson and Tedder, and though the course of public business has prevented its introduction during the past session, the Council have reason to believe that next session it will be brought in without fail, and will receive powerful support. The Council have also placed at the disposal of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association a sufficient number of copies of the Statistical Report, prepared by Messrs. Sutton and Campbell, to enable them to send one to each member of Parliament. A most energetic attempt last year by the Rev. Dr. Charles Rogers to induce the ratepayers of Camberwell to adopt the Acts gave a further evidence of the futility of such attempts in London under the system of public polling. The motion to adopt the Acts, was carried at the public meeting by a good majority, but only about one-eleventh of the ratepayers came to the poll; and, although the use of Board-schools had been promised, and a halfpenny rate only was to have been asked for, the former favourable vote was rescinded by a majority of two to one. The movement for a public library in St. Pancras has made progress; but it is hoped that no action will be taken by the friends of the Acts there or elsewhere in London until the fortunes of the projected Bill have been decided.

"*Library Journal*," *and* "*Monthly Notes.*"—The Council have carried out the instructions given to them at the Manchester Meeting of the Association by arranging with Messrs. Trübner for the publication of the *Monthly Notes.* Mr. Brace was appointed to edit the "Notes," with the assistance of an editorial committee. It will be for the Edinburgh Meeting to consider how far the experiment has been a successful one, and what should be our future course with regard to it. This is made more necessary by the suspension of the *Library Journal*, which must have been matter of great regret to the members of our Association. The Council have not received any official communication from the American Library Association, or from the conductors of the *Library Journal*, and have, therefore, no information on the subject beyond what has appeared in print. As our members will be aware, it has been arranged to continue the *Library Journal*—at all events until the end of the year, and perhaps permanently. Although the Council readily recognise the indebtedness of English librarians to the conductors of the *Library Journal* for the ability and public spirit with which it has been carried on so long, the whole question of the form and conduct of an official organ for this Association may be regarded as remaining open for full consideration at Edinburgh.

STATEMENT OF THE PECUNIARY AFFAIRS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM from September 20th, 1879, to September 10th, 1880.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	64	16	5
117 Annual Subscriptions for 1880 at 10s. 6d.	61	8	6
1 Ditto ditto at 10s.	0	10	0
40 Subscriptions for 1879 at 10s. 6d.	21	0	0
Payments in advance for 1880–1	1	1	0
	£148	15	11

Payments.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
220 copies of Report of Proceedings at Manchester				61	8	4
750 extra copies of Table II. for the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association				10	0	0
Reporter of Discussions at Manchester				5	0	0
Library Journal				1	0	0
Printing and postage of Circulars, Cards, and Reports				32	3	4
				109	11	8
Balance at Bankers', Sept. 10th, 1880	19	4	3			
Balance in Savings' Bank	20	0	0			
				39	4	3
				£148	15	11

(Signed) ROBERT HARRISON, *Treasurer.*

Examined and compared with Books and Vouchers, and found to be correct,

(Signed) {A. J. FROST / T. E. WOODROW} *Auditors.*

10th September, 1880.

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1880.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President.

Rev. H. O. COXE.

Vice Presidents.

Three to be Elected.

Lord LINDSAY.
J. D. MULLINS.
J. SMALL.
H. R. TEDDER.

Council.

Twelve to be Elected.

(As only eight Members of the Council are eligible for re-election, not more than eight names are to be left in this Column.)

Prof. H. W. ACLAND.
W. E. A. AXON.
F. T. BARRETT.
G. BULLEN.
P. COWELL.
R. GARNETT.
Prof. W. S. JEVONS.
E. B. NICHOLSON.
W. H. OVERALL.
C. W. SUTTON.
C. WALFORD.
B. R. WHEATLEY.
J. B. BAILEY.
J. P. BRISCOE.
A. COTGREAVE.
A. J. FROST.
J. W. KNAPMAN.
C. MADELEY.
Prof. H. MORLEY.
H. STEVENS.
H. R. TEDDER.
W. S. W. VAUX.
C. WELCH.
W. H. K. WRIGHT.

Treasurer.

ROBERT HARRISON.

Secretaries.

E. C. THOMAS.
C. WELCH.

COMMITTEE ON A GENERAL CATALOGUE OF ENGLISH LITERATURE.

The following Report has been rendered to the Council by the Special Committee, and will be formally presented to the Association at Edinburgh.

REPORT.

"This Committee was re-appointed by the Monthly Meeting of November 7, 1879, and has held several meetings, at which the best method of proceeding to carry the proposed scheme for a General Catalogue of English Literature into execution, has been carefully considered.

"A great difference of opinion has arisen on the very important point, whether the proposed specimen letter (referred to in our previous Report) should include only books printed in English in the United Kingdom, or all books printed in English whether here or abroad. It has not been possible, therefore, to complete the contemplated specimen for the Edinburgh Meeting, and your Committee must ask leave to consider the matter through another year.

"Meanwhile, the Committee have requested the Secretary, who has been engaged in compiling the English titles for the specimen, to lay before the meeting the conclusions which his labours on the subject have led him to form.

"August 20, 1880."

The consolidation of the *Library Journal* with the *Publishers' Weekly* ceases with the number for 7th August last. In that number Mr. Leypoldt announces that he has decided to complete the fifth volume of the *Library Journal* in its original shape, and that, should his action be productive of renewed efforts on the part of others on behalf of the *Journal*, it is still possible that the work may be successfully continued.

QUERY.

WHO is the author of "The Shortest Way to end Disputes about Religion," in two parts: Part I. published at Brussels, 1716; Part II. at Antwerp in the same year? The title-page of Part II. says that it is in answer to Lesley's "Case Stated." W. J.

ADVERTISEMENT.

MR. E. B. NICHOLSON, London Institution, Finsbury Circus, strongly recommends for Library employment Mr. EDWARD M. BORRAJO, who has been temporarily engaged under him for some months. Age 26; knows Greek, Latin, French, Spanish. Address to Mr. NICHOLSON'S care.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

No. 10.] [*October* 15, 1880.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, November 5th, at 8 p.m., at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, when Mr. E. B. NICHOLSON will read a paper, entitled "Buckram, a Palinode."

The Association may be congratulated on the success of the Annual Meeting of 1880. Notwithstanding the lateness of the season, and the distance which many members had to travel, there was no falling off in the attendance, and the cordial welcome which we received will long be remembered. The literary and historical associations connected with Edinburgh would in themselves have sufficed to make our visit interesting, but the liberality with which the various Institutions of the northern capital were thrown open to members greatly enhanced the pleasure, and the valuable papers on those institutions which were read at the meeting will afford an important addition to the information on library matters recorded in the proceedings of our annual meetings.

ANNUAL MEETING AT EDINBURGH.

The third annual meeting of this Association was held at Edinburgh, in the rooms of the Royal Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th, 6th and 7th of this month. The first day's business began at 10 a.m., after a preliminary meeting of the Council.

On the proposal of Mr. MULLINS, Vice-President, seconded by Mr. HARRISON, Treasurer, Mr. SMALL, Vice-President of the Association and Librarian of the University Library, Edinburgh, was unanimously elected to preside.

The SECRETARY read a letter from the Rev. H. O. COXE, President of the Association, expressing regret that the state of his health did not permit him to attend. Letters from Lord LINDSAY and the Baron de WATTEVILLE were also read.

Mr. R. R. BOWKER was elected an honorary member, and in accordance with a special resolution of the Council, several other gentlemen were proposed and elected.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered a brief introductory address, in which he expressed his regret at the absence of the President, and, after thanking the Association for electing him to the office of Vice-President, gave the members a hearty welcome to Edinburgh. He then gave a sketch of the work already done by the Association, directed the attention of members to the libraries of Edinburgh which were thrown open for their inspection, and concluded with an account of the progress of the library movement in Edinburgh.

The SECRETARY read the report of the Council, and a letter from Mr. DEWEY, received since the report was drawn up. The TREASURER read the balance-sheet. (*See* pp. 67–70.)

Mr. FROST, as one of the auditors, stated that there was a charge of £37 10s. for extra copies of Table II. in the appendix to the proceedings of the meeting last year, for the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, in respect of which the £10 in the balance-sheet had been paid. He said that at present the amount stood as paid on account, and protested against the funds of this Association being taken to provide the sinews of war for the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association.—Mr. NICHOLSON said that the copies had been ordered under the authority of the resolution of the Association at its annual meeting last year, (*see* Proceedings, p. 108), and that the sum mentioned included an item for extra costs in setting up the tables for the volume. The TREASURER explained that the expenditure was incurred in setting up the tables for the volume, which the publishers had contracted to do at a fixed price; their attention had been called to this point, and there would be no further claim on their part.* Mr. WALFORD suggested that the question should be referred to the Council. Mr. FROST concurred, and the report and balance-sheet were unanimously approved.

Mr. J. T. CLARK, Keeper of the Advocates' Library, then read a paper entitled "Notes on Early Printing in Scotland," giving an account of early printing in Scotland from its introduction by Walter Chapman and Andrew Myllar in 1507, to the year 1600; and called attention to the rarity of some of the books of which the number of impressions was known to be large.

In reply to a vote of thanks for this paper, Mr. CLARK stated that the art of stereotyping had its origin in Scotland, and was first practised by William Ged, who published an edition of Sallust in 1739; one of his plates was in the Advocates' Library, and a few copies had been printed from it for distribution among the members.

The SECRETARY then read a notice received from one of the members, concerning the Benedictine Monastery and College at Fort Augustus; the Prior of which had sent an invitation to any members of the Association who might wish to visit it after the meeting.

* A letter received subsequently, and read at the meeting, stated that the cost of the 750 copies of Table II. was about £6. The balance, therefore, of the £10 paid was for the volume itself.

Mr. W. BLACK, of the Library of the Solicitors before the Supreme Court, then read a paper entitled "Notices of Some of the Eminent Librarians of Edinburgh;" giving an account of Thomas Ruddiman, David Hume, Dr. David Irving, Mr. Samuel Halkett and Mr. David Laing. The Chairman mentioned that Mr. Halkett's Dictionary of anonymous and pseudonymous works was continued by Mr. Laing, on whose death the work came to a stand; but it was now again in progress, and a proof was on the table.

The report on Cataloguing Rules was then read, and on the proposal of the SECRETARY, seconded by Mr. NICHOLSON, it was resolved to refer them to a committee to be nominated at the afternoon sitting.

Mr. C. WELCH gave notice of a motion for the next morning sitting, and the meeting adjourned at half-past twelve.

During the interval members visited the Royal College of Physicians in Queen Street.

Business was resumed at a quarter-past one, when a paper on the "Free Libraries of Scotland," by Mr. MASON, Assistant-Librarian, Mitchell Library, Glasgow, was read by the Secretary, in the absence of the writer.

Mr. J. MACLAUCHLAN, Librarian of the Free Library and Museum, Dundee, then read a paper on the subject: "How the Free Library System may be economically carried out in Counties;" and a discussion on both papers followed, in which practical suggestions were made as to the methods advocated in the papers and also as to founding small local libraries and perambulating libraries, such as exist in some parts of Wales.

Mr. LOMAX, Librarian of the Free Library and Museum, Brighton, next read a paper "On the Classification of History."

After the discussion of this paper, Professor DICKSON, of Glasgow University, gave an account of a subject catalogue of the University Library now in progress and exhibited the volume relating to bibliography. The Committee on Cataloguing Rules was then nominated and the meeting adjourned.

The members then proceeded to the Advocates' Library, where they were received by the Dean of Faculty and Mr. Blair, advocate, one of the curators. Mr. CLARK gave a short account of the history of the library. They next visited the Signet Library, where Mr. Cook, W. S., and Mr. Law, librarian, received them, and gave some particulars as to the formation of the library, which is especially rich in county histories. A visit was afterwards made to the New College Library, where, in the absence of Principal Rainy, the members were received by Professor Duns, who said that this was the youngest library they would be called upon to visit; it began in 1843, and now possessed between 30,000 and 40,000 volumes, comprising patristic theology, theological history, and systematic theology.

In the evening the members of the Association, with a number of the leading citizens, were entertained at dinner by the Local Committee, in the Waterloo Hotel, the number of guests being

about 110. Lord Provost Boyd occupied the chair; on his right were Mr. Mullins, Birmingham Free Library, Lord Curriehill, Mr. Small, Edinburgh University Library, Mr. Adam Black, publisher, Edinburgh, Mr. Harrison, treasurer of the Association, and Professor Mackay, Edinburgh University; on the left of the chairman were Principal Sir Alexander Grant, the Rev. Dr. Lees, the Rev. W. D. Macray, Mr. Skinner, town-clerk, Mr. Bullen of the British Museum, and Mr. Brodie, R.S.A. The croupiers were Mr. Blair, advocate, and Treasurer Harrison. After the usual loyal toasts had been duly honoured:—

The CHAIRMAN proposed the toast of the evening—"The Library Association of the United Kingdom." He first gave the Association a cordial welcome to Edinburgh, and said that it had been well arranged that the Association should pay an early visit to this city, because it not only possessed valuable libraries, one of which was entitled to a copy of every book published in the United Kingdom, but it had a great literary history, and at the present time the printing and publishing trade it carried on was larger—London alone excepted—than in any other town in the kingdom. At the meetings of the Association which had already taken place, every point of library economy had received more or less attention, and there had also been a thorough ventilation of the question of printing the catalogue of the British Museum; which had resulted in an arrangement to print a catalogue of the English books in that enormous collection from the beginning of the art of printing down to the year 1640. Various schemes had been proposed for the publication of a general catalogue of English literature, which were still under consideration. Perhaps the most important object of the Association was the extension of the adoption and working of the Free Libraries Act; and the Metropolitan Free Libraries Committee had been actively engaged in promoting the adoption of the Act in London. Another, and not less important object was to create as high a professional standard among librarians as possible, and to initiate a thorough criticism of the best methods in every branch of librarianship. He was sure that all wished continued prosperity to the Association, and that they would have much pleasure in drinking this toast.

The toast was enthusiastically responded to.

Mr. MULLINS, in reply to the toast, thanked the Lord Provost and the gentlemen of the Local Committee for the very hearty and generous reception the Association had received. One might have thought, and some of them had some fears, that, coming as they did after the meetings of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Church Congress, and the now imminent Social Science Congress, human endurance might be tried too much, and they might be voted one too many. But they felt they had a right to live and a work to do. They had a relation to the first-named association—they were scientific. There was science in producing from disorder and chaos method and beauty, and that was one of the special objects of the Library Association. There had

been hidden away in country-houses, cathedrals, and churches, libraries of valuable books; and already the action of the Association they represented had resulted in awakening some of the sleepy custodians of these treasures, with the effect that they were brought to light and usefulness. It was not a slight matter that they had shaken off the cobwebs from the libraries not only of this country but of France and Germany.

Mr. HARRISON, London Library, then gave "The Literary Institutions and Libraries of Edinburgh."

Sir ALEX. GRANT, in reply, referring to the institutions of the city, said that most of them had sprung up since the Reformation. The University was a child of the Reformation. It had begun like a grain of mustard-seed, but now it was the largest university in the United Kingdom—larger than Oxford, and, he believed, larger than Cambridge. It now numbered about 3,000 students.

Professor MACKAY then gave "The Printing and Publishing Trade of Edinburgh," which was replied to by Mr. ADAM BLACK.

Lord CURRIEHILL proposed "The Chairman;" and the proceedings terminated with the singing of "Auld Lang Syne."

SECOND DAY.

On the second day, Wednesday, 6th October, the Committee on Cataloguing Rules met at 9 a.m., and the business of the meeting was resumed at 10 a.m.; when Mr. J. D. MULLINS, Librarian of the Free Library, Birmingham, read a paper on "The Librarian and his Work." An interesting discussion followed; after which Mr. HARRISON, Treasurer, moved on behalf of Mr. TEDDER, whose unavoidable absence called forth many expressions of regret: "That it is desirable that the Council of this Association should consider how library assistants may best be aided in their training in the general principles of their profession."

This proposal was carried after a long discussion, in which several practical suggestions were made as to apprenticeship, hours of work and opportunities for study, and also as to the drawing up of a manual of the librarian's duties.

Mr. SMALL at this stage requiring to leave, Mr. MULLINS took the chair for the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. NICHOLSON then moved: "That this Association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and other galleries for some part at least of every Sunday; though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable."

The motion was formally seconded by Mr. W. E. A. AXON.

Mr. C. WELCH, in accordance with a notice given the previous day, moved:—"That the meeting do pass on to the consideration of the next paper."

This was seconded by the Rev. W. D. MACRAY, and on a division it was decided, by a majority of 38 against 8, to pass on to the next business.

Mr. JAMES MARSHALL, Assistant-Librarian in the Advocates'

Library, then read a paper on "An Improved System of Press and Shelf Notation." The meeting adjourned at half-past twelve.

On resuming at 1.15 p.m., a paper was read on "Assyrian Libraries," by Mr. LEONARD WHEATLEY; and another on "The great libraries of Scandinavia," by Mr. GILBERT GOUDIE. An account of the "Library of the Royal Society" was given by Mr. JAMES GORDON, Librarian. Mr. J. SMALL, Librarian of the University Library, then read a paper entitled "Notes on the History of the Edinburgh University Library." The discussion on these papers brought the afternoon's sitting to a close, and the members visited the University Library, where they were shown the collection of books formerly belonging to Drummond of Hawthornden; the MSS. collection of the late Dr. Laing, and other rarities. Visits were also made to the Library of the Philosophical Institution, and the Select Subscription Library.

THIRD DAY.

At 9 a.m. on Thursday, 7th October, the Committee on Cataloguing Rules met, and at 10 a.m. the business of the meeting was resumed, when letters were read from Messrs. Justin Winsor, C. A. Cutter, and S. S. Green. Mr. BOWKER then gave an account of the state of affairs with regard to the *Library Journal*, and declared his belief that in five years such a Journal would be possible, and that unless something were done before that time he would start it then. The SECRETARY thought that a *Library Journal* was possible without waiting five years, and gave notice of a motion on the subject.

Mr. WALFORD then read a paper on "A Proposal for Applying a System of Clearing to Duplicate Volumes in Public and Private Libraries." After the discussion of this paper, Mr. R. A. MACFIE read a paper on "Copyright in its Relation to the Supply of Books for Libraries and the Public," on which a short discussion followed.

The Committee then brought up the Cataloguing Rules, as revised by them, and the meeting proceeded to take them into consideration. This discussion was continued until 1 p.m., when the meeting adjourned. On resuming at 1.15 p.m. the discussion was continued as far as Rule 34 (*see* p. 61), when the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, and the voting papers were distributed; Messrs. P. COWELL and A. J. FROST being nominated scrutineers. The name of Mr. TEDDER for Vice-President, and of two other gentlemen for the Council were withdrawn at their request with the consent of the persons nominating them. The scrutineers then collected the voting papers and retired to count the votes.

On the proposal of Mr. WALFORD, Cambridge was selected as the place of meeting for next year.

Mr. WALFORD moved:—"That the thanks of the Association be given to Mr. Tedder for the great services he has rendered as one of the secretaries from the foundation of the Association, and that this be specially communicated to Mr. Tedder." The motion was seconded by Mr. COURTNEY, and unanimously adopted.

Mr. BULLEN proposed, and Dr. SELIGMANN seconded, a vote of

thanks to the local Secretaries, Messrs. T. G. Law and W. Black, and to the Local Committee for their exertions in rendering the visit of the Association so agreeable as it had been. This motion being put by Mr. HARRISON was carried by acclamation, and Messrs. T. G. LAW and W. BLACK briefly acknowledged the vote; Messrs. J. SMALL and J. T. CLARK replied on behalf of the Local Committee.

The Rev. J. C. HUDSON proposed, and Mr. C. WELCH seconded, a vote of thanks to the Directors of the Philosophical Institution, who had allowed members the use of their Library and Reading Rooms during their stay.

Mr. TONKS moved, and Mr. WRIGHT seconded, a vote of thanks to the Royal Society for allowing the Association the use of their rooms for the meeting.

Mr. TIMMINS proposed, and Mr. HAGGERSTON seconded, a vote of thanks to Messrs. W. and R. Chambers, Messrs. W. and A. K. Johnston, and Messrs. Nelson and Sons, who had invited members to visit their printing works.

Mr J. GORDON responded on behalf of the Royal Society.

Mr. C. WELCH proposed, and Mr. J. W. KNAPMAN seconded, a vote of thanks to the officers of the Association for their services during the past year. Mr. HARRISON, Treasurer, responded on behalf of the officers.

The Scrutineers then gave in their report, and the Chairman announced the names of the officers for the next year to be as follows:—President: Rev. H. O. Coxe. Vice-Presidents: Lord Lindsay, J. Small, J. D. Mullins. Council: J. B. Bailey, F. T. Barrett, G. Bullen, P. Cowell, A. J. Frost, R. Garnett, E. B. Nicholson, W. H. Overall, H. Stevens, H. R. Tedder, C. Walford, B. R. Wheatley. Treasurer: Robert Harrison. Secretaries: E. C. Thomas, C. Welch.

The Committee on Indicators then brought up their report, which was adopted on the proposal of Mr. TIMMINS, seconded by Mr. WAITE.

Mr. A. J. FROST moved: "That the date of future annual meetings be fixed earlier than the month of October." Mr. BONE seconded the motion, which was carried after some discussion, the exact date being left for the Council to decide. The opinion of the meeting was taken as to the most convenient month for the meeting; when August was declared most suitable, in preference to July, September or October.

Mr. CREDLAND then read the report of the Statistical Committee. Mr. TONKS proposed that the matter of statistics should be referred to the Council; this was seconded by Mr. NICHOLSON, and carried.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved: "That it be an instruction to the Council to send to all bookbinders in the Bookbinders' Trade Directory a circular letter, containing such enquiries as it may be desirable to make, and inviting answers, suggestions, and scales of prices. And that the results be laid before the Association at its next yearly meeting, together with such samples of binding as the

Council may think fit to obtain." This was seconded by Mr. WALFORD, and carried without discussion.

The report of the Committee as to the proposed Catalogue of English Literature, was then read by the SECRETARY, and adopted after a short discussion.

With regard to the *Library Journal*, it was moved by the SECRETARY, and seconded by Mr. WALFORD, that Mr. Bowker be requested to confer with the Council on the subject.

The consideration of the Cataloguing Rules was then resumed; but the hour being late, it was resolved to postpone the further consideration until the next annual meeting, and accordingly the meeting dissolved.

The following is a list of the names of members present at the annual meeting: names of members elected at the meeting are distinguished by an asterisk. It is requested that notice of any errors or omissions should be sent to the Secretaries:—

Prof. H. W. Acland (Oxford); *Robert Anderson, *Prof. Archer (Edinburgh); Wm. Archer (Dublin); W. E. A. Axon (Manchester); F. T. Barrett (Glasgow); A. J. Birch (New Swindon); *W. Black (Edinburgh); F. Boase, G. C. Boase, J. W. Bone (London); *R. R. Bowker (U. S. A.); *Lord Provost Boyd (Edinburgh); Wm. Brace (London); *W. H. Braithwaite (Trinidad); J. P. Briscoe (Nottingham); *— Bryce, *Alex. Buchan, *T. R. Buchanan (Edinburgh); Geo. Bullen (London); *W. Carfrae, *Richard Cameron, J. T. Clark, *T. Clark (Edinburgh): A. Cotgreave (Wednesbury); W. P. Courtney (London); P. Cowell (Liverpool); *W. R. Credland (Manchester); D. Dickinson (West Bromwich); *W. Traquair Dickson (Edinburgh); W. R. Douthwaite (London); *Andr. Elliott, *J. R. Findlay (Edinburgh); H. T. Folkard (Wigan); A. J Frost (London); *Edm. Goldsmid, *Jas. Gordon, *G. Goudie (Edinburgh); D B. Grant (Leamington); *R. Grant, *A. Greig (Edinburgh); W. J. Haggerston (Newcastle); R. Harrison (London); *Thos. Heath (Derby); *— Henderson, *John Henry (Edinburgh); Rev. J. C. Hudson (Horncastle); R. Hudson (Lapworth); *W. W. Hunter (Edinburgh); John Ingram (Glasgow); L. Inkster (South Shields); J. W. Knapman (London); *Rev. S. Kennedy, *T. G. Law (Edinburgh); B. Lomax (Brighton); T. J. W. MacAlister (Leeds); *R. A. Maefie, *Rev. Prof. Macgregor, *Prof. Mackay, *Rev. W. MacKellar, *Duncan Maclachlan, *John Maclaren (Edinburgh); John Maclauchlan (Dundee); Rev. W. D. Macray (Oxford); *G. McWhea (Edinburgh); F. Madan (Oxford); *A. Main, *Jas. Marshall, *Rev. D. W. Morris (Edinburgh); J. D. Mullins (Birmingham); E. Neville (Over Darwen); E. B. Nicholson (London); *Wm. Paterson (Edinburgh); John Plant (Salford); *Ralph Richardson (Edinburgh); *Bailie Robertson (Dundee); C. E. Scarse (Birmingham); L. Seligmann (Berlin); *Prof. W. G. Sellar, J. Small, *Jas. Smith, *D. W. Smith, *T. G. Stevenson, *Andr. Taylor (Edinburgh); E. C. Thomas (London); S. Timmins, Edm. Tonks (Birmingham); J. K. Waite (Bolton); A. Wakefield (Liverpool); W. C. Walcott (River Gambia); Cornelius Walford (London); *D. Watson (Hawick); Charles Welch (London); Leonard Wheatley (Edinburgh); *Councillor Wilson (Glasgow); W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth).

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the meeting on Friday, December 6, a paper will be read by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, and Mr. H. B. Wheatley, Hon. Sec. of the Index Society, on "A Proposed Subject-Index to Bibliologies and Bibliographies."

We shall be glad to receive from our readers, statistics and other information relating to the libraries with which they are connected, and also as to other matters that they may consider likely to interest the members of the Association. Communications may be addressed to either of the Secretaries, Mr. E. C. Thomas, 13, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., and Mr. C. Welch, Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C., or to the Editor, care of Messrs. Trubner & Co., Ludgate Hill, E.C.

The Secretaries will be glad to receive offers of papers to be read at the Monthly Meetings of the Association.

NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The first Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, November 5, 1880; Mr. R. Harrison, Treasurer, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman called on Mr. E. B. Nicholson to read his paper entitled

The Use of Buckram, Linoleum, and Cretonne for Binding.

Mr. Nicholson said: The result of my advocacy of buckram as a binding-material at the Conference of Librarians in 1877, has been to bring it into great use, both in this country and in America. Since then I have been driven almost to abandon its use, and I wish to make known the reasons which have led me to do so—adding to those reasons a few remarks on one or two other new materials.

The virtues which in 1877 I claimed for buckram were durability, good looks, and cheapness. As regards its durability, I am still convinced that, if anyone were to bind Chrysoloras's Greek Grammar in buckram, and were able to see it again in five hundred years' time, he would find the material unworn; because, being a linen, it is not disintegrated by any amount of heated air, and because Chrysoloras's Greek Grammar is not a book which is likely to suffer from excessive use. But, if the same person were to bind "Roland Yorke" in buckram, were to place it in a popular lending-library, and were to see it again, not in five hundred years, but in five hundred days, he would very probably find that the corners and the joints of the back were wearing to rags—a fact of which I was unaware in 1877 simply because I had bound no popular books in that material. As regards the good looks of buckram, I am sorry to say that the caution which I then gave against red and green, on account of their tendency to fade, should have been extended to black, blue, purple, and yellow; and that not only all of these, but also brown and slate, lose their glaze altogether, and take stains and spots as badly as the least fast of bookbinders' muslins. Lastly, as regards cheapness, I now find that it is possible to get any book, up to demy quarto, bound as cheap in half-morocco as in buckram, while the difference for demy folios is no more than threepence.

I do not wish for a moment to deny that an atlas folio would cost much less to bind in buckram than in half-morocco, that if it were bound in slate or brown it would not perceptibly fade, and that, if it were hardly ever used, it would keep its glaze, and be a permanently respectable-looking volume. Nor do I see why buckram should not be better glazed, better dyed, and made stouter and cheaper. All I say is, that, until these things come about, it is very far from an ideal material for binding moderate-sized books in common use.

It was suggested to me a few months ago, by one of our binders, that linoleum might be made of a thickness suitable for binding; and in September last one of the members of the London Institution called my attention to a prospectus of the linoleum called "lincrusta-Walton," or "muralis," in which it was suggested as a binding-material. I found, on enquiry at a London agent's, that "muralis" was asserted to be damp-proof, heat-proof, acid-proof, and so little liable to fade or rub that it might be cleaned with a scrubbing-brush. Here, I thought, is the promise of an absolutely perfect material, and, on finding that it was made thin enough, I at once had twenty volumes bound in it, some in plain, some in figured muralis, some full-bound, some half-bound. Specimens of these I now show; and I must ask you, in criticising their appearance, to bear in mind the fact that the material has never been manufactured with a view to binding. The plain muralis has only been made in its self-colour, instead of being dyed to such a colour as is usual in bookcovers. The figured is made in patterns suitable for wall-decoration, and the particular pattern which I have chosen, because it was the cheapest, is also only made at present in the

self-colour of the material. Moreover, had it been intended for binding, the pattern should have been in low instead of high relief, to avoid rubbing the binding of the books next to it. Again, in consequence of the pattern being in high relief, the binders have sometimes had to put the lettering-piece much lower down than is at all usual. And, lastly, these books were bound in a great hurry, so as to enable me to take them, if I thought fit, to the meeting at Edinburgh. If you imagine them carefully bound in brown or chocolate muralis, with sunk patterns, and the lettering-piece consequently in its right place, you will, I think, admit that their appearance would be decidedly good.

But muralis will not do as a binding-material. It is so soft that you can pick it to pieces with the greatest ease; and this copy of Liddell and Scott, which has not been in use for three weeks, is, you will see, already cracked down the joints between back and sides. A second fault is, that the unevenness of the material prevents gilding on it, and makes lettering-pieces necessary.

Nevertheless, these experiments make it likely that a linoleum can be made which will be in every way suitable for binding—for the main defect of muralis, its extreme softness, is one in which ordinary linoleum does not share. Whether such a linoleum will be as cheap as durable remains to be seen. The price of full-binding an ordinary octavo in plain muralis is 2*s.* 8*d.*; the price of full-binding Liddell and Scott in figured muralis is 3*s.* 9*d.*

One other new material may be mentioned. Mr. Bentley has taken to binding his three-volume novels in crétonnes, exactly the same material as is used for covering drawing-room chairs. Some of the patterns are very pretty, but of course they soil and fade, while the material clearly would not stand much rubbing. At first Mr. Bentley lettered the crétonne itself, but as it did not take gilt well, or show it well, he now sews a letter-piece on the back.

In a paper of mine which will be printed in the Transactions of the Edinburgh meeting are some remarks on the durability of the different kinds of leather in common use for binding-purposes. I will not duplicate those remarks in the present paper, further than to say that for the combination of durability, good looks, and reasonable cheapness, no material that I know equals half-morocco, unless (as I think possible) time shows equal durability in half-persian. As for russia, calf, and common roan, as they are at present prepared, it were much to be desired, in the interests of libraries, that their use for binding purposes were made a penal offence. No librarian with any knowledge of these leathers, and any regard for the future of his library, will ever think of using them on books which are expected to descend to a new generation.

Discussion.—Mr. Walford said that he had tried several experiments, and had come to the conclusion that Manilla paper sides with basil leather backs was about the best kind of binding for ordinary purposes, and much cheaper than ordinary bindings. As to calf, he thought that the acids used in bleaching were a principal

cause of its decay. He thought highly of chintz, but feared that the tendency to cheapness would induce the employment of a bad material.—Mr. FROST had found some old calf bindings much improved by a coating of paste, which they absorbed very freely.—Mr. WELCH regretted that publishers did not sew their books more strongly; many new books with handsome covers soon came to pieces, and had to be rebound long before the cover had suffered any damage.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDICATORS.

THIS Committee, consisting of Messrs. ELLIOT, MULLINS, TIMMINS, TONKS, and WRIGHT, issued a series of inquiries to the Free Public Libraries using indicators, and having received replies to the same, presented the following Report, which was adopted at the last Annual Meeting (*see* p. 79):—

REPORT.

The Committee, recognising that the indicator effects a saving of time of both the borrower and the library staff, consider it a useful addition to a lending library.

It appears from the subjoined analysis that some of the libraries make the indicator the sole record of issues, and do not supplement it by any other entry. The Committee are of opinion that as the record afforded by the indicator may be seriously affected by the carelessness or mischief of those who have access to it, it is indispensible, whatever form may be used, that an additional record be kept in a book, or on a series of cards, such as is used in some libraries. If this additional entry be made, it is less necessary to use complicated indicators, and they think the simplest form will be found to be the best. They avoid specifying any particular form, as the merits of each to a certain extent depend on circumstances, and generally the librarian who has to use the indicator can judge which form will best suit his purpose.

ANALYSIS OF ANSWERS TO CIRCULAR OF INQUIRIES.

1. Do you use an indicator to inform your borrowers what books are available for issue, viz., "in" or "out"?
2. What kind of indicator?
3. Whose invention?

   Six libraries out of fourteen use Elliott's indicator, Bristol, Leeds, Newcastle, South Shields, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton; at Wednesbury, one on Elliott's principle with an additional invention by the librarian.

4. Do you make your indicator also a record of your issue, or do you register the issues in a book?

   At nine libraries, Birmingham, Bristol, Cardiff, Derby, Dundee, Manchester, Plymouth, South Shields, West Bromwich, the issues are registered in a book or on a register card.

At five, Leicester, Leeds, Sheffield, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton, the indicator is the only record of issue.

5. Do you find that the borrower's card (or the other mode of showing that the book is out) sometimes gets put into the wrong place?

Five libraries, Birmingham, Cardiff, Leicester, Wednesbury, and West Bromwich, find that the borrower's card gets frequently put into the wrong place. Eight libraries, Bristol, Derby, Dundee, Leeds, Newcastle, Plymouth, Sheffield, and South Shields, find that this is rarely the case.

6. If so, what is the average number of mistakes per week, and what means are taken to rectify them?

The average numbers of those misplacements vary from twelve a-day to one a-week, and all agree that searching the indicator will soon enable them to discover them. One library, West Bromwich, keeps no record of mistakes.

7. When the borrower returns his book and wants his card that cannot be found, what do you do?

In three libraries, Birmingham, Plymouth, and West Bromwich, the borrower keeps his own card. Nearly all give duplicate cards in case of misplacement.

8. If the card in the indicator is the only record of the issue, how can you write for books overdue, except by going over the whole of the cards?

9. What is your average issue per day?

The average daily issue of the fourteen libraries is 580.

10. Do you make any entry in the book itself when issued?

Seven libraries, Birmingham, Bristol, Manchester, Newcastle, Plymouth, South Shields, and West Bromwich, make entries in the book itself when issued.

11. If not, how is the question of fine settled, and how is a disputed fine managed?

One library, Manchester, does not fine, but only charges for damage. Four libraries, Cardiff, Leicester, Sheffield, and Wolverhampton, find that fines are very rarely disputed.

12. What advantage in point of time has the entry in the borrower's card over a continuous entry in a book on the desk?

Seven libraries, Derby, Dundee, Leicester, Newcastle, Sheffield, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton, find a saving of nearly half the time by the entry on the borrower's card.

13. Is it not a disadvantage to have your sole record of issue scattered over some thousand spaces in the indicator?

Six libraries, Derby, Dundee, Newcastle, Plymouth, Sheffield, and Wednesbury, find it no disadvantage to have their sole record of issue scattered over the indicator.

14. Do you not find in practice many wrong entries of numbers, dates, &c., on the borrowers' cards?

In nine libraries, Bristol, Derby, Dundee, Leeds, Leicester, Sheffield, South Shields, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton,

they do not find many wrong entries on the borrowers' cards.

15. If you issue a work in two or three volumes, and the borrower's card can only indicate one out, how about the other two, especially if the borrower returns Vol. 1 and not Vol. 2 or 3 ?

In eleven libraries, Bristol, Cardiff, Derby, Dundee, Leeds, Leicester, Plymouth, Sheffield, South Shields, Wednesbury, and Wolverhampton, two and three-volume works are only issued together and taken back together, not separately.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARIES.

At the last annual meeting a resolution was passed calling the attention of the Council to rule 22 of the constitution of this Association, and requesting them to employ means for carrying it into effect.

Rule 22.—In any district containing six members of the Association, a local committee may be formed, with a corresponding secretary. Resolutions and recommendations forwarded by local committees to the Secretaries of the Association shall be laid before its next monthly meeting.

The Council, having considered the subject, have requested the under-named members to act as corresponding secretaries, and have assigned the following districts to them, subject to their consent to undertake the office.

BRIGHTON.—B. Lomax, Librarian, Free Library and Museum, Brighton.

BIRMINGHAM.—C. E. Scarse, Librarian, Birmingham Library, Union Street, Birmingham.

CAMBRIDGE.—Rev. Robert Sinker, Librarian, Trinity College, Cambridge.

DUNDEE.—J. Maclauchlan, Librarian, Free Library and Museum, Dundee.

DURHAM.—Rev. J. T. Fowler, Librarian, University Library, Durham.

EDINBURGH.—T. G. Law, Librarian, Signet Library, Edinburgh.

EXETER.—Rev. H. E. Reynolds, Librarian, Cathedral Library, Exeter.

GLASGOW.—F. T. Barrett, Librarian, Mitchell Library, Glasgow.

LEEDS.—T. J. W. MacAlister, Librarian, Leeds.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—Rev. J. C. Hudson, Thornton Vicarage, Horncastle.

LIVERPOOL.—P. Cowell, Librarian, Free Public Library, Liverpool.

MANCHESTER.—J. Plant, Librarian, Royal Museum and Libraries, Peel Park, Salford.

NEWCASTLE.—W. J. Haggerston, Librarian, Public Libraries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

NOTTINGHAM.—J. P. Briscoe, Librarian, Free ublic Libraries, Nottingham.
OXFORD.—F. Madan, Librarian, Brasenose College, Oxford.
PLYMOUTH.—W. H. K. Wright, Librarian, Free Library, Plymouth.
SOUTHAMPTON.—T. W. Shore, Hartley Institution, Southampton.
STAFFORD.—T. J. De'Mazzinghi, Librarian, William Salt Library, Stafford.
WIGAN.—H. T. Folkard, Librarian, Free Public Library, Wigan.
YORK.—W. M. Morrell, City and County Bank, York.

LIBRARY NOTES.

RONALDS LIBRARY.—This library, which is now in the possession of the Society of Telegraph Engineers, was officially opened on Wednesday, the 10th inst., by the President of the Society, Mr. W. H. Preece, who received the members and a distinguished company of visitors at the rooms of the Society, 4, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster. Mr. Frost, the librarian, exhibited a collection of curious books relating to electricity, magnetism, navigation, &c. A number of interesting letters, autographs, and portraits of eminent electricians were also shown, and the American rapid telegraph was exhibited in action.

DONCASTER.—Mr. Francis H. Darby died at Kirkstall Leas on Saturday, October 23, 1880. Mr. Darby was formerly Librarian of one of the branch libraries at Leeds, and was appointed Librarian of the Doncaster Borough Free Library in September, 1878. During his stay in Doncaster he made many friends by his kind and genial manner. His prospects were very promising, when consumption, which had manifested itself for some time, obliged him to resign his post, and it is with great regret that we chronicle his death at the early age of twenty-nine.

EDINBURGH.—The Meeting of the Library Association at Edinburgh appears to have given a fresh impetus to the Free Library movement in that city. At the recent municipal elections the question was brought up at the ward meetings, and the Edinburgh Trades' Council and other bodies are about to present a requisition to the Lord Provost to convene a public meeting on the subject.

ST. IVES, CORNWALL.—A movement has been begun for the formation of a Free Library at St. Ives, Cornwall. A public meeting was held, at which it was decided not to levy a rate, but to raise a voluntary subscription. The Hon. Secretary of the Committee is Mr. W. Kernick, jun., Market Place, St. Ives, Cornwall.

WEDNESBURY.—Mr. Frederick Wagstaff has been appointed to the Librarianship of the Wednesbury Free Library, in succession to Mr. Cotgreave.

WORCESTER.—Mr. George Reece, for many years Curator of the

Worcestershire Natural History Society's Museum, has been appointed Curator under the new management, the Museum having become the property of the Committee of the Worcester Public Library. Mr. Reece will also be Sub-Librarian.

TASMANIA.—The Tasmanian Public Library in the Town Hall, Hobart Town, is open on Christmas Day, Good Friday, and every Sunday, from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m; every other day, including public holidays, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m. (on Saturday, 8 p.m.). The reading-room attached to the library is supplied with the chief English newspapers and periodicals as well as Colonial papers. The official statistics of Tasmania for 1879 give the expenditure for that year at £531 2*s.* 5*d.*; the number of volumes at the end of the year, not including bound magazines, 8,208; and the number of visitors during the year; 29,537.

A curious collection was made by the late Mr. Edwin Edwards, the painter, of books written by foreigners about England and Englishmen. They number between three and four hundred volumes, and may be acquired by any like-minded collector, or by any library, for a moderate sum, the present proprietor being mainly desirous of seeing them in safe guardianship as a collection. Particulars may be obtained of Mr. HARRISON, London Library, St. James's Square, S.W.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Books in the Central Lending Department. Compiled by W. John Haggerston, Chief Librarian, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1880. 8vo, pp. viii., 330. Price One Shilling.

A short-title dictionary catalogue of a general library of about 20,000 volumes. Authors and subjects are arranged in one alphabet, with abundant cross-references. The number of volumes, size, and imprint are not noted. A new and important feature is that the contents of volumes and periodicals are very fully given, and references to articles in magazines and reviews are grouped under the same head with the references to works on the same subjects. The number of references is about 80,000, and the press mark is added to each, so that a book can be called for from any reference.

Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Books in the Juvenile Lending Department. Compiled by W. John Haggerston, Chief Librarian, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1880. 8vo, pp. viii., 24. Price Twopence.

Containing about 2,000 entries on the same plan as the larger catalogue.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the meeting on Friday, January 7, 1881, a paper will be read by Mr. W. R. Douthwaite, Librarian of Gray's Inn: "Notes on the Gray's Inn Library."

The meetings of the Committee of the whole Association on Cataloguing Rules, will re-commence at the London Institution on Friday, the 17th inst., at 8 p.m., and will be continued on the third Friday, in each month at 7 p.m.

The question of Statistics was referred to the Council by the last annual meeting. At a recent meeting of the Council it was resolved to re-appoint the Statistical Committee, consisting of Messrs. W. E. A. Axon, C. W. Sutton, and G. L. Campbell, with a view to the preparation of a further report upon Free Public Libraries. Members of the Association, and others who may possess information which will assist the Committee, are requested to communicate with Mr. C. W. Sutton, Public Free Libraries, Manchester.

DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The second Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, December 3, 1880, at 8 p.m., Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. H. J. Adams was elected a member of the Association. The Chairman then called on Mr. E. C. Thomas to read a paper written by him and Mr. H. B. Wheatley, on

A Proposed Subject-Index to Bibliologies and Bibliographies.

Mr. Thomas said: Of the two subjects specified in the constitution of our Association that of library administration has certainly received the lion's share of attention. Nor is that in any way

unfitting. Yet the other object, "the promotion of bibliographical research," has received so little, that it may not unfairly be considered a matter of some reproach to us. It seems at least time that an effort should be made to accomplish some good and definite work in this direction. It has seemed to the present writers that a not unsuitable subject and occasion present themselves in a scheme which in itself is desirable, and which in the mode of its accomplishment may afford a tangible evidence of the sympathy existing between the two Societies represented here this evening—the Index Society and the Library Association. As to the manner of carrying out the proposal, however, we will say something further on. First, as to the proposal itself.

A good deal more has been done even in England for bibliography and bibliology than might be supposed by those who have not studied the subject carefully. But it has been done sporadically and unsystematically; and we have no great work like Petzholdt's "Bibliotheca Bibliographica," collecting together the whole literature of the subject and presenting it at one view. The lists given in such books as Power's "Handybook about Books" are very meagre and unsatisfactory; and even Sabin's "Bibliography of Bibliography," despite its arrogant and pretentious tone, is very inadequate, as must appear from the mere numbers of the titles it contains, only 997 in all, including 628 English titles. And many even of these are in no proper sense of the word either bibliographies or bibliologies. A most glaring defect in these books, moreover, is the absence of an index of subjects. And again none of them attempts to deal with anything but substantive works, or to embrace the fugitive bibliographies scattered through bibliographical and other periodicals, or appended to many important treatises.

Nor must it be said that we are proposing to do over again what is already done and so well done in Petzholdt. Indeed there are many librarians to whom the consultation of a bibliographical work in German is at least a matter of irksomeness, if not of difficulty. It may even be that there are some librarians here and there who have never consulted Petzholdt at all. Moreover, Petzholdt's book is not as complete for English bibliography as it might be made, while very much has been done here and in America during the fourteen years which have passed since the publication of his book.

After the subject of this paper was announced we learned from Mr. Garnett that something of the work proposed to be done by our Subject-Index had been already undertaken by the British Museum. As is well known, the chief substantive bibliographies in the possession of the Museum have been for some time collected in special presses in the Reading Room. It will be news, however, to most here present that a separate hand-list of these books has been prepared under the direction of Mr. Porter, to whose kindness we are indebted for an inspection of the proof sheets which are now being printed. To these will be added an Index of Subjects. But the

books included in this list will only be those for which room can be found in the Reading Room, and it will not include references to those scattered bibliographies of which we have spoken. Without having paid special attention to the subject, it is difficult to realise how much bibliological and bibliographical material exists in a scattered form. Everyone knows Mr. Olphar Hamst's interesting "Handbook of Fictitious Names," but how many are there who remember the useful bibliographies which that zealous bibliographer has published elsewhere. His "Bibliographical List of Lord Brougham's Publications" is appended to the collected edition of Brougham's writings, and has been privately reprinted. But his no less interesting "List of the Works of and upon Sir William Blackstone" lurks, by many unsuspected, in two volumes of Notes and Queries (4 S. i. and ii. 1868). Again, we know that our friend Mr. Cutter devotes special attention to diabolical literature: we have all heard, probably, of the "Bibliotheca Diabolica," published at New York in 1874; but how many of us could recall at the moment that there are some contributions to the bibliography of this subject in Notes and Queries (3 S. iv. 246, 328, 478). These are but one or two instances out of hundreds.

To give some idea of the relation the proposed Index would bear to existing sources of similar information, as well as to the forthcoming Museum Hand-List, let us take a single subject, that of Angling, which has long had special attention paid to its bibliography. In the proof sheets shown to us by Mr. Porter there are two titles on the bibliography of angling, one of which is indeed perhaps the best—that of D. Mulder Bosgoed, published at Haarlem in 1874. Sabin gives three titles of books on the subject; Petzholdt has also three; amongst our own materials are at least ten titles, including the latest contribution to the subject, an essay by Mr. Charles Estcourt in a volume published at Manchester this year under the title of "Anglers' Evenings," to which he has appended "A Supplementary List of Works relating to Angling or Fish published up to September, 1879." And these slips do not include, of course, the new edition of Westwood now in active preparation, and which will, we suppose, supersede the others. But though the practical value of these earlier books is thus being constantly lessened as they are supplanted by later ones, there will always remain the interest attaching to them as indicating the progress of the bibliography of the special subject. Thus Pritzel's Thesaurus will always be of interest and importance, for although it will in one sense be superseded in another it will be supplemented by Mr. Daydon Jackson's laborious and valuable "Guide to the Literature of Botany," now printing for the Index Society, which will include 11,000 works, 5,000 of which are not to be found in Pritzel.

The work we propose, therefore, can hardly be said in any way to clash with that which is being done by the British Museum. What is it, then, precisely, that we propose to do, and what is the scope of the proposed undertaking? First, what is meant by our distinction between bibliography and bibliology?

The term bibliography, we think, is more properly applied to the study of the external forms of books; the term bibliology rather to their essence or intellectual content. Thus, for instance, a list of books printed on vellum, or a list of incunabula, belongs especially to bibliography, while such a book as Mohl's great work on the "Geschichte und Literatur der Staatswissenschaften" (3 vols., Erlangen, 1855–58), which takes account of the substance of books rather than their form, belongs to bibliology. These are types: there are many degrees between them. Many treatises belong to both classes; and to entitle a treatise to belong to bibliology at all, it must take account of books and editions of books as individualities, or it ceases to belong to bibliology proper, and passes into the sphere of literary history or criticism. As to the meaning of the word "special," there can hardly be any difference of opinion. We propose to include in the Index all substantive bibliographies and bibliologies as a matter of course. We propose to add references to all similar lists contributed to such journals as the *Serapeum*, *Petzholdt's Anzeiger*, *Techener's Bulletin*, *Notes and Queries*, *Trübner's Record*, the *Bookseller*, the *Harvard Library Bulletin*, etc., etc. We propose to add, again, those appended to books, such as the list of the writings of Cobbett in Smith's Life of Cobbett, or the list of works by John Evelyn in the recent edition of "Evelyn's Diary." Again, we should propose to add catalogues of special collections, as, *e.g.*, Sir Richard Colt Hoare's catalogue of the Stourhead Library, or Mr. Frost's catalogue of the Ronalds Library, which is more than a catalogue of a special collection. So, too, whenever possible, it might be well to furnish in a foot-note to the particular subject the names of special collectors, so as to concentrate the information on this subject contained in *Notes and Queries* and in our own *Transactions*, as well as elsewhere. It may be more doubtful whether we should include sale catalogues. As a rule we should lean to their exclusion. They are written from a distinct, and that not a scientific standpoint; and, moreover, as the number of genuine bibliographies and bibliologies increases day by day, the books occurring in sale catalogues will by-and-by be covered by lists prepared in a purely literary and bibliographical interest. For the present we must make certain exceptions, *e.g.*, in the case of the Stainforth catalogue of the works of British poetesses, etc. One important question that has been discussed between us is, whether the proposed Index should be confined to English bibliography, or whether it should include foreign bibliography as well. The English portion of the work could be made complete, or all but complete, with a moderate expenditure of labour and printing. If foreign books are included, we must select, in order to bring the work within the limits of feasibility. It may be that it will be better to make the English part of the work as exhaustive as it can be made, and, with regard to the foreign portion, to include as a rule only those bibliographies and bibliologies which are of special value for the particular subject. At the same time it is

obvious that the usefulness of the Index will be much increased by including all the really first-rate foreign bibliographies. As to the mode of arrangement, we think it should be by an alphabet of subjects, with possibly a tabular conspectus prefixed, so as to collect the more detailed titles and subjects under more general heads. Under each subject the order should perhaps be chronological, so as to show the progress of the bibliography and bibliology of that particular subject, and also to indicate at a glance the latest and presumably the fullest work on the subject. The best book might, moreover, be easily indicated by being printed in a bolder type. A question which we should like to have opinions upon is, whether it would be more convenient to include science and technical matters in the same index with general literature, or to separate them. An independent suggestion was made by Mr. Bailey at Edinburgh for a scientific index, and it may be that it would not only be easier to carry out such a proposal, if dealt with separately, but that it would be more convenient in practice to have this separation. In that case, perhaps Mr. Bailey might consent to edit such an index as a companion to the one now proposed. His index would be even more minute than ours, for he proposes to index even brief lists of books mentioned at the end of the important articles in the Encyclopædias. Since writing thus with regard to Mr. Bailey's proposal, that gentleman has written a letter in which he says:—"I think that for science it would be almost useless to collect only the special bibliologies published in a separate form, as by far the most important lists of books are those generally printed after a special monograph in some of the Scientific Transactions. These generally treat only of one particular subject —say the anatomy of one animal—and this seems to me the most useful part of the index I have started upon, viz., that instead of directing a student to look where he will probably have some difficulty in picking out the books dealing with just the branch he is working at, you send him off at once to a list that contains only books on the subject of his search."

To come now to the mode in which we suggest that the proposed Index should be published, so as to secure the expense of its production and to enlist the sympathies and assistance of those whom it is most important to interest. We propose that the Index should be a joint publication of the two bodies, the Index Society and the Library Association. As each Society now numbers nearly 300 members, that should enable us easily to dispose of a first edition of 750 copies, after allowing for a certain sale to persons and libraries not in union with ourselves. Though that is a matter of detail for the Councils of the two Societies, it must be assumed that the Index will be issued to members of the Index Society as one of the year's publications. That can hardly be so with our own association, and in that case we must put a charge upon the publication, which need not, however, be very high. Why should not the suggested Index be one of a series of publications by the Association, either on its own account or with other Societies? When we have finished our

also because of the inconvenience it would occasion to the numerous persons who used the reading room upon that day. They therefore allowed the use of the rooms under protest, and reported the matter to the Council. From the *Cambridge Chronicle*, of 13th November, 1880, we learn that, at a recent meeting of the Town Council, the Town Clerk brought up and read the following Opinion of Counsel as to the use of the Free Library for a polling place at Parliamentary and municipal elections:—

I gather that the two rooms form part of the Corporate property, and are structurally kept up at the cost of the borough rate. Assuming that this is so, or that the rooms are structurally maintained out of a Public Libraries and Museum Rate, levied under the Public Libraries Acts (and not out of subscriptions or endowments), I am of opinion that the case falls within the express words of sec. 6 of the Ballot Act, and that for Parliamentary elections the returning officer has the right to use the rooms.

With respect to municipal elections the case is different. By section 20 of the Ballot Act s. 6 of the same Act is not to apply to municipal elections. For these elections, therefore, the rooms cannot be used without the consent of the authority having the control of them. It appears to me that the rooms must be taken to be for the time being "appropriated" to Library purposes within the meaning of s. 18 of the Act of 1855. I think further that under s. 21 of the same Act the control of the rooms is for the time being exclusively vested in the Committee, subject only to any reservations made in appointing the Committee, and to any rules and regulations for the time being in force. No such reservations, rules, or regulations, as would reserve to the Council the right of using the rooms for elections, appear to be in force. For these reasons I am of opinion that at present the Library Committee have the right to refuse the use of the rooms for municipal elections, and if the Council desire so to use the rooms against the wish of the Committee, they must, in my opinion, remove the Committee.

If these views are correct, then, *a fortiori*, the Mayor alone has not the power to use the rooms for municipal elections against the wish of the Committee, and without the concurrence of the Council.

20*th August*, 1880. R. S. WRIGHT.

HIGH WYCOMBE.—At a town's meeting in November, 1874, it was resolved to found a Free Library on the voluntary system. Later on Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., Recorder of Reading, purchased the old British schools, and altered and enlarged them, offering to maintain a Free Library on part of the premises for three years, if meantime the town would take steps to provide one. The whole building, after some alterations, was formally re-opened on the 29th November last. It is intended, when sufficient funds have been raised, to endow the building and hand it over to the Corporation in trust for the public. Considerable progress has been made towards raising an endowment fund, and the public opening of the library was followed by a large and influential public meeting in aid of this object.

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OF THE

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the meeting on Friday, February 4, 1881, a paper will be read by Mr. W. H. Overall, Librarian to the Corporation of London, entitled "Notes on Broadsides and Proclamations."

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

The third Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, January 7, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. W. H. Overall in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. S. Sanders was elected a member of the Association.

The following gentlemen were proposed for election, and will be balloted for at the next meeting. By Mr. C. E. Scarse, Local Secretary for Birmingham:—Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, Dr. Schwarz, Mr. J. Weir-Crosier, Mr. C. J. B. Duchemin, Dr. R. J. Drury, Mr. T. E. Pemberton, Mr. J. Suffield, Mr. J. P. Porter, Dr. J. Hickinbotham, Mr. F. Talbot, and Mr. C. Linnell. By Mr. T. W. Shore, Local Secretary for Southampton:—Mr. H. M. Gilbert.

The following gentlemen engaged in library administration were reported by Mr. Scarse as having joined the Association:—Alderman R. Chamberlain, Mayor of Birmingham; Mr. J. T. Bunce, Birmingham; Mr. W. Bragge, Birmingham; Dr. J. A. Langford, Birmingham; Mr. E. W. Badger, Birmingham; Dr. B. Foster, Birmingham; Mr. H. S. Pearson, Birmingham; Mr. C. J. Woodward, Midland Institute, Birmingham; Mr. J. C. Woodhill, Birmingham; Rev. F. Wagstaff, Librarian, Wednesbury; Mr. G. Wakeling, Sub-Librarian, Birmingham Free Libraries; Mr. W. H. Smith, Librarian, Free Library, Constitution Hill, Birmingham; Mr. G. Harris, Librarian, Free Library, Deritend, Birmingham; Mr. F. S. Herne, Birmingham Library; and Mr. T. G. Johnson, Librarian, Medical Institute, Birmingham.

The Chairman then called on Mr. W. R. DOUTHWAITE, Librarian of Gray's Inn, to read his paper entitled

NOTES ON THE GRAY'S INN LIBRARY.

Mr. DOUTHWAITE said: The origin of those singular institutions known as the Four Inns of Court is veiled in considerable obscurity. Although the Society of GRAY'S INN is not now the most conspicuous among them, yet it was at one time by far the most popular and the best attended of all, and was the chosen Inn of the Bacons, the Burghleys, and other distinguished lawyers and statesmen in 'the golden days of Great Elizabeth.' Its earlier history cannot now be recovered from the wreck of time, though it is certain that it existed as an Inn of Court as early as the reign of Edward III. Unfortunately, a great portion of its records have perished. There may exist, indeed, amongst family papers and unpublished manuscripts much that would throw light both on its general history and on the origin and progress of its collection of books, and if these few notes should lead to the discovery of further information, I shall be glad that this opportunity has been afforded me.

The Library of Gray's Inn is not likely to be as old as the Inn itself; nor, in fact, can the Library of any one of the Inns of Court be traced further back than the very end of the fifteenth century. Indeed, the extent of legal literature in those days was too limited to make large collections necessary or possible. Even when Coke wrote in the seventeenth century, he only counted up fifteen books or treatises, and as many volumes of reports, in addition to the statutes; or as it was expressed by Fuller a good deal later:—"I can but admire at the comparative paucity of the books of our Common Law, in proportion to those written of the Civil and Canon Law. Oh, how *corpulent* are the *corpuses* of both those Lawes! besides, their *shadows* are far bigger than their *bodies*; their *glosses* larger than their *text*. Insomuch, that one may bury two thousand pounds and upwards, in the purchase, and yet hardly compasse a moity of them; whereas all the Writers of the Common Law (except they be much multiplyed very lately), with all the year books belonging thereunto, may be bought for three-score pounds or thereabouts."*

In the manuscripts of William Oldys is a statement that the Library of the Inn was "first founded by the Lord Verulam."†

But Bacon only became a member of the Inn in 1576, while we find in the existing records of the Society mention of the Library as far back as 1568; and several Orders, from the year 1571 and onwards, speak of candidates for the degree of utter-barrister having to perform exercises at the "skreen of the Library." Moreover, the will of Robert Chaloner, dated 7th July, 1555, shows that there was even then a Library. Chaloner had been a Reader of the Society in 1521. An extract from his will is given in the "Register of the Guild of Corpus Christi in the city of York,"

* "Worthies," ed. Nichols, 1811, i 21.

† See N. & Q. 2 s. xi. 401 (comp. 381); but see Gent. Mag., vol. 36. part ii. 213.

published by the Surtees Society in 1872 (p. 206). It is, perhaps, sufficiently interesting to give in full:—

"I will that all my bookes of lawe, as well those whiche ar at Yorke, as at my house, also all those whiche be at London, yf theie can be conveied, hadde or caryed by any meanes to Grauisin, to my cosin Robt. Nowell, and then xls. in moneye to be delyvered unto the said Robert Nowell, to th' entent that he maie by cheines therwth. and fasten so manye of them in the Librarye at Grauisin as he shall think convenyente, and all the residue whiche are not necessarye for the said librarye my said cosin Nowell to take or gyve at his pleasure. To the Commoners of Grauisin xxs. for suche wronge as I did to the House when I contynued there."

These are believed to be the earliest references to the Library extant; but, scanty though they be, they are sufficient to prove the foundation of the Library prior to the time of Bacon.

During the first half of the seventeenth century a good many donations of books appear to have been made to the Library, amongst which are copies of Bacon's works, presented by Francis and Nathaniel Bacon. That some considerable use, and probably some abuse, of this collection was made, may be inferred from the fact that in 1645 two of the Masters of the Bench were desired to make inquiry "as to what books had been delivered out of the Library, and by whom and to whom." Possibly as a result of this inquiry a Library-keeper was shortly afterwards appointed at an annual salary of £3 6*s.* 8*d.*, and he was directed to procure a "fresh lock and key for the Library."

In 1669 the first catalogue of the books was made, partly because "divers books" in the Library had been "embezzled," partly because "divers others were forthwith to be brought in by Mr. Raworth," a member of the Society. This gentleman appears to have been called upon in his turn to perform the office of Reader, an office which, besides the more obvious functions, entailed great expense upon its holder in the way of entertainments. To escape these obligations, he had offered to pay £200 into the Treasury of the Society, and the Society determined to spend one moiety of this sum in the purchase of books. Accordingly about one hundred volumes, consisting principally of law books, were added to the Library. In 1674 Simon Segar, a grandson of Sir William Segar, King-at-Arms, was appointed "second butler and Library-keeper." This Simon Segar was the compiler of the well-known manuscript, No. 1912 in the Harleian collection. How or when this manuscript escaped from the custody of the Society is entirely unknown. It appears, at all events, to have shared the fate which had overtaken so many of the books in the Library. It may be some consolation to know, however, that this manuscript is now at least safe in the jealous custody of the British Museum. In 1689 the Treasurer and two Benchers were desired to make a fresh catalogue, which is still extant. From it we learn that the Library then contained about 320 volumes, of which only about one-third appear to have consisted of law books.

It was not indeed until long after this that the collection attained such dimensions as to require special accommodation. In 1737 it

current Catalogue, in the simple and convenient method adopted by Mr. B. R. Wheatley, at the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society. The Catalogue is cut up and pasted neatly into a larger volume, the entries at first occupying only the left-hand column of a page. The subsequent additions are all uniformly printed on slips, and are then separated and properly distributed. The Catalogue is thus always complete up to date, and is kept on what I think the neatest and clearest possible plan.

Finally, to speak of the notabilities and curiosities of the Library, the collection of ancient manuscripts, although small, is described by Mr. Horwood as "valuable." It consists of twenty-four manuscripts, the greater number of which are of monkish and mediæval literature; one notable exception is a manuscript of Bracton's—"*De Legibus et Consuetudinibus Angliæ.*" Nothing is known as to how or when these manuscripts came into the possession of the Society, except in the case of Bracton, which was presented to the Library by John Godbold, Serjeant-at-Law, in 1636.

As the Library is not rich in manuscripts, so too it has few bibliographical rarities. Considering, however, not only their own intrinsic interest, but their special connexion with the Inn, I may be excused for devoting a few words in conclusion to two or three of these.

First, I may refer to a book written by a member of Gray's Inn, and which has recently been brought under your notice as one of the books that Mr. Walford "never expected to see."

This is "The Lawiers Logike, exemplifying the præcepts of Logike by the practise of the Common Lawe, by Abraham Fraunce," 1588, 4to. The Gray's Inn Library possesses a copy, and I am informed that there are three copies at the British Museum. Though the book, therefore, is not quite so scarce as Mr. Walford supposed, it is not common, and is sufficiently interesting to deserve a few words on its own account. Its author was no inconsiderable figure amongst the men of letters of the age of Elizabeth. He was a protégé of Sir Philip Sidney, and an intimate friend of Edmund Spenser, and appears to have been equally devoted to Law and Literature. He had, while at college, prepared a treatise on Logic, which he had submitted to his patron, Sir Philip Sidney. This he read over, he says, "thrice while at Cambridge," and "thrice at Gray's Inn." Here he had very diligently applied himself to the study of Law; he collected examples to illustrate the rules and precepts of Logic from the law books, in addition to those he had previously employed from his friend Spenser's "Shepherd's Kalendar."

"I thought good" (in his own words) "to make tryall, whether my eight yeares labour at Cambridge, would anything profit mee at an Inne of Court, wheather Law were without Logike, or Logike not able to helpe a lawyer. Which when I proved, I then perceaved, the practise of Law to bee the use of Logike, and the methode of Logike to lighten the Lawe. So that after application

of Logike to Lawe and examination of Law by Logike, I made playne the precepts of the one by the practise of the other, and called my booke, The Lawyers Logike; not as though Logike were tyed onely unto Lawe, but for that our Lawe is most fit to expresse the precepts of Logike. Yet, because many love Logike, that never learne Lawe, I have reteyned those ould examples of the new *Shepheards Kalender*, which I first gathered, and thereunto added thease also out of *our Law Bookes*, which I lately collected."

The other two books I should like to mention are of interest as springing out of the ancient customs of masking and revelling which were wont to diversify and relieve the severer study of the law. They are both, moreover, connected with the name of the illustrious Bacon.

The first of them which I will describe, though not the first in point of date, is "The *Maske of Flowers*, presented by the Gentlemen of *Graies Inne*, at the Court of White-hall, in the Banquetting House, upon Twelfe Night, 1613. Being the last of the Solemnities and Magnificences, which were performed at the Marriage of the Right Honourable the Earle of Somerset and the Lady Francis, daughter of the Earle of Suffolke, Lord Chamberlaine. *London. Printed by N. O. for Robert Wilson, and are to be sold at his shop at Graies Inne new Gate* 1614." It is a small quarto tract of seventeen leaves, signatures D and E consisting of music. It is dedicated by three persons, who sign the epistles with their initials, I. G., W. D., T. B., and who may have been either authors of the composition or managers of the masque, "To the Verie Honorable Knight Sir Francis Bacon, his Majesties Attorney generall." This masque is said to have been got up at the express desire of Bacon, and the compliment appears to have been well received by "his Maiestie."

The "Device of the Maske" is to this effect. The Sun, willing to honour the marriage, orders the two Seasons, Winter and Spring, to present them with sports. Those of Winter are to be Christmas or Carnival Sports, while the Spring was specially directed that "whereas of ancient time certaine beautifull youths had bin transformed from Men to Flowers, and had so continued till this time, that now they should be returned againe into Men, and present themselves in Maske at the same Marriage." The composition does not possess any great literary merit, though the show was probably brave enough according to the taste of that age. It may be interesting to remark that the first masque of which we have any specific account was, according to Hall, played at Gray's Inn, in the eighteenth year of Henry VIII., and was written by a reverend Serjeant-at-Law.

Gay as the maskings must have been, the fun of the revels must have been still more fast and furious, if we may judge from the description contained in the "*Gesta Grayorum*" of the state of things which began in Gray's Inn on the 20th of December, 1594, and only ended at the following Shrovetide. The Inn was turned

into the semblance of a court and kingdom. A Prince, entitled the Prince of Purpoole was elected, who had a Privy Council, with all officers of state, together with a guard of honour. A solemn invitation was sent to the most flourishing state of the *Templarians* to send an ambassador, which was done, and a great entertainment was proposed in his honour; an order of knighthood was also established. The Prince and his retinue made a progress from his court of *Graya* to dine with the Lord Mayor, "the streets being thronged and filled with people, to see the gentlemen as they passed by; who thought there had been some great prince, in very deed, passing through the city." The Prince also went to Blackwall, whence he was feigned to depart for Russia to assist in the conquest of the *Negarian Tartars*. On his supposed return out of Russia, her Majesty, Queen Elizabeth, invited him to visit her at her palace at Greenwich, and when he reached the Tower, he was by "Her Majesty's Commandment welcomed with a volley of great ordnance." Finally, at Shrovetide, they visited the Queen.

During this mimic reign, the Prince held a solemn Privy Council at which six councillors delivered speeches: "(1) In favour of the Exercise of War. (2) The Study of Philosophy. (3) Eternizement and Fame by Buildings and Foundations. (4) Absoluteness of State and Treasure. (5) Vertue and a Gracious Government. (6) Pass-times and Sports." The important suggestion has been made by Mr. Spedding* that these speeches were written by Lord Bacon himself. According to Mr. Spedding, "that the speeches of the six councillors were written by him, and by him alone, no one who is at all familiar with his style either of thought or expression will for a moment doubt. They carry his signature in every sentence."

The account of these proceedings was printed in 1688, under the title of "*Gesta Grayorum;* or, The History of the High and mighty Prince, *Henry*, Prince of *Purpoole*, Arch-Duke of *Stapulia* and *Bernarda*, Duke of *High* and *Nether Holborn*, Marquis of *St. Giles* and *Tottenham*, Count Palatine of *Bloomsbury* and *Clerkenwell*, Great Lord of the Cantons of *Islington*, *Kentish-Town*, *Paddington* and *Knights-bridge*, Knight of the most Heroical Order of the *Helmet*, and Sovereign of the *Same;* who Reigned and Died, A.D. 1594."

I cannot conclude without thanking Mr. Thomas for the valuable help he has afforded me, and I am glad that the Master of the Library has authorised me to announce that he proposes to send a subscription to the Library Association on behalf of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn.

After a discussion upon the subject of the paper, in which the Chairman and Messrs. Tedder, Conybeare, Brace, Frost, and Thomas took part, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. Douthwaite.

* Bacon's Life and Letters, i. 342.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARIES BILL (ENGLAND).

THIS Bill is moved by Sir John Lubbock (who gave notice of it on the first day of session), and seconded by Lord George Hamilton. The Bill is still in the hands of the parliamentary draftsmen. Meanwhile, it may be said that the Bill consolidates the four English Acts, that it deals with all the points stated on pp. 20–31 of the Association's last volume, with the exception of sections 61 and 71 on p. 26, and that it allows the sale or exchange of buildings and other property (including, of course, duplicates) as well as of land, and the delivery of lectures on literary, scientific, and artistic subjects. The power of disestablishing a library which has failed is to be vested only in the Education-department, which can always refuse it, and can never exercise it unless requested by two-thirds of those voting at a special meeting of the local governing body, which in turn cannot entertain the question till the library has been opened five years, nor in less than three years after it was last entertained.

LIBRARY NOTES.

GUILDHALL LIBRARY.—During the year 1880 this library was open on 272 days, from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m., and on 22 days from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. Total, 294 days. The number of readers up to 5 p.m. was 117,440; from 5 to 9 p.m., 35,150; total, 152,590. The library is now open every week-day from 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.

SOCIETY OF TELEGRAPH ENGINEERS.—The Society's library is now open to members of all scientific bodies, and (on application to the librarian) to the public generally. It is open daily from 11 a.m. to 8 p.m., except on Thursdays and Saturdays, when it closes at 2 p.m.

HUDDERSFIELD.—On the 10th inst., the Mayor of Huddersfield (Alderman Denham) officially declared at the Town Hall the result of the polling, which took place on the previous Saturday, as to the adoption of the Public Libraries Act, 1855. Out of a roll of over 15,000 persons, only 3,689 voted—namely, 1,264 for the resolution and 2,425 against.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—Mr. W. E. Foster, of Randolph, Mass., U S.A., Secretary of the Programme Committee, has written to Mr. Thomas, at the request of Professor Winsor, President of the American Library Association, to announce the occurrence of their next meeting on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, February 9, 10, and 11, 1881. The sessions will be held at Washington; an extra session, however, has been arranged for at Baltimore. A cordial invitation is given to all members of our Association to be present and take part in the proceedings. A desire is also expressed that if any of our members should be travelling in the United States at the time he may be requested to represent this Association by his presence.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the Meeting on Friday, March 4, 1881, a paper will be read by Mr. W. Brace: "F. A. Ebert's view of a Librarian's Education."

FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

The fourth Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, February 4, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. Cornelius Walford in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen who were proposed at the last meeting were unanimously elected:—Mr. J. H. Chamberlain, Mr. J. Weir-Crosier, Dr. R. J. Drury, Mr. C. J. B. Duchemin, Mr. H. M. Gilbert, Dr. J. Hickinbotham, Mr. C. Linnell, Mr. T. E. Pemberton, Mr. J. P. Porter, Dr. Schwarz, Mr. J. Suffield, and Mr. F. Talbot.

The following gentlemen were proposed for election, and will be balloted for at the next meeting. By Mr. W. J. Haggerston, Local Secretary for Newcastle-upon-Tyne:—Mr. H. J. Hildreth. By the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Local Secretary for Cambridge:—Rev. J. E. B. Mayor, Professor of Latin, University of Cambridge. By Mr. C. Welch, Secretary:—Mr. Adolf Ellissen, Finsbury.

The following gentlemen engaged in library administration were reported as having joined the Association. By Mr. W. J. Haggerston:—Mr. G. Hall Elliott, Assistant Librarian, Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Mr. Frank J. Burgoyne, Sub-Librarian, and Mr. Thomas Everatt, Assistant Librarian, Public Libraries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne. By Mr. F. Madan, Joint Local Secretary for Oxford:—Mr. Henry J. Mathews, Bodleian Library.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. W. H. Overall, Librarian to the Corporation of London, to read his paper entitled

Notes on Broadsides and Proclamations.

Mr. Overall said: Proclamations are not a class of literature where we should expect to find fine writing, or ornaments of diction. No—they simply contain facts concisely put, dry unpoetical matter, with no attempt at rhetoric, and yet these documents form the backbone, if I may say so, of history. Many most valuable historical facts have been ascertained, and dates of great importance have been settled by reference to original proclamations and broadsides. If we go back to early times our estimate of their value will be greatly enhanced, because in those days travelling was both tedious and difficult, and months elapsed before some parts of the country knew what was going on in London and elsewhere. There were no daily newspapers such as we have upon our breakfast tables telling us of things which happened in America only a few hours before. They were almost entirely dependent for authentic official information upon proclamations and broadsides. These official documents were directed to the Lieutenants, Mayors, or Sheriffs, or to the Clerical authorities. In the former cases they were read at the market cross and stuck up in prominent places; in the latter, they were read to the congregations after service in the churches; doubtless the fact of their being posted up will in some measure account for so few of them being handed down to our times. In this way the people were informed of the great public movements, such as coronations, fires, plagues, riots, battles lost or won, treaties of peace, the arrival of foreign embassies, leagues made with foreign powers, &c. The early proclamations contain most valuable information concerning the manners and customs of the people, but being in MS., are difficult of access and troublesome to decipher. The earliest known proclamation in English is that issued by King Henry III., on the 18th October, 1258; its great historical, philological, and literary value is well known. It was issued just after the end of the quarrel between the king and his barons. The king had agreed to accept a council of twenty-four nobles, twelve to be chosen by himself and twelve by the barons, to meet to advise with him upon matters of state, and the proclamation was to bind every man in the kingdom, high or low, to obey the mandates of this council. The men were not only to keep the ordinances of the majority of the council, but to *swear* to keep them; no one was to make use of any land or other possessions to the detriment of these ordinances, and in order that the provisions of the proclamation might be understood by both gentle and simple, it was issued in English and Norman French, and a copy was forwarded to every county, and also to Ireland. Copies are preserved on the rolls at the Record office. This proclamation was published by Mr. A. J. Ellis, F.R.S., in the proceedings of the Philological Society in 1868, and his notes thereon are most valuable.

The next proclamation in order of date will be found in the

Records of the Corporation of London, letter book C, folio 3. It is written in Norman French, but has been translated by Mr. H. T. Riley, in the "Memorials of London," page 29. It is interesting as showing the intercourse between England and France at this date, and the feeling of the citizens towards their neighbours. "On Tuesday next after mid-lent, in the 20th year of the reign of King Edward I. (1292), the following proclamation was made (in the City of London), by precept of our Lord the King: 'Whereas certain great Lords of the Council of the King of France are about to come with a message to our Lord the King of England, in his City of London; we do command you on the King's behalf, that no one be so daring as to injure the said envoys by word or deed, or any of their people, whether rightfully or wrongfully; but well and peaceably they are to be received, and courteously answered; on pain of loss of chattels and of imprisonment forthwith, at the King's will. And if any one of such envoys, or of their people, shall injure any of you, let them come and complain to the Warden, and he will do them right." Similar proclamations were issued from time to time for some centuries later, on the occasion of foreign embassies to this country.

In the same book, folio 21, is a proclamation directed by Edward I. in 1296 to the men of the City of London, commanding them to aid the Prince Edward (the first Prince of Wales) in the defence of the southern coasts.

"Edward, by the grace of God, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Duke of Aquitaine, to all his good people of the City of London greeting. We do pray and do charge you on the fealty which unto us you owe, and as we do especially trust in you, that unto our Son, and to the commands which he may chance shortly to give you for the safe-guard of the sea-coasts in the South, you be readily obedient, with such force as you may conveniently have, at all times that he shall let you know; and as readily obedient as you would have been to ourselves, if we had been there in our own person." From the following record of the action taken by some of the citizens it appears that they were not all inclined at first to obey this mandate.

"Be it remembered, that on the same day in that year, in presence of Ralph de Sandwich, Sir John le Bretun, then Warden of London, and the Aldermen of the City aforesaid, and others there present, and summoned at the command of our said Lord the King, John de Dowgate, Michael Pycot, Mercer, and Geoffrey de Conduit, Taverner, did gainsay and impede the provision and ordinance aforesaid, made by the said Warden and Aldermen for them to go with horses and arms to follow Sir Edward, son of our Lord the King of England, into parts of Kent; but afterwards they came into the presence of the said Warden and Aldermen, and gave consent to the ordinance and provision aforesaid, and readily agreed to go with horses and arms, according to the command of our Lord the King, in their proper persons; the same as other citizens who had been chosen thereto."

Another proclamation, issued in 1305, is worthy of notice; it is from the same book, fol. 86. It was issued by King Edward I., directing the Lord Mayor and citizens to afford protection to the strangers coming to attend the Parliament, and runs thus: "Forasmuch as *Scots* and *Strange Folks* are coming to the Parliament of our Lord the King now next ensuing, we do forbid on the King's behalf that anyone shall be so daring as to do injury by deed or word to either Natives, or Strangers, on pain of imprisonment at the King's pleasure, and that no person shall be so daring as to enhance the price of victuals by reason of the said Parliament, or to sell wine or bread, or ale against the assize; that is to say, one gallon of wine for threepence; four loaves, or two, for one penny; one gallon of ale for one penny, and one of other kind of ale for three farthings; on pain of heavy forfeiture."

Another proclamation, dated the 14th of February, 1308, informed the citizens that the coronation of Edward II. was to take place at Westminster, February 24, 1308; and it would appear that the king was not held in great favour by the citizens, probably owing to his weak regency, or his association with his licentious courtiers, or his celebrated minion, Piers Gaveston, who was the principal cause of his misfortunes. It runs thus: "In the first place, that no one shall be so daring on the day of the Coronation, as to carry sword, or knife with point, or misericorde (a short dagger), mace, or club, or any other arm, on pain of imprisonment for a year and a day. And further, the King doth command that all persons shall receive and pay honour to the French, and the other folks from abroad, who have come and shall come to the said coronation. . . . And if any man shall be found to brandish sword, misericorde, knife, mace, club, or other arm to do evil therewith, with such arm as he shall have so brandished, let him be pierced through the hand," etc.

But I must not dwell longer on this part of my subject, most interesting though it is. I must turn to printed matter, which is more accessible to historical students.

The earliest printed English broadside that I know of is one presented by the late Prince Consort to the Society of Antiquaries. It is dated 1513, and is "An indulgence granted by our Holy Father Pope Leo (X.) that nowe is to all such as shall contribute money towards the ransom of Sir John Pyllet, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre of Christ, who, coming from Jerusalem was taken prisoner by the Mauris (Moors) and Infidels, cruel ennemys unto Cristes feithe, and by them through their great torments and threatninges of dethe, was compelled either to leve his feithe or to pay unto them many millions of ducats (2,000)." This was confirmed by licence of King Henry VIII. for the said knight to collect and gather alms to pay the fine. The next is an indulgence, granted in 1518, to all such as should contribute or help with any part of their goods towards the reparation, or maintaining the service of Almighty God in the Church of Saint George the Martyr in Southwark, "as in gyvyng ony boke, belle, or lyght, or any other churchly ornaments." Another, dated 1519, is a form of an indulgence granted by John

Cavalar, Keeper or Master of the Hospital of the Blessed Mary of Bethlehem extra Portam Episcopi, commonly called Bishopsgate, and founded for the sustentation of insane persons; to all who should contribute towards the relief and support of the hospital, etc.

One class of the population was frequently the object of broadsides and proclamations, viz., *Vagabonds*, who had no home, but wandered about the country, making their whereabouts felt by their habits of appropriating what did not belong to them, and occasionally, when they could not steal, setting fire to the mansions of the wealthy by way of revenge. It is not to be wondered that the authorities now and again took them in hand. They are fully described in a broadside issued in 1572, entitled:

"Meanes devised for better execution of the Statute for reliefe of the Poore, and redressing the disorders of persons vagrant and begging in the citie of London." The act referred to passed in 1572 (14 Elizabeth, cap. 5), and was printed by John Day, who resided over Aldersgate. One of its provisions runs thus: "If a beggar be convicted as a vagabond he or shee shalbe adjudged to be grevouslye whipped and burnt through the gristle of the right eare with a hot yron of the compasse of an ynch about." A vagabond was a fellow who was a "Fencer, Bearward, Minstrel, Jugler, Pedler, Tynker, Common Player, Enterluder," etc.

Another class which necessitated the frequent issue of broadsides was that of the Cunning Men and Witches. Some of these documents describe their absurd proceedings, and their infernal cauldrons, filled with all manner of nastiness, so well summed up by Shakespeare in "Macbeth." When they fell under the rigour of the law it did not spare them; many were hanged, while others were ducked in the horseponds, or exposed in the pillory. A broadside issued in 1561 is "The unfained retraction of Fraunces Cox, which he uttered at the pillery in Chepesyde and elswhere, according to the Counsel's Commandment anno 1561. For useing certain sinistral and develysh artes."

I now turn to printed proclamations. As might be expected, there are several extremely important collections in existence. The most valuable are preserved in the British Museum, and by the kindness of the officers there I have had an opportunity to run rapidly through them. They include seven of King Henry VIII., one of King Edward VI., and a large volume of those of Queen Elizabeth, from her accession in 1558 to her death in 1603. This collection was made by Humfry Dyson, Public Notary of the City of London, who has also printed a title-page, a table of contents, and an index. It was subsequently in the possession of Narcissus Luttrell, and was eventually purchased by the authorities of the Museum. A list of these proclamations is given in the second part of the Grenville Catalogue, pages 368–373. Another valuable collection, in four volumes, was made by Edward Gwynn, and runs from 1603 to 1631. Besides these, a number of volumes containing later proclamations are also preserved in the Museum.

The proclamations issued by King Henry VIII. refer to subjects of considerable interest. For instance, the proclamation, issued in 1511, "for the exercisyng of large bowes and maintaynynge of Archery within this his realme, and also in putting downe and distroying of Crosbowes and hande Gonnes and other unlawfull Games used contrary to Lawe." On the 24th of June, 1528, a proclamation was issued setting forth that a truce had been concluded between England, France, and the Netherlands. Another, dated in the month of June, 1530, was made "for dampning of erronious bokes and heresies, and prohibiting the having of the Holy Scripture translated into the vulgar tongues of English, French, or Dutch," etc.

In 1533 Henry VIII. issued the following very curious and historical proclamation:—"Devised by the Kynges hygnes with the aduyse of his counsayle, that his subjects be warned to auoyde in some cases the daunger and penaltie of the statute of prouision and premunire. . . . . Forasmoche as the unlawful matrimonie betwene the Kynges hyghnes and the Lady Katherine princes dowager, late Wyfe of prince Arthure, by just wayes and meanes is lawfully dissolved and divorse and separation had and done betwene his sayde hyghnes and Lady Katherine. . . . . And thereupon the Kinges Majestie hath lawfully maried and taken to his Wyfe, &c., the excellent Princes Lady Anne (Boleyn) now Quene of England," etc.

In 1541, "on the 6th of May in the XXXIII. yeare of the King's reign," a proclamation was "ordeyned by the Kynges Maiestie with the advice of his honorable Counsayle for the Byble, of the largest and greatest volume, to be had in every church." It was upon the authority of this order that Cranmer's edition of the Bible, published in 1540, was supplied to many churches and chained to the reading-desk. Another curious proclamation was issued by King Henry VIII. on the 3rd of February, 1542, in the thirty-third year of his reign, concerning the eating of "white meates," and ends thus: "To observe also that fast, which God most specially requireth of them: that is to say, to renounce the world and the devil, with all their pomps and workes, and also to repress their carnal affections and the corrupt workings of their flesh according to their vowe and profession made at the font stone," etc.

On the 11th of May, the 5th of Edward VI. (1551), a proclamation was issued "For the amendment of the Coin and to admonish engrossers, Farmers, Grasiers, and Sheep Masters, Victuallers and others, and the Inhauncers of the prices of the same, and for the amendment of their gredy and insaciable doings," etc.

Queen Elizabeth issued a proclamation upon her accession to the throne: "Whereby Queen Elizabeth taketh upon her the title of Queen and the government of the Kingdome of England. . . . . Because it hath pleased Almightie God by calling to his mercie out of this mortall lief to our greate grief our derest Suster of noble memorie, Mary, late Quene of England, etc., and to bestowe upon us as the onely right heyre by bludde and lawfull succession the

Crowne of the foresayed kingdomes of England, Fraunce and Ireland," etc.

The Public Record Office also possesses a large and most interesting collection, including a volume which formerly belonged to Lord Chief Justice Coke. The Bodleian Library and Queen's College Library, at Oxford, also contain a great number of these documents, some bearing the signature of Lord Burleigh.

The Society of Antiquaries possess a large collection of proclamations, among them being a copy of the only one issued in the name of Queen Jane, better known to us as the amiable, learned, and unfortunate Lady Jane Grey. It is dated the 10th of July, 1553, and declares her right to the succession of the Crown of England, in virtue of Letters Patents signed by the late King Edward VI., bearing date the 21st day of June in the seventh year of his reign. Mr. Lemon, in his remarks upon this proclamation, states that it is a splendid specimen of the type of Grafton: "Londini in ædibus Richardi Graftoni Reginæ a typographia excusum. Anno Domini M.D.LIII. cum privilegio ad imprimendum solum."

The Society is especially rich in those issued in the reigns of Elizabeth, James I., and Charles I. Of these Mr. Robert Lemon, a fellow of the Society, has compiled a manuscript catalogue, and it is much to be desired that the Society may one day be induced to publish it as a companion volume to his "Catalogue of Printed Broadsides," published by the Society in 1866. We have in the Library of the Corporation at Guildhall a valuable series of Elizabeth, James I., Charles I., the Commonwealth, Charles II., and later. One might fairly say that a plethora of wealth in this class of literature has been preserved to us in the various collections that I have mentioned, besides those preserved in many other collections to which there is no opportunity of referring in this paper. It is therefore much to be regretted that its general use and value for historical and other purposes should be so limited for want of a general index of subjects and chronological arrangement. The proclamations at the Museum are entered in the general catalogue under the different reigns and in chronological order.

Apart from the interest of the subject itself, I have been induced to address these remarks to this Association in order to direct the attention of librarians to the historical importance of this class of literature, and to the imperative need by literary labourers of a thoroughly good analytical subject index, chronologically arranged, of all known collections, with references to the places where the originals are preserved. By this means the historian would be able to see at a glance where his materials could be obtained. I do not know whether such a task would be thought within the scope of the Index Society, but it could hardly be undertaken by an individual; and I have no hesitation in saying that it would be invaluable when completed.

I purpose, as far as time will permit, to bring before you a few examples of both broadsides and proclamations, and the form of index required to make them accessible to all.

Among the examples given by Mr. OVERALL were the following:—

1559, May 16. A proclamation commanding that no "Playes or Interludes" should be played, but such as had been licensed by the justices.

1559, August 23. A proclamation forbidding the "selling of Shippes or Vessells out of the Kingdom of England," on account of the great scarcity of timber.

1560, January 6. A proclamation granting permission to Frenchmen to have "intercourse with their Ships into the Ports of this realm."

1560, Sept. 19. A proclamation "Against breaking or defacing of Monuments of Antiquitie, set up in Churches, or Public Places for Memorials and not for Superstition."

1560, Nov. 2. A proclamation settling the value of certain Foreign Coins of Gold, called Pistolets, which were formerly current at 5*s.* 10*d.*, and directing that they shall only be received now at that value. (The coins are engraved on the proclamation.)

1564. A proclamation for the conservation and keeping of the Queen's swans and cygnets, with directions to all persons having any Swans how and when they shall be marked, and the fines for disobedience, and directing the marking to be done "in the presence of Her Majesty's Master of the Queen's Game of Swans or his deputy."

1566, June 29. "Ordinances decreed for reformation of divers disorders in printing and uttering of Bookes."

1567. A proclamation describing a "very rich Lotterie generall without any blanckes, contayning a great number of good prizes as wel of redy money as of plate and certaine sorts of merchandizes divided into 4 hundred thousand prizes and no more. The proceeds to be devoted to the repair of the Havens of this realm."

1568. A broadside "Upon the Murder of Lord Darnley, 10th Feb. 1567, some time King of Scotland, Grand Nephew of Henry VIII.

My hand and pen procede to write,
A wofull tale to tell;
My pen it cannot half indite,
Alas! how it befell.

Wo worth the man that Treason first
This thing did take in hande,
Of all men's mouths they may be curst
Throughout this English land."

1593. A proclamation directing how Bartholomew Fair should be kept, on account of the Plague raging in London, and in case the infection be carried into the country by persons bringing their wares for sale.

1611–12. A broadside notice that a fleet of ships, under the command of Sir Thomas Gates and Sir Thomas Dale, would soon be ready to sail for Virginia, and that good artificers and others must repair to the house of Sir Thomas Smyth, in Philpot Lane, before the end of January.

1614. "The humble petition of many thousands of Carpenters, Bricklayers, Smithes, Plaisterers, Glaziers, Painters, and other handicraftes men, to the High Court of Parliament," complaining of the manner of building and repairing houses, and seeking redress. The matter was referred to Inigo Jones, the celebrated architect.

1625. "A direction concerning the Plague or Pestilence for Poor or Rich." It sets out the virtues of a "certaine Elixar, or a water for them that are infected, besides several other things necessary in this sickness, as Cordials, Juleps, Cooling Waters, Conserves, .Oyles, Oyntments, Smelling or Smooking Balls, as Pomanders, Quilts, Poultresses, Balsames, &c. The Professor hereof dwelleth in Great Wood Street, at the signe of the Merre Mayde, neere the corner of Mayden Lane."

1642. "A health to all Vintners, Beer-brewers, and Ale-conners, Tapsters, Bezlors, Carrowsers, and Wine-bibbers, Bench-whistlers, Lick-wimbles, Downright Drunkards, Pety Drunkards, Bacchus-Boyes, Roaring Boyes, Bachanalians, Taverne Antients, Captaine Swaggerers, Fox-catchers, Pot and Half-pot men, Short winded Glasse men, and all other good fellowes of our Fraternitie whom these presents may concerne, Greeting; constituting a jury for the regulating of Drinking and Drunkards."

1655, Oct. 1. A proclamation by the Lord Protector giving encouragement to all persons who shall desire to transplant themselves to Jamaica.

1660, Aug. 13. A proclamation by Charles II. calling in and suppressing two books written by John Milton, the one intituled "Johannis Miltoni, Angli, pro Populo Anglicano Defensio," the other "The Pourtraicture of his sacred Majesty in his solitude and sufferings," and another one, "The Obstructors of Justice," written by John Goodwin.

1661, March 29. A proclamation "Prohibiting the Planting, Setting, and Sowing of Tobacco in England and Ireland, the Islands of Guernsey and Jersey."

1672, Aug. 16. A proclamation "For making currant His Majesties Farthings and Half-pence of copper and forbidding all others to be used."

1674, Sept. 18. A proclamation issued by the king, for regulating the Colours to be worn on Merchant Ships. "No Ships to be permitted to wear the Jack, which is for distinction appointed for His Majesties Ships."

1686, April 30. James II. issued a proclamation for the better execution of the office of making and registering "Policys of Assurances in London, upon Ships, Merchandizes, or any other things, Goods, &c."

1687. A proclamation of the same king restraining the number and abuses of Hackney Coaches "in and about the Citys of London and Westminster," and directing them to apply for a License.

PROPOSED SUBJECT INDEX OF BROADSIDES AND PROCLAMATIONS.

DOCUMENT.	SUBJECT.	CONTENTS.	DATE.	REIGN.	PLACE.
P	Assurance...	Registration of policies	1686, Apr. 30	2 Jas. II.	B. M. Gen. Coll.; G. L.
P	Antiquities.	Against destruction of monuments in Churches and public places	1560, Sept. 19	2 Eliz.	B. M. Gwynn Coll.
P	Books	To suppress disorders in printing	1566, June 29	8 Eliz.	Antiq. ; Bod.
P	,,	Milton's works (named), suppressed	1660, Aug. 13	12 Chas. II.	B. M. Gwynn Coll.
P	,,	Schismatic and seditious, suppressed	1585	25 Eliz.	B. M. Dyson's Coll.; G. L.; Bod.
B	Building ...	Complaints as to the manner of	1614	11 Jas. I.	B. M. Gen. Coll.
P	Coins	Price of Pistolets fixed at 5*s.* 10*d.*	1560, Nov. 2	2 Eliz.	Bod. ; Antiq.
P	,,	Copper halfpence and farthings made current	1672, Aug. 16	24 Chas. II.	
B	Darnley ...	Verses on the murder of	1568	10 Eliz.	B. M. Dyson's Coll.
B	Frenchmen	Permitted to have intercourse with their ships into this realm	1560, Jan. 6	2 Eliz.	B. M. Gen. Coll. ; G. L. ; Bod.
P	Lottery.....	A general one fixed and the prizes announced	1567	9 Eliz.	Antiq. ; Bod.
B	Plague	Cures for	1625, Aug. 1	1 Chas. I.	B. M. Dyson's Coll.; Bod.; G. L.
P	Plays	None permitted unless licensed	1559, May 16	1 Eliz.	B. M. Gwynn's Coll.
P	Printers ...	Unskilled, to be removed	1641, June 23	17 Chas. I.	G. L. ; Bod.
P	Ships	None to be sold out of the kingdom	1559, Aug. 23	2 Eliz.	G. L. ; Bod. ; Antiq.
P	Swans	Marking those of the Queen and others having the right to keep them	1564, May 1	6 Eliz.	Bod. ; Antiq.
P	Tobacco ...	Planting, forbidden	1661, Mar. 29	13 Chas. II.	B. M. Dyson.
B	Vintners ...	Health to, describing drunkards	1642	18 Chas. I.	B. M. Gen.
B	Virginia ...	Colonization of	1611–12	10 Jas. I.	B. M. Gwynn's Coll.

ABBREVIATIONS.—P., Proclamation ; B., Broadside ; B. M. Gen. Coll., British Museum General Collection ; G. L., Guildhall Library ; Bod., Bodleian Library ; Antiq., Library of the Society of Antiquaries. The places are in part apocryphal.

DISCUSSION.—The CHAIRMAN considered these proclamations to be a very important form of literature, as many Ordinances and Acts of Parliament were made in consequence of petitions which were often recited in these documents, and were nowhere else to be found.—Mr. GARNETT said there was a printed proclamation earlier than the Gutenberg Bible; it was issued by Pope Calixtus II., whose Pontificate extended over little more than two years, which sufficiently fixed the date. At the Record Office there was a volume of printed proclamations containing several relating to the murder of Darnley.—The CHAIRMAN mentioned that he had lately purchased the collection of Mr. Maidment, which contained several that appeared unique.—Mr. STEVENS exhibited a volume of broadsides, among which were some relating to earthenware, giving evidence of the manufacture of porcelain in England at an earlier date than that generally supposed. He was particularly interested in proclamations relating to the publishing of books, and had a large collection of proposals for publications, most of which, he believed, were never published. Walton's Polyglot was said to be the first book published by subscription, but he had proposals of a much earlier date.—Mr. WELCH observed that few libraries could afford the expense of cataloguing this class of literature in full. If such an index as that proposed were made, librarians would be able to economise labour and space by referring to it, instead of setting out all the particulars again. A table or index to the Parliamentary papers would also be very useful.—Mr. GARNETT said that as print was now introduced into the Museum catalogue, there was a probability that such a catalogue might be produced. In the Museum catalogue, broadsides were distinguished by the mark s.s., and if anyone were to go through the catalogues and take out those so marked, he would have a complete catalogue of those in the Museum.—After some further discussion of the subject of the paper, a unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. OVERALL.

The SECRETARY then read a note from Mr. J. W. KNAPMAN, Librarian to the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, on

THE PROPOSED PARCEL POST.

Mr. KNAPMAN referred to a statement lately made by the Postmaster-General that negotiations had been opened with various Railway Companies with a view to the establishment of a cheap parcel rate. He illustrated the advantages of the change by reference to the case of the Library of the Pharmaceutical Society, which forwarded books to all parts of the kingdom, and paid the carriage one way in the case of country members. During the last year the average cost to the Society was about sevenpence for each book. When the book to be sent was small, or the distance very great, undoubtedly the book post was the best mode of conveyance both in respect of cost and speed, as the railway companies and other carriers, if delivering at a slightly cheaper rate, often took a very considerable time to do their work. Places out of the track of railways were also best served by the post.

A short discussion followed, and cases were mentioned in which the cost of delivery by post was much cheaper than by other modes. The German parcel post was also referred to with approval. A vote of thanks was then given to Mr. KNAPMAN for his communication.

We regret to record the death of Sir Redmond Barry, one of the founders of our association. He was born in 1813, educated at Trinity College, Dublin, and called to the Irish bar in 1838. In 1851 he became Solicitor-General of Victoria, and was appointed in 1852 a Judge of the Supreme Court. He was also Chancellor of the Melbourne University from 1853, and as President of the Public Library of Victoria, took a warm interest in library work. Sir Redmond Barry was one of the Vice-Presidents of the London Conference of Librarians in 1877, and took an active part in its proceedings.

LIBRARY NOTES.

EDINBURGH.—The question whether the City of Edinburgh should adopt the Free Libraries Act was settled in the negative on the 8th instant, by 15,708 votes against 7,619. There were 15,521 cards which were not returned.

LAMBETH PALACE LIBRARY.—This library has within the last few months been made much more accessible. Books (with due exceptions) are now lent out to the clergy and laity of the diocese of Canterbury, and to persons residing within the parish of Lambeth, the borough of Southwark, and the city and liberties of Westminster. Advantage has already been taken of this liberal scheme, and several publishers have contributed modern theological works, of which a large collection already exists from the library of the late Professor Selwyn, of Cambridge. An index to the Charters, Court-rolls, and other documents, from the time of Edward III. downwards, renders them readily accessible. Two special collections are being formed, *viz.*—1. Books, pamphlets and prints relating to Kentish history and archæology. 2. Pamphlets and papers on the monastic remains of England and Wales. Contributions to these collections will be gladly received by the Librarian, S. W. Kershaw, M.A. The Records, MSS., and early printed books are known to most scholars by their exceeding value and rarity. The library is open on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays, from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. in winter, and to 5 p.m. in summer.

RICHMOND FREE LIBRARY.—This library is making progress; over 2,000 volumes have already been received as gifts, including many of considerable value. Proposals for similar institutions have been made at Kingston, Twickenham, and Wimbledon.

SALFORD.—Mr. W. E. A. Axon has been appointed an Honorary Member of the Committee of the Salford Borough Free Library.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.
Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

VOL. 2. No. 3.] [*March* 15, 1881.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

AT the meeting on Friday, April 1, 1881, in addition to the paper already announced, a paper will be read by Mr. RALPH RICHARDSON, W. S., a Curator of the Signet Library, Edinburgh: "On the Rejection of the Library Acts by the Citizens of Edinburgh, on 8th February, 1881."

MARCH MONTHLY MEETING.

THE fifth Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, March 4, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. J. D. MULLINS, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen, who were proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously elected:—Rev. Professor J. E. B. Mayor, Mr. H. J. Hildreth, and Mr. A. Ellissen.

Mr. E. A. Petherick was proposed for election by the TREASURER, and will be balloted for at the next meeting.

The following gentlemen engaged in library administration were reported as having joined the Association. By the TREASURER:—The Vice-President of the Union Society, Cambridge; Mr. G. R. Humphery, Librarian of Messrs. Braby and Company's Library; Mr. F. Pollock, Librarian of the Alpine Club. By Mr. C. E. SCARSE, Local Secretary for Birmingham:—Mr. C. H. Bayley, Honorary Secretary of the Free Library, West Bromwich; Rev. Dr. G. Deane, Member of the Committee of the Birmingham Library, and Messrs. E. R. N. Mathews and S. M. Murray, Assistant Librarians, Birmingham Free Library.

The Council considering it desirable that the meeting should be informed of the progress of the Free Libraries Bill and of the action taken by them in pursuance of the resolution of the annual meeting at Manchester, it was resolved, on the proposition of Mr. C. WELCH, Secretary, seconded by Mr. W. BRACE, to postpone the reading of the paper and proceed to the discussion of the Bill.

A statement of the proceedings with respect to the Bill was then made, the Bill was gone through and objections to various clauses raised and discussed, but it was not thought necessary to come to a decision upon them at that meeting.

THE FREE LIBRARIES BILL.

THE Council think it desirable to lay before the Association a statement of their proceedings in relation to this Bill, in order that their position with regard to the question of the consolidation and amendment of the Free Libraries Acts may be clearly understood. It will be necessary to recall the earlier history of this question in connexion with our Association.

The history begins with Mr. Nicholson's and Mr. Campbell's papers, read at our Manchester meeting in 1879. Mr. Nicholson's attention had been specially directed to the subject by his work as Secretary of the Metropolitan Free Library Association. In his paper he pointed out certain defects in the existing Acts, and made various suggestions for their consolidation and amendment. Those suggestions, as well as Mr. Campbell's, appear to have been generally accepted by the members assembled at Manchester, as appears not merely from the discussion as reported in our "Transactions" for that year, but also from the resolution carried on the proposition of Messrs. Campbell and Mullins. It was resolved:

"That it should be a recommendation to the Council to endeavour to influence Parliament in favour of such an amendment of the law relating to public libraries as would remedy the defects which had been pointed out at this annual meeting, and to cause a Bill for that purpose to be introduced before Parliament."

The mandate given to the Council was thus sufficiently explicit. They were to cause a Bill to be introduced to "remedy the defects *which had been pointed out at this general meeting.*"

At the meeting of the Council on the 10th October, 1879, this resolution was reported, and it was resolved:

"That the Council of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association should be communicated with, in order to obtain an exchange of views, with the object of joint action in the matter."

The result of this communication was to show that the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association contemplated the introduction of such a Bill, and that it was about to be drafted. Mr. Nicholson reported progress as to the steps taken by the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association at our Council Meetings of 7th May and 4th June, 1880. As soon as the draft of the Bill was complete it was placed in the hands of the President of the Local Government Board, that he might consider whether he would take it up, and it remained with him for some months. As no copy of it had been made, the Bill could not be submitted to the Council for their consideration until it was returned.

Meanwhile, in their report to the Association at the Edinburgh Meeting, the Council announced that "A Bill was drafted in the early summer by Messrs. Nicholson and Tedder, and, though the course of public business has prevented its introduction during the past session, the Council have reason to believe that next session it will be brought in without fail." (*Monthly Notes*, vol. i., p. 69).

At a meeting of the Council on the 12th November, 1880, Mr. Nicholson announced that he was ready to submit the draft Bill for the approval of the Council, before it was sent to the parliamentary draftsman. On the 26th November, the Bill was accordingly read and provisionally approved, with the exception of one clause. Upon this the opinion of all the members of the Council was ordered to be taken in writing, with the result that the obnoxious clause was dropped. On the 3rd December, some further points were considered and decided, after which the Council ordered that their approval of the draft Bill should be communicated to the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association. On the 17th December, the Secretaries were instructed to co-operate with the Officers of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, to procure petitions in favour of the Bill.

After the Council of the 26th November, the Bill was understood to be in the hands of the parliamentary draftsman, and again, therefore, inaccessible. On the 7th January, letters were read asking for further information as to the provisions of the Bill, and it was agreed that a short outline of the Bill should be inserted in *Monthly Notes* for January. To this, objection was made on behalf of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, on the ground that such a specification would require reference to the clauses of the Bill, which could not be given till it was received from the draftsman. The Metropolitan Association, however, pledged itself to furnish such a specification at the earliest possible moment. This specification was prepared by the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, but was not received in time for insertion in our last number. It appears, however, in this number (see page 25).

The Bill was introduced by Sir John Lubbock, and read a first time on the 7th January, and we were informed by Mr. Nicholson that in the opinion of Sir John Lubbock every day's delay diminished the chances of the Bill passing through all its stages this Session. Thus we were reluctantly compelled to abandon the hope of submitting its provisions to our members before it went to the House of Commons. At the same time, it was always intended that their opinions should be asked, and that full weight should be accorded to them in the final form to be given to the proposals made to Parliament.

It will thus be seen that the present Bill is, strictly speaking, the Bill of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, who have been defraying, and are now defraying, the expenses of its preparation. The Council of the Library Association have indeed given it their approval, because it appeared to them to carry the points suggested at the Manchester meeting already referred to. But they have never intended to do more than signify their general approval of the measures, reserving their right to suggest such additions and improvements as may occur either to themselves or to other members of the Association. Any criticisms or suggestions that members may wish to send to the Secretaries with regard to the Bill

will be carefully considered, and the members in charge of the Bill will be recommended to introduce any amendment or modification that may be generally desired. For this there will be abundant opportunities in Committee or at the later stages of the Bill during its passage through both Houses of Parliament. In response to suggestions received by the mover of the Bill, he intends to move in Committee:—

Clause 11. To add words authorising the acquisition of buildings by hire or otherwise.

Clause 14. To omit the words "and schools" (leaving this detail, as formerly, at the discretion of the library authority).

Clause 15, l. 38. To alter "rateable" to "annual," and to make any other alteration necessary to produce exact conformity with the provisions of the existing Acts.

Clause 17, l. 35. To alter "rateable" to "annual."

Clause 22. To omit in its entirety (the inspection clause).

To add a clause authorising urban districts to combine with each other, and metropolitan districts and parishes to combine with each other and with the City.

To add a clause to meet the local requirements of Cambridge.

LIBRARY NOTES.

GLASGOW.—At a meeting of the Town Council, held on the 3rd inst., the report of the Mitchell Library Committee was presented, from which it appeared that the late Mr. Richard Chalmers had bequeathed his library of about 1,000 volumes to that institution, and that the late Bailie Moir had given a collection of about 2,500 volumes. In the course of the discussion on the report, it was stated that Mr. Moir had also made a pecuniary bequest, estimated at from ten to twelve thousand pounds, and the hope was expressed that, on the expiration of the lease of the present building next year, the Council would provide one more suitable to the requirements of the Library.

NOTTINGHAM.—At a meeting of the Town Council last month, a report was presented from the University College and Free Library Committee, introducing a scheme for the management of the College. On a division the report was agreed to.

QUERY.

Whitaker's edition of the "Visio Willi de Petro Ploughman, 1813," 4to, wants pages 265–6. Is this so in all copies?

J. D. M.

TRANSACTIONS.—Members who are not already in possession of the Reports of the London Conference, and of the Oxford and Manchester meetings, are informed that they may obtain copies from the Chiswick Press, Tooks Court, Chancery Lane, at the price of 10*s.* 6*d.* each volume.

The following are the Notes and Specification presented to the Council by the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association :—

NOTES ON THE FREE LIBRARIES * BILL,

To be known, if passed, as the "Public Libraries (England)" Act, 1881, brought in by Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, Lord GEORGE HAMILTON, and Sir CHARLES REED.

---

1. *The Bill consolidates and* (Clause 29) *repeals the four English Acts* (2nd Schedule) :—

   Acts to be adopted by local votes should be easily obtained and understood by local men, but the multiplicity of these Acts causes much ignorance and confusion about them, which would be increased by a mere Amendment Act. And the complete division of England into urban and rural sanitary districts, under the Public Health Act, has made obsolete much of their machinery and phraseology.

2. *The Bill gives power of adoption to* (Clause 5) *urban sanitary districts*, (Clause 6) *rural parishes near them (in combination with them)*, (Clause 8) *metropolitan districts and parishes, and* (Clause 28) *the City of London* :—

   (1.) The Acts gave power of separate adoption to all parishes, but only in one metropolitan parish has there been adoption, and only in metropolitan parishes is adoption known to have ever been mooted. And any parish not in an urban sanitary district (*i.e.*, in a borough, Improvement Act district, or local board district) is morally sure to be too small or thinly peopled to support a library by itself. Hence the limitation, which shortens the Bill, is not inimical to the free library movement.

   (2.) The Acts gave a parish power to combine with a borough only when "adjoining" the borough, *i.e.* (according to counsel's opinion in the case of Wigan), only when actually touching the borough boundary. Under the Bill it is enough that the parish be *near* the urban sanitary district—an enlargement which may be of great practical use.

3. *The Bill* (Clauses 5 *s.* 1, 6 *s.* 1) *raises the number of requisitionists needed from* 10 *to* 50 :—

   (1.) It is unreasonable that 10 men should have power to force a public vote once a year.

   (2.) Giving them that power rouses much prejudice against the Acts.

* In these Notes "Library," unless the context shows the contrary, includes Museums, &c., which may be established under the Acts and the Bill.

(3.) The higher number will give the requisition prestige and ensure a strong nucleus of supporters.

If 50 *ratepayers cannot be got to sign the requisition, either there would be no chance of adoption or else the ratepayers must be too few to support a library in decency.*

4. *The Bill provides an uniform system of voting, by* (Clauses 5 *ss.* 1–4, 6 *ss.* 1, 4, 5) *public meeting of ratepayers followed* (Clauses 5 *ss.* 5–9, 7) *by a poll (if a poll is claimed in writing by three ratepayers), to be taken by voting-papers on which ratepayers vote simply for or against adoption* (1st Schedule) :—

(1.) The Acts allowed alternate systems of voting, (*a*) by public meeting, (*b*) by voting-papers without public meeting—the choice being left to the local authorities.

(2.) The Acts made no provision for a poll after the public meeting, though a poll must be taken if claimed.

(3.) Open voting ascertains the opinions of only a small minority of ratepayers (in metropolitan districts and parishes from $\frac{1}{11}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$). Voting-papers bring an heavy vote (at Richmond $\frac{3}{5}$). They might be made cheaper than open polling, as the requisitionists might so time their action that the voting-papers might be sent out and collected with those for election of guardians.

(4.) The provision made by the Acts for a poll by voting-papers was very inadequate.

5. *The Bill* (Clauses 5 *s.* 1, 6 *s.* 4) *prolongs the maximum interval between requisition and public meeting (from* 21) *to* 30 *days.*

To give more time for notification and discussion.

6. *The Bill omits a provision allowing voters to "stipulate" on their voting-papers that the rate shall be some fraction only of the legal maximum of* 1*d. in the* £, *and forbidding such lower rate to be raised unless by another public vote :—*

(1.) The Bill still leaves power to the rating authority to reduce the rate below 1*d.*; the public are not competent to fix the rate before a library is established; the multiplication of public votes on fractional rates is very undesirable; and the former provision is not known to have taken effect in one single case.

(2.) The former provision, if acted on, would probably lead to endless complications and absurdities. What is to be the rate where 1,000 vote *No* and 1,100 *Yes*, if out of the latter 100 "stipulate" for $\frac{1}{4}d.$, 250 for $\frac{1}{2}d.$, 350 for $\frac{3}{4}d.$, 400 for 1*d.*? Ought not the 1,000 No's to be counted for each lower as against all higher rates? And ought not the voters for each lower rate to be added to the No's as against all higher rates?

7. *The Bill* (Clause 19) *gives power to receive subscriptions by voluntary rate or otherwise (the compulsory rate being still limited to* 1*d. in the* £) :—

   In many cases an higher income is wanted to meet the calls on the library, especially where a museum is also supported out of the same rate. But, if the maximum compulsory rate were raised, the progress of the free library movement would be almost entirely stopped for many years to come.

8. *The Bill* (Clause 21) *provides for annual reports to and Parliamentary Returns from the Education Department.*

9. *The Bill* (Clause 22) *allows the Education Department to appoint an Inspector if they think fit.*

10. *The Bill* (Clause 24) *gives the Education Department the option of disestablishing a continuously unsuccessful library, if requested by a two-thirds vote of the library authority* :—

    (1.) The absence of any power to disestablish is constantly urged as a reason for not adopting the Acts; the ratepayers are told that they will have to go on paying the rate for ever, even if no one sets foot in the library.

    (2.) In some few cases the purpose of the Acts has so conspicuously failed, and so much discredit is thereby caused to the Acts, that the libraries in question ought either to be disestablished or compelled to amend themselves by fear of disestablishment.

11. *The Bill* (Clause 26) *punishes corrupt practices at poll* :—

12. *The Bill incidentally removes various minor defects and omissions in the Acts* :—

    E.g., the restriction of the right of voting in boroughs to *burgesses* while the right of compelling a vote was given to *ratepayers*, and the absence of any provision as to interval before public meeting in boroughs.

MEMORANDA.

i. *Extent of adoption of English Acts* :—

   71 places have adopted them:—Aberystwith, Aston, Bangor, Bilston, Birkenhead, Birmingham, Blackburn, Bolton, Bradford, Bridgwater, Brierley Hill, Bristol, Burslem, Cambridge, Canterbury, Cardiff, Chester, Clitheroe, Coventry, Darlaston, Darwen, Derby, Devonport, Doncaster, Exeter, Hereford, Hertford, Heywood, Ipswich, Kidderminster, Leamington, Leeds, Lichfield, Liverpool, Macclesfield, Maidstone, Manchester, Middlesborough, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Newport (Mon.), Northampton, Norwich, Nottingham, Oxford, Plymouth, Preston, Reading, Richmond (Sur.), Rochdale, Salford,

Sheffield, Smethwick, Southport, South Shields, Stockport, Stoke-upon-Trent, Sunderland, Swansea, Tynemouth, Walsall, Warrington, Warwick, Wednesbury, West Bromwich, Westminster (St. Margaret and St. John), Wigan, Willenhall, Winchester, Wolverhampton, Worcester, Wrexham.

ii. *Population of the areas rated under them :—*

4,600,000, according to census of 1871. The benefits of such institutions are often shared, moreover, by persons living just outside the area rated.

iii. **Statistics of Reference Departments :—*

447,000 vols. were in the reference departments *about five years ago, when there were fewer libraries.*

1,192,000 vols. a year were then being consulted by readers.

iv. **Statistics of Lending Departments :—*

561,000 vols. were in the lending departments *about five years ago, when there were fewer libraries.*

3,657,000 vols. a year were then being borrowed for home-reading.

v. *Statistics of Newsrooms :—*

11,000,000 visits a year were being paid in 1879 to newsrooms attached to free libraries, according to a return made to the Library Association of the United Kingdom, which refers on this point to only about two-thirds of such libraries.

vi. *Statistics of Museums and Art-Galleries :—*

2,363,000 visits a year were then being paid (according to the same return) to museums or art-galleries supported in 14 places out of the same 1*d.* rate as the libraries.

vii. *Objects fulfilled by the Acts :—*

(1.) The provision of means for acquiring knowledge in general.

(2.) The provision of means for self-improvement in arts and industries by study of technological works.

(3.) The provision of means for inexpensive and intelligent recreation.

viii. *The provisions of the Bill have been communicated to the Council of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, and have met with their approval.*

* From Parliamentary Return, No. 277 for 1877, which continues and summarises No. 439 for 1876.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the meeting on Friday, May 6, 1881, a paper will be read by Mr. Ralph Richardson, W.S., a Curator of the Signet Library, "On the Rejection of the Library Acts by the Citizens of Edinburgh on the 8th February, 1881."

APRIL MONTHLY MEETING.

The sixth Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, April 1, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. E. Augustus Petherick, who was proposed at the last meeting, was unanimously elected a member.

The following gentlemen were proposed for election by Mr. H. R. Tedder, and will be balloted for at the next meeting:—Mr. W. Leighton, jun., 40, Brewer Street, Golden Square, and Mr. Edward Hailstone, Walton Hall, Yorkshire.

The following gentlemen, engaged in library administration, were reported as having joined the Association. By the Treasurer:—Mr. S. E. Thompson, Librarian, Free Public Library, Swansea; Rev. A. Gordon (Member of Library Committee), 5, Ceres Villas, Kingston-on-Thames; Mr. Alex. Webster Robertson, Assistant Librarian, University of Aberdeen; Mr. Herbert Griffith (Member of Library Committee, Oxford Union Society), Exeter College, Oxford. By the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Local Secretary for Cambridge:—Mr. Robert Alexander Neil, Librarian, Pembroke College, Cambridge.

The Secretaries, by direction of the Council, laid before the meeting the following resolution of the local committee for the Birmingham district:—

> "That the Free Libraries Bill, as it now stands, would, in the opinion of this Committee, seriously damage Free Libraries, and the amendments required are so numerous that its withdrawal is strongly urged."

The following circular, issued by Sir John Lubbock to the authorities of Free Public Libraries, was also laid before the meeting :—

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March 26th*, 1881.

SIR,—At the commencement of the Session the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association forwarded me a Bill which they had prepared, and which had been approved by the Council of the Library Association.

I consulted Lord George Hamilton and Sir Charles Reed, and we consented to introduce the Bill, naturally supposing, under the circumstances, that we were acting in accordance with the wishes of those interested in Free Libraries.

At the same time, the subject being one of considerable difficulty, I expressly stated, in moving the second reading, that ample time would be given to consider the clauses before we asked the House of Commons to consider the Bill in Committee.

I now understand that the Mayor of Manchester has summoned a Conference, at which a resolution was passed adverse to the Bill, though no opportunity was afforded us to explain our views, or to indicate the amendments which we intended to propose in Committee.

If we had had the opportunity of attending the Conference, I do not believe that any resolution against the Bill would have been adopted.

At present the further progress of the Bill is blocked by Mr. Warton, but we propose, if possible, to get the Bill through the second reading and commit it *pro forma*, so as to have it reprinted with the amendments. We will then send you a copy, and shall be very glad of any further suggestions with which you may be disposed to favour us, and which we will carefully consider before the Bill goes through Committee.

I understand that you have been requested to petition against our Bill, but I trust that you will not do so, as I believe we shall be able to adopt the main amendments which have been suggested, and that the Bill will prove a useful measure.

Before passing the Bill through Committee we shall give ample time for consideration, and I will only add, in conclusion, that we have no desire to press the Bill unless with the approval of those concerned in the management of Free Libraries.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

JOHN LUBBOCK.

The CHAIRMAN then called upon Mr. W. BRACE to read his paper on

F. A. EBERT'S VIEW OF A LIBRARIAN'S EDUCATION.

Mr. BRACE said: Friedrich Adolf Ebert is so well known as a bibliographer that I need say little about him. He was born in 1791, and died 1834. In 1806 he was appointed assistant librarian to the town library of Leipsic, which he soon left to pursue his studies at the University. In 1813 he was appointed librarian to the town library of Leipsic, and in 1814 became secretary to the royal public library at Dresden. In 1820 he published an edition of thirty-eight copies of a little treatise on the education of the librarian, and a second enlarged edition,* extending to sixty-eight octavo pages, in the same year. I am not aware of any English translation. This little treatise is often referred to, and contains so much useful matter that it appears to me to be well worthy of

* Die Bildung des Bibliothekars. Von Friedrich Adolf Ebert, Doctor der Philosophie und Secretair der Königl. öffentl. Bibliotheke nzu Dresden. Zweite umgearbeitete Ausgabe. Leipzig, 1820. 8vo, pp. 68.

our attention at a time when the Association has this subject under consideration.

It is curious to remark the difference between Ebert's estimate of the librarian's office and that prevailing in America and England at the present day. He says:—"The librarian of modern times holds a different position from that of his predecessors, and one which will afford him but little satisfaction. With the altered spirit of study, and the more prevailing inclination towards independent research and freedom of investigation; with the general endeavour to work out individually what was formerly only treated of collectively; and lastly, with the appearance of so large a number of literary works, he has ceased to be that oracle for old and young that he formerly was. . . . The labours of the librarian now relate more to posterity, for whom he must be a faithful and intelligent depositary; his intercourse with the present is in general merely mechanical. It is for posterity that he collects from his own and former times all that, on mature consideration, he considers worth collecting, and for posterity he arranges what he has collected, according to principles which it alone can maintain. We must not hide from ourselves the fact that it requires no little courage to sow and care for the seed of which we shall never see the joyful harvest; and that it demands great self-denial to refrain from productions of our own, that we may laboriously, and in silent obscurity, prepare for future works of others whom we know not."

Our author then begins by setting up a tolerably high standard of what is to be required of the intending student. He says that ability to fulfil the duties of his calling depends with the librarian, as with everyone else, upon thorough preparatory knowledge—the difference between him and scholars in other departments of learning is that this preparatory knowledge must be as wide and varied as possible. No scholar can dispense with a thorough study of the Greek and Latin languages; the librarian must also thoroughly understand French, Italian, and English, and as to the other western languages he must have the power of supplying present needs with the aid of a good grammar and lexicon. Oriental languages are not so much required; they possess peculiar difficulties and are less frequently needed, although some knowledge of Hebrew, which is not so difficult, will be of great use to him. Moreover, an earnest and thorough study of history is indispensable, seeing that his office is entirely historical. He who works for the future must in a certain manner stand above the present, and although always attentive to appearances in the present, he must never allow himself to be drawn aside from his course, nor permit his judgment to be influenced by local or temporary partiality.

A most important part of these preparatory studies is that relating to the history of literature and bibliography, with both of which the whole work of the librarian is connected, and by which it is influenced, so that he must possess a more than usual knowledge of them. The same is the case with diplomatics, so far as it relates to the handwriting of manuscripts. He will seldom have an oppor-

tunity of acquiring a practical knowledge of this last before entering upon his duties, but it is necessary that he bring a good theoretical groundwork. Some knowledge of art, at least so far as relates to copper-plate and wood engraving, and especially the archæology thereof, becomes every year more necessary to the librarian. Lastly, he must limit the circle of his studies with the encyclopædia; not that he may vainly and self-complacently chatter about everything, "from the cedar of Lebanon to the hyssop that springeth out of the wall," but that he may attain that equality of respect and interest for each branch of human knowledge, without which he will be guilty of the most awkward onesidedness in collecting; and may acquire that thorough knowledge of the state, divisions, boundaries, and manifold points of contact of the different sciences, which he hourly needs in the work of arrangement.

Of the natural gifts which he must possess, it will suffice to mention a good memory. Indispensable as is an accurate and retentive memory for titles, names, and numbers, a trustworthy memory for place is even more so. The librarian who is always obliged to refer to his catalogue to find what he wants is a man sincerely to be pitied. Equally necessary is a good, clear, and swift handwriting; and the knowledge and practice of some mechanical arts are not to be despised. In large libraries, as in small, he will often be spared vexatious delay and trouble of many kinds if he has learned to help himself. He who, for every loose leaf or insecure or misplaced shelf, is obliged to call in the binder or carpenter, will often find his work unpleasantly interrupted; not to mention the disadvantage to him of an ignorance of such matters, when the workmen must labour under his supervision, and partly also according to his instructions.

This is enough to make one exclaim, nearly in the words of Rasselas, "Thou hast persuaded me that no human being can ever be a librarian." But it is not all; for he proceeds to say that all this knowledge and aptitude secure no more than the possibility of becoming an efficient librarian. They are merely *præcognoscenda;* and just as the jurist, after a thorough academical training, is not yet a good practical lawyer, so this knowledge produces no more than a good and sufficient literary man. With all his literary knowledge, he may be unfit to carry on his own business!

In marking out a course of study, our author begins by dismissing the writers on library science as distinctly to be avoided, and charges them with falling into the errors of mechanical practice on the one hand, and over-fine theorising on the other. This may have been true sixty years ago, but to show that it is not so now, it will be sufficient to mention Petzholdt's "Katechismus der Bibliothekenlehre," and the later English and American writings on the subject. Passing over such works, our author advises his student to confine himself to the study of the arrangement of good catalogues. I omit many of the catalogues to which he refers, retaining only the most important. He begins by recommending Francke's Catalogue of the Bünau Library and Audiffredi's

Catalogue of the Casanate Library—the former as a pattern of a subject catalogue, the latter as that of an author catalogue; each unsurpassed in its kind, and perhaps unsurpassable. In these the student will see how titles should be copied, and what exactitude must be observed, even to the smallest detail, and will learn what to extract for each kind of catalogue, and how; and also the arrangement which each kind of catalogue requires. In this study he is to begin with Audiffredi, and when he has thoroughly learned what is wanted in an author catalogue, especially in the entry of anonymous and pseudonymous works, he may go to Francke's subject catalogue. If he has so studied both that he clearly understands the principles adopted in their construction, he can proceed to compare them with other catalogues, and will, for the first time, fully learn the excellence of these masters by comparison with their contraries. When he has learned to distinguish wherein these catalogues differ, and can form a well-founded judgment as to the worth or worthlessness of each, he is to proceed to the difficult task of comparing several subject catalogues, beginning with the catalogues of his own country, and then taking in hand the classified catalogues of other nations, seeking out the principles of classification peculiar to each nation, comparing them with the principles obtaining in his own, and attempting to form an independent judgment upon them. From these general catalogues he is to go on to those which contain rich collections in particular branches, and examine their classification. Thus prepared, he is to proceed to attempts of his own by copying on separate slips the titles of books in different but special subjects which appear in all these catalogues, mixing them together and re-arranging them according to his own ideas, and then observing how these books are arranged in those catalogues. Having practised this until he knows how to deal with works on special subjects, and those which run into more than one subject, he is to try to form a clear conception of his principles of classification and their systematic development. In doing this, he must observe what features in this or that catalogue are nationally, locally, or individually peculiar and liable to change with alteration of time or place. If we keep in view the historical character of libraries at the present day, and bear in mind that they are not, as formerly, institutions designed to act directly upon the life of the present, as schools and universities do, but are now become scientific repositories for future generations, it is self-evident that their organisation must not be conditioned and ruled merely by the existing wants of the day, but be so contrived that our successors, with systems of their own, may be able easily to find everything and to carry out our plan. After this general preparation, the student is advised to proceed to special subjects, and learn from good models how incunabula, copperplate or wood engravings, and choice copies, should be catalogued and described, and to this add some practice. He is also recommended to make himself acquainted with the French, English, and Italian bibliographical terms of art; to learn, for example, that *réclames*,

richiami, and *catchwords* denote the German *Custoden*; *pontuseaux* or *watermarks*, *Wassermarke*; that the *registre* of the French is neither *Inhaltsverzeichniss* (table of contents), nor *Register* (alphabetical index), both of which are indiscriminately called *table*, but the signature, *registrum chartarum*, of old printing; nor, it may be added, is it the same as the English *register*.

He is also to make himself well acquainted with the Bandini catalogue of MSS., as a masterpiece of its kind, and a worthy collateral to Francke and Audiffredi. From this he is to proceed to greater and bolder attempts, in classifying and arranging his own collection of books or other private collections. Here he will find that the difference of size hinders books from being placed in exactly the same order as they occupy in a well-arranged catalogue, and will then fully feel the need of a shelf-list. But he must not be led to the notion that the shelving is to be regulated by a different principle from that which was followed in the arrangement of the catalogue. The only difference is that the same system has to be carried out in each size with a few slight modifications, and this is easily done by making only three sizes, and not separating the octavos from those which are not very different, as with French books. Attentive reading of descriptions of libraries, and frequent visits to the libraries of his neighbourhood, complete the preparatory education. His attention is principally directed to the placing of the books and minor details, and reckoning up the most advantageous way of using a given space.

When appointed he is to begin by making himself acquainted with the present organisation of his library, and carefully study its history, examining the old and superseded catalogues, and wherein they differ from the present plan, and make himself familiar with the handwriting of his predecessors and former possessors of purchased collections, until from outward signs, as old shelf-marks, manuscript notes, binding, or other peculiarities, he can at once tell from what source this or that book came. The importance of this is enforced by showing that it is only in this way that he can acquire an accurate memory and practical turn of mind, and be secure against that disposition to hasty alteration which is especially injurious in a library. Special attention is to be given to the arrangement of the library, and noting what presses or rooms are not usefully occupied. Experience only can teach how much space can be gained by judicious rearrangement. In such attempts he must know how to handle books with dexterity, and must not fear the trouble of re-arranging the same press or room several times until he has attained his purpose. On these accounts it is necessary that he should carry out the principal part of the work himself, and only call in the aid of attendants in individual cases. When thus acquainted with his library and its alterations, he may take up treatises of library science, and compare theory and practice. He will now have passed beyond the instructions of others, and may fairly take up the clue where his predecessor left off, and carry it further.

I pass over several other points of library management which are ably dealt with in this little treatise, but are not necessarily connected with the subject of this paper. One piece of advice to the newly-appointed librarian is worth recording, and is the last passage to which I shall refer. "Let him not undertake either total or partial alterations with a self-satisfied and unfavourable prepossession against the work of earlier times. Let him seek out its good points, and try whether its deficiencies may not be supplied without an alteration of the whole. But if a thoroughly radical reform is undertaken, let him sketch out a detailed and well-considered plan, in accordance with which the work may be carried out in sections, so that the parts which are not immediately under alteration may be kept in working order. A library which already has a definite arrangement ought not to be entirely inaccessible for a single day, even during the most thoroughgoing re-arrangement."

Although the remarks on the historical character of the librarian's office do not fully apply to our modern popular libraries, yet they have a bearing upon them which is often overlooked. Few libraries are burdened with superfluous funds, and as every purchase of a needless book keeps out a needful one, it is important that, in supplying the wants of the present day, care should be taken to avoid overloading the shelves with purely ephemeral matter, only valuable for its novelty and soon superseded, to the exclusion of more needful modern works. I know that this has been the case with some libraries, but am unable to judge how far the evil extends. The observations on the danger of hasty re-arrangement fall more within the range of my experience. Coleridge's maxim, "Until you understand a writer's ignorance, presume yourself ignorant of his understanding," will apply to librarians as well as to authors. With books, and especially with MSS. and documents, it is always worth taking pains to find out how they came into the order in which they are found; and until this is known, however illogical that arrangement may appear, it should not unadvisedly be disturbed. The finding of two MSS. together will sometimes lead to the discovery of an important and unsuspected connection between their subjects, or of the fact that they were at one time wrongly thought to be connected. Hasty re-arrangement will often destroy the chance of making many such discoveries.

In conclusion, I wish to call attention to the practical character of Ebert's requirements. It is hardly to be hoped that many persons could be found with all the qualifications and acquirements enumerated by him, but it will be seen that they include some humble but very necessary qualifications which are frequently overlooked, and that the difference between the ideal and the attainable is one of degree and not of kind. For example, knowledge of languages is necessary, but for an assistant it may be sufficient if at the beginning he knows enough to copy a title correctly; and a general knowledge of science and literature,

though superficial, will be much more useful than a mere acquaintance with *à priori* systems of classification, without any practical experience of their working. A good memory for places, legible handwriting, and general mechanical dexterity are also important, and frequently overlooked in discussions on this subject.

It would not be difficult to find many persons with considerable pretensions to literary acquirements who, by their awkwardness in handling books and inability to remember their places, would be a hindrance rather than a help in a library, whose slow or illegible writing would render their assistance anything but desirable in preparation of catalogues, statistics, and reports, and whose want of skill in the mechanical part of their work would cause increase of injury to the books rather than prevent it. Many other of Ebert's suggestions appear to me to be capable of adoption with advantage; for example, it would be well if we were to make known what are the best printed catalogues of each kind, that library authorities, in ordering the preparation of new catalogues, may see how such work has been done and ought to be done, and those about to make them may know where to find good patterns and may judge of different kinds of catalogues from the best specimens of each.

Discussion.—Mr. Tedder considered that business habits and capacity were most important points. A librarian should, above all things, be a man of business. He wished to take this opportunity of protesting against the misuse of the saying, "The librarian who reads is lost." This had been so constantly misrepresented and misunderstood that the author must regret that he ever wrote it.—The Chairman said that some of his most valuable knowledge had been acquired in looking through books in the course of his work. There was now little opportunity of reading books through.—Mr. Welch said that if a librarian did not make himself acquainted with the contents of the books, he would be unable to give that information to readers which they constantly demanded, and which it formed an important part of his duties to supply.—After some further discussion, a vote of thanks was given to Mr. Brace for his paper.

The reading of Mr. Richardson's paper was adjourned until the next monthly meeting.

ANSWER TO QUERY.

Whitaker's edition of "Visio Willi de Petro Ploughman," 1813, 4to.—Pp. 265–6 are absent from the copy in the Mitchell Library. It appears from the text and the paraphrase to be a typographical error, but is not named in the page of errata. Signatures Ll and Mm have each four leaves. F. T. B.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the meeting on Friday, June 3, 1881, a paper will be read by Mr. Henry Wilson, Assistant Librarian, British Museum, on "A French Provincial Library—Tours."

The following notice convening a Special General Meeting of the Association has been issued:—

In pursuance of a requisition signed by seven members of the Council, and forwarded to me in accordance with Article 21 of the Constitution, I hereby convene a Special General Meeting of the Association, to be held in London, at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C., on Wednesday, the 18th of May, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to consider the question of altering the place and time fixed for the Annual Meeting this year.

It is stated to me, on behalf of the Council, that circumstances have arisen which make it appear to them to be extremely desirable to postpone the visit of the Association to Cambridge until next year. This step would be in accordance with the wishes and feelings of the Cambridge members, who promise the Association a cordial reception in 1882.

Although there is no power given by the Constitution to collect votes by proxy or in writing, I am sure that full weight will be attached by the Special General Meeting to the written opinions and suggestions of those members who cannot be present in person.

(Signed) H. O. Coxe, *President.*

Oxford, 25*th April*, 1881.

The Rev. Dr. Geo. Deane, Principal of Springhill College Library, was wrongly described in our March number as a member of the Committee of the Birmingham Library.

Copies of the statistical tables of Public Libraries prepared for the Manchester meeting of the Association may be obtained at 1*s.* each, or 5*s.* per dozen for distribution, on application to the Secretaries, Mr. E. C. Thomas, 13, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.; and Mr. C. Welch, Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C.

MAY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE seventh Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, May 6, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. W. Leighton, jun., and Mr. Edward Hailstone, who were proposed at the last meeting, were unanimously elected.

The following gentlemen were proposed for election, and will be balloted for at the next meeting. By the TREASURER:—The Ven. Archdeacon Hannah, Brighton. By Mr. C. E. SCARSE, Local Secretary for Birmingham:—Mr. W. Harris, Elvethan Road, Edgbaston.

The following gentlemen engaged in library administration were reported as having joined the Association. By Mr. W. J. HAGGERSTON, Local Secretary for Newcastle:—Mr. George Tidey, Librarian, Tynemouth Free Library. By Mr. C. E. SCARSE, Local Secretary for Birmingham:—Mr. R. K. Dent, Librarian, Free Library, Aston, near Birmingham.

In the absence of the writer, the CHAIRMAN called upon one of the Secretaries to read a paper by Mr. RALPH RICHARDSON, W.S.,

ON THE REJECTION OF THE LIBRARY ACTS BY THE CITIZENS OF EDINBURGH, ON THE 8TH FEBRUARY, 1881.

As I took part in the recent movement for the adoption of the Library Acts by the ratepayers of Edinburgh, I venture to lay before the Library Association the causes which led to the unfortunate rejection of the Acts. For the credit of our city, however, I would state that our public-spirited Lord Provost (Boyd) was warmly in favour of the adoption of the Acts; that a considerable majority of the Town Council supported his Lordship; and that three out of the five daily newspapers of Edinburgh contained repeated leading articles urging the citizens to adopt the Acts. The Congress of the Library Association, which met in Edinburgh last autumn, being unanimously of opinion that our city should adopt the Library Acts, the Trades' Council of Edinburgh began a movement for the establishment of a Free Library in Edinburgh, and very soon secured the signatures of 1,000 working-men ratepayers to a petition requesting the Lord Provost and Magistrates to test the question by a public vote under the Library Act of 1877.

Against the Lord Provost, the Trades' Council, and our leading newspapers were arrayed most of the hotel and shopkeepers of Edinburgh. It is but fair to the latter to state that trade has been uncommonly dull here for some time past, and that shopkeepers' profits have consequently been very small. The shopkeepers also used an argument which should be considered by those entrusted with the Bill amending the Library Acts presently before the House of Commons. They said that the "Library rate," levied under the Library Acts, would be levied both upon their houses and their shops, and that whilst citizens who had no shops would pay only upon their houses, shopkeepers would be doubly taxed, as they would pay

both upon their shops and their houses. Possibly a clause might be introduced into the Amendment Bill allowing ratepayers to say whether the Library rate shall be levied only upon house property. Probably, in that event, the maximum of the Library rate should be fixed at 2*d.* in the pound, instead of 1*d.* in the pound, as at present.

The *time*, too, for taking the vote in Edinburgh was unfortunate. It was taken when the burgh assessments were payable, and the horror of "a new tax" being imposed upon the citizens was fully appreciated by them.

The supporters of the movement to adopt the Library Acts had no organisation, and relied solely upon the intelligence and public spirit of the citizens. The opponents of the movement, again, had a committee which sat daily, and spared neither labour nor expense; which canvassed the city as at political elections; which placarded the walls with enormous posters; and which marched files of sandwich-men through the leading streets, bearing huge bills containing such as the following elegant appeal:—

RATEPAYERS!
RESIST THIS FREE LIBRARY DODGE!
And Save Yourselves from the Burden of £6,000
of Additional Taxation.
Return your cards marked "No."
Be sure and sign your Names.

The "£6,000 of additional taxation," which was used so successfully to terrify our ratepayers into rejecting the Library Acts, is the Library rate of 1*d.* in the pound upon the present rental of our city. This "appeal to the pocket" prevailed; the "£6,000 of additional taxation" proved a bait irresistible to the average Edinburgh ratepayer; and, for a second time, the Library Acts were rejected.

For, unfortunately, this is not the first time that Edinburgh appears upon the short "Black List" of towns that have rejected the Library Acts. In 1868 the citizens of Edinburgh, voting under the Library Act of 1867, at a public meeting of householders, vetoed the adoption of the Acts. In 1881 the ratepayers of Edinburgh have again done so, voting by voting papers under the Library Act of 1877. Of the total number of 41,853 ratepayers of Edinburgh, 15,708 voted against, and 7,619 voted for the adoption of the Acts. Of the remaining 18,526 ratepayers, 15,521 did not return their voting cards, 1,650 could not be found by the Post Office, and 1,355 were "spoilt" votes by the cards being unsigned or having some condition appended. Thus, 23,327 ratepayers voted unconditionally "yes" or "no"; and 17,171 ratepayers did not vote at all, *i.e.*, did not return their voting cards, or could not be found by the Post Office.

In the voting cards issued to the ratepayers they were asked to fill in the word "yes" or "no" to "the question whether the Public Libraries Acts shall be adopted." I believe that most of the 15,521 ratepayers who did not return their cards abstained simply because they were in entire ignorance as to what the term

"the Public Libraries Acts" meant. I heard of a lady ratepayer, of otherwise high intelligence, who threw her voting card into the waste-paper basket because, she said, she could not understand it!

Clearly, the Library Association should try to do something to dispel the mists of Scottish ignorance and indifference on the Free Library question. Out of 100 existing Free Libraries in the United Kingdom, England can boast of 82 and Wales of 7, whilst Scotland has only 10, and Ireland 1. Scotland has a smaller number of Free Libraries than a single English county such as Stafford. The cause of this, and of Edinburgh rejecting the Library Acts twice, must be ignorance and indifference. Our citizens do not yet understand the benefits capable of being conferred upon a town by a Free Public Library. They do not realise that such an institution exerts intellectually and morally an elevating influence, and they do not comprehend that it is at once an agent of Education and of Temperance.

Of course, all the more intellectual and liberal-minded citizens of Edinburgh supported the movement to adopt the Library Acts; but their influence was small compared with that of the sandwich-men's glaring "appeal to the pocket." As might also be expected, all the Liberal newspapers of Edinburgh were strong supporters of the Free Library; whilst the Conservative organs either opposed it or "damned it with faint praise." To be just, however, to the Conservative party in Edinburgh, the leading Conservatives of the city signed the petition in favour of the adoption of the Library Acts, whilst some local Liberals, whilst violently opposing the proposal to levy a rate of 1*d.* in the pound to establish a Free Public Library with Reading-rooms, News-rooms, and Branch Libraries throughout Edinburgh, warmly supported the Free Education Bill, which proposes to allow communities to tax themselves to the extent of 1*d.* in the pound in order to secure free education. The consistency of the latter citizens was called in question by the Liberal journals, and still remains enigmatic.

The University of Edinburgh, through its distinguished heads, showed a worthy example. Its Chancellor (Lord President Inglis), its Lord Rector (the Earl of Rosebery), and its Principal (Sir Alexander Grant, Bart.), were all in favour of the Free Library movement. So also were the Librarians of the other great Libraries of Edinburgh, viz., Mr. Clark, of the Advocates' Library, and Mr. Law, of the Signet Library. Evidently the great Libraries of Edinburgh felt no jealousy of the proposed Free Library. If any such jealousy was shown it was by the owners of small Circulating libraries throughout the city, and by libraries formed for working men, but which, being far inferior to such as the Library Acts afford, had failed to enlist the support of the working classes.

The movement to adopt the Library Acts in Edinburgh was conjoined with another, which, to many minds, was as important. This was to secure the Advocates' Library as a National Public Reference Library. It was proposed that the citizens of Edinburgh should take over this great Library from the Faculty of Advocates, maintaining it in all its details by means of the Library rate. It

was also proposed that, as the Advocates' Library has no worthy Reading-hall, a spacious one should be built on George IV. Bridge, where there is an admirable vacant site in close proximity to the Advocates' Library, which would have been connected with the Reading-hall, and would have formed a magnificent Reference department for the Free Library. At present, Edinburgh does not possess suitable facilities for literary work being done for her publishers, who have consequently to employ workers in the British Museum. If the Library Acts had been adopted, this stigma would have been removed from our city.

I trust and believe that ere long the Library Acts will be adopted by Edinburgh; but, before that event occurs, much ignorance and indifference must be overcome. Perhaps a series of lectures might be inaugurated by the Library Association, to be given annually in Edinburgh by gentlemen practically conversant with Free Libraries. The citizens of Edinburgh really require to be enlightened on the subject. A casuist argued that whatever is done in ignorance cannot be charged against the otherwise guilty. This must be Edinburgh's plea at present. As to those who have recently struggled for the adoption of the Library Acts in Edinburgh, they have had their Battle of Pavia, and may exclaim, "All is lost, save honour."

After a discussion, in which the Chairman and Messrs. Bullen, Tedder, Wilson, Thomas, and Welch took part, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to Mr. RICHARDSON for his paper.

A letter was read from Mr. POOLE, giving an account of the progress made with his index, and stating that the whole of it would be in the printer's hands by the end of the year, and when complete would make a closely-printed volume of 1,200 pages, royal octavo. It was resolved, on the motion of Mr. BRACE, seconded by Mr. WELCH, "That this meeting receives with great satisfaction the report of the progress made by Mr. Poole, and congratulates him upon the forward state of his great undertaking."

Mr. TEDDER explained Von Laer's "Perfect Binder," of which a number of specimens were exhibited by the inventor. The binder is in the form of an ordinary book-cover, half-bound in roan, calf, or morocco, with corners and cloth sides; the back is solid, rounded outside and flat inside. The fastening arrangement consists of a number of narrow slips of plated steel, pivoted at the upper end and secured at the foot by a locking device, a separate fastener being used for each number. A single part can thus be withdrawn and replaced in a few seconds, without disturbing the others, and without mutilation. The fasteners are separated at the pivoted end by small spiral springs of wire, and are thus adjustable to varying thicknesses of pamphlets or periodicals. The cases are made of all sizes, to meet the requirements of different periodicals, and cost varies from about 5*s*. to 9*s*. The "Perfect Binder" is widely used in America, but no price list has yet been issued in this country, as the inventor is negotiating for the sale of his patent to a leading London stationery firm. The

specimens were inspected by the members with attention, and much approbation was expressed.

Mr. WELCH exhibited Zimmerli's "Statistical Diagram Chart," size 18 by 24 inches. This table is prepared to exhibit two years' statistics at one view, and is divided by black perpendicular lines for weekly, and by red for monthly, quarterly, or annual returns. Numbers are indicated by horizontal lines. The cost of each sheet is 2*s.* 6*d.* It is published by Messrs. Letts and Co.

LIBRARY NOTES.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—At the meeting held at Washington, Mr. F. H. Poole read an important paper on the construction of library buildings, and described the details of the plan of a library constructed on the principles advocated by him. Mr. Poole proposes, on a plot of ground 200 ft. square, to erect a building of four stories and a basement, each story to be divided into ten rooms, isolated from each other by thick fireproof walls, access obtained only by a light iron corridor on each floor around the inner quadrangle, so that if fire occurred in any one room it could not affect the other thirty-nine. The central building, 60 ft. by 75 ft., is to be occupied by the working rooms for librarian and his staff; a series of wings, 50 ft. wide, will then be carried round the plot, leaving a centre area, 90 ft. by 90 ft., for air and light. By this means every room will have light from two sides. This subdivision of rooms is utilised for classification of the library, and thus a student of any subject is directed to the room devoted to his subject, where on entering he will find tables and chairs and necessary appliances, and beyond he will see double bookcases, 8 ft. high, 18 in. wide, arranged in rows 3 ft. apart, with 4 ft. aisles between each row. These bookcases contain the octavos and smaller sizes, the folios and quartos being shelved in wall cases. The 7 ft. left of the height of the room above the cases gives ample space for high light and air. This scheme of giving to each department of literature its own library room, containing within itself its own reading-room, must commend itself to students as eminently preferable to the noisy, stuffy, general reading-room so familiar to us in our own public libraries. The construction throughout is to be fireproof, iron girders covered with terra-cotta, steel shutters to every window. Such a building, with its forty library rooms, would hold two million volumes, and is capable of extension, either by adding on more stories, easily reached by elevators, or, if there be room, by lateral enlargement. Constructed of sandstone and brick exterior, and interior as already described, with its furniture and shelving of hard wood, this building would cost, on a Chicago estimate, £108,000.

FRANCE.—"Material advances have taken place in the Library system of France in recent years, and municipal libraries, in Paris especially, have greatly increased. Paris, indeed, now offers a striking contrast to London, where there is not a single lending library maintained out of the local rates, and where the governing

bodies and the citizens at large appear to be equally ignorant of the advantages to be derived from such institutions. In 1878 there were but five of these lending libraries at work in Paris; now there are sixteen. Then the number of readers was 29,389; by 1879 they had increased to 57,840, and last year it is believed, although the official return is not yet published, that they exceeded 100,000. The libraries are not large, for the entire number of volumes in the sixteen institutions was but 55,000. They possess, however, a healthy power of development, and may be expected to increase alike in extent and in public utility. The movement has not been restricted to the arrondissements of Paris. The suburban communes which fringe the city have been equally alive to the necessity of healthy reading for the people. There are thirty-four of these suburban libraries, which are aided to a certain extent by the Conseil Général of the Seine. There are also about twenty popular libraries established by private initiative, but which receive also some help from the municipal authorities, although their income is derived chiefly from legacies and subscriptions."—*Manchester Guardian.*

GLASGOW.—MITCHELL LIBRARY.—The "Poet's Corner" has been enriched by the purchase of a collection of editions of Burns and of works relating to him, formed by Mr. James Gibson, of Liverpool, and comprising about 600 volumes.

GLASGOW.—STIRLING'S PUBLIC LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the Directors, held on the 28th of April, Mr. Thomas Mason, Senior Assistant Librarian of the Mitchell Library, was appointed Librarian. This library is estimated to contain nearly 50,000 volumes.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—Mr. Charles Baxter, of the Swansea Public Library, has lately been appointed Second Assistant to the Newcastle-upon-Tyne Public Libraries.

PRESTON.—The trustees of the late E. R. Harris, late prothonotary of Lancashire, who have the disposal of the bequest of over £200,000 for certain charitable purposes generally indicated in the will, have just approved of a scheme submitted by a deputation from the Free Library Committee of Preston Corporation for the erection and endowment of a new free library, subject to the sanction of the Master of the Rolls. £60,000 is granted for the building, £7,500 for a reference library, a similar sum for works of art, and £15,000 for endowment. It is reported that the trustees are making a grant of between £25,000 and £40,000 towards the endowment of technical education in connection with institutions for the diffusion of useful knowledge.

QUERY.

AUTHOR WANTED.—I have had an assurance given me, which I should be glad to have confirmed by some other authority, that the real name of the writer of some popular works for schoolboys, known as Ascott R. Hope, is R. H. Moncrieff. A. W. R.

NOTICES OF BOOKS AND LIBRARY REPORTS.

Notes on Free Public Libraries and Museums. Edited by James Hibbert. Preston, 1881. [Privately printed.] 8vo, pp. xii., 110.

Containing a report to the Free Library Committee of Preston upon the Harris Free Public Library and Museum project, followed by an account of the origin and progress of the Free Public Libraries of France, the United Kingdom, and America. These notes, which formed in part the materials for the report, appeared at intervals during the year 1879 in the *Preston Guardian*, and are now printed in a collected form.

The Committee of the Free Library, Dundee (Mr. J. Maclauchlan, Librarian), report that 170,580 volumes were issued in the lending department during the past year. The number of readers' cards was 7,465, being an increase of 230 in the year. The issues in the reference department were 71,453 volumes. During the past year increased accommodation has been provided for readers, new bookcases and fittings have been erected in the Albert Hall, and new catalogues prepared.

The Report of the Mitchell Library, 1880 (Mr. F. T. Barrett, Librarian), states the number of volumes, Dec. 31, 1880, at 33,019, exclusive of duplicates. The collection of early Glasgow printing has been considerably enlarged and contains 390 volumes, of which about 250 were printed by the house of Foulis. The whole number of books issued was 390,732, being an increase of 10,984 over the previous year. The majority of readers belong to the artisan class, there is a large attendance of clerks and warehousemen, and a good number of students, with some professional men. The large extent to which the library is used for purposes of study is shown by the frequency of readers copying into their note-books, and the many cases of continuous courses of reading in the same subject.

The Report of the Public Libraries Committee of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Mr. W. J. Haggerston, Librarian), states that from the inauguration on Sept. 13, 1880, to March 19, 1881, the number of readers' tickets issued for the lending library was 14,010, of which 780 had been cancelled through death, removal, and other causes, leaving 13,230 in use on March 19, 1880, divided as follows:—Burgesses, 4,161; Non-Burgesses, 9,069. There were 20,000 volumes in this department at the opening, 1,000 of which constituted the juvenile department. The total issue in 151½ days was 187,448 volumes. The reference library contains 3,172 volumes, chiefly consisting of the best editions of standard authors in general literature, and rare and costly works in the fine arts, antiquities, topography, etc.

The Fourth Annual Report of the Free Public Library Committee of Plymouth (Mr. W. H. K. Wright, Librarian) records the addition of 1,460 volumes during the year, making a total of 12,721. The issues for the year were, in the lending department, 154,826 volumes; the total in all departments, 171,851. Many important local works have been added to the Devon and Cornwall section, which now comprises more than 1,000 volumes, maps, and pamphlets.

The Third Report of the Librarian of the Wigan Free Public Library (Mr. H. T. Folkard) shows an increase during the year of 860 volumes to the reference department, and 82 to the lending department, the whole number of volumes being 24,201. The issues in the reference department were 4,083, in the lending department 57,748; the number of new tickets issued to borrowers was 770. The news-room remains the most popular branch of the library, the average daily attendance being 700.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

At the meeting on Friday, July 1, 1881, a paper will be read by Mr. G. R. Humphery, Hon. Librarian of Messrs. F. Braby and Co.'s Library and Club, on "Workmen's Libraries."

The Annual Meeting will probably be held on Tuesday, 13th September, 1881, and the following days, at Gray's Inn Hall and Library, on the invitation of the Hon. Society of Gray's Inn.

SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING.

In pursuance of the notice printed in our last number (p. 37), a Special General Meeting was held at the London Institution, on Wednesday, May 18, 1881, at 3 p.m., Mr. R. Harrison, Treasurer, in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read by one of the secretaries, the substance of the letters received from members who were unable to be present was then read. The majority of the writers suggested London as the most convenient place for the annual meeting.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. C. Walford, it was unanimously resolved:—

"That it is desirable to postpone the meeting at Cambridge until next year."

The place for the next Annual Meeting was then considered, and after some discussion it was resolved, on a division,

"That the Annual Meeting of the Association be held in London."

On the motion of the Chairman it was unanimously resolved that the date of the meeting should be fixed by the Council. A vote of thanks was then passed to the Chairman, and the meeting dissolved.

JUNE MONTHLY MEETING.

THE eighth Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, June 3, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. R. HARRISON, Treasurer, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting and those of the Special General Meeting having been read and confirmed, the Ven. Archdeacon Hannah and Mr. W. Harris, who were proposed at the last Monthly Meeting, were unanimously elected.

The Rev. Donald J. Mackay, Canon Precentor and Librarian of St. Ninian's Cathedral, Perth, was reported by the TREASURER as having joined the Association.

In the absence of the writer the Chairman called on one of the secretaries to read the following paper, by Mr. HENRY WILSON:—

A FRENCH PROVINCIAL LIBRARY—TOURS.

The library of Tours is one of the oldest and richest in France. It has been formed out of the libraries of religious bodies in Touraine, among which were especially distinguished St. Martin's Abbey at Tours, the renowned Abbey of Marmoutiers, in the vicinity of the city, and the metropolitan chapter of St. Gatien, all of them dating, it is needless to remind you, from a high antiquity. Our countryman, Alcuin, the disciple of Bede, was the founder of the Abbey of St. Martin, and there, after actively promoting the cause of education in the dominions of Charlemagne, he retired to superintend the multiplication of precious writings, and watch with affectionate care over the labours of its great scriptorium. The Abbey of Marmoutier was Benedictine, and that is sufficient guarantee for the value of the literary treasures of which it was dispossessed at the Revolution, and which in 1791 were united with the two other collections just mentioned, to form the nucleus of the Municipal Library, which numbers at present about 60,000 volumes.

I have no intention of making an inventory of all the literary lions it contains, but I cannot omit mention of a few of the most remarkable bibliographical treasures. Among the manuscripts, then, we note a Codex Aureus of the eighth century, an Evangeliarium, which has long ago been despoiled of its "cover of gold, weighing 38 marcs, studded with pearls and precious stones," a Bible of the ninth century, and other manuscripts dating from the tenth to the eighteenth century, and precious either on account of their artistic, archæological, or historical value. There must also be named a Psalter of the thirteenth century, in a wooden binding, executed by Jean de l'Angle, binder at Tours in the fifteenth century; and a fourteenth century Missal, according to the use of the Church in England, which formerly belonged to the Hungerford family, and afterwards to De Bueil, Admiral of France. These and other manuscripts are displayed in glass cases, and, disposed in chronological order, they enable the student to follow the progress of

miniature painting or illumination from the eighth to the eighteenth century.

Other remarkable manuscripts are a Latin dictionary of the ninth century, a collection of Greek historians of the eleventh, which Peiresc (1637) procured from Cyprus, an Ovid of the twelfth century, together with many old French romances.

The library possesses 400 incunabula, at the head of which must be mentioned the Mayence Bible of 1462, and the magnificent Tours Missal of 1485, on vellum. These treasures have not been without their vicissitudes, even quite recently. It will be remembered that the German operations in the war of 1870–71 extended as far as Tours. During this period the more valuable of the books and manuscripts were taken by the conservateur, M. Dorange, to Biarritz, whence they were brought back to their home after the termination of hostilities.

It must not be imagined that the rare monuments of the past constitute the only wealth of the collection. The library is rich also in modern treasures.* Gifts of important works from government departments, no less than valuable donations and bequests of individuals of opulence and culture, are constantly adding to the stores of the institution. Even of English benefactors it has not a few.

The widely known firm of Mame, of Tours, also set an excellent example by presenting many of their important publications to the library, which in the space of twenty years has nearly doubled itself.

In conformity with the *ordonnance du roi* of 22nd February, 1839,† which laid down provisions for the regulation of the French

* Such works as the following may be instanced :—"Catacombes de Rome," par Ferret, &c.; "Les Archives des Monuments Historiques;" "Les Cartes d'Etat-major;" "Musée des Archives Départementales;" "Annales Scientifiques de l'Ecole Normale." Among particular collections, presented to the library, the following are particularly worthy of mention :—The collection Salmon, of 155 volumes relating to the history of Touraine, &c.; the collection given by Mme. Vve. Lambron de Lignim, being her husband's collection of 2,000 volumes, manuscript and printed, also upon the local history. Then there is a beautifully bound collection of books on ornithology, bequeathed to the institution in 1863, among which are a fine Buffon, from the royal press, and Audubon's "Birds of America." A journalist's library, that of M. A. Ornant, of over 4,000 volumes upon political and literary subjects. The collection formed by the Marquis de la Ferté-Sénectère, being plays, &c., in various Italian dialects. The following recent acquisitions, purchased by the town council, will give an idea of the employment of the sums voted by that body :—1,592 volumes of local history, &c.; Viollet-le-Duc's "Dictionnaire du Mobilier;" "Glossaire de St. Palaye;" Larousse's "Dictionnaire Universel du XIX^{e} siècle." The last-named purchase is one which seems to me especially appropriate for small libraries, which upon many subjects may contain no other information than that to be found in such a repertory.

† The *ordonnance* was published at length in the *Moniteur Officiel*, of Feb. 24, 1839. This interesting document, the outcome of successive commissions, is a gentle attempt to introduce a system of common regulations for the French libraries. While aiming at reform and economy, justice and consideration were shown to those already in office, and in this regard its provisions contrast very favourably with recent measures in the same department nearer home.

public libraries, the library has been placed under a committee of eight members, nominated by the Minister of Public Instruction, presided over by the Maire, and meeting at least once a month to decide upon purchases and exchanges, and the employment of the funds it may vote for acquisition, compilation of catalogues, &c. A secretary of the committee is chosen from one of its members every year, and is re-eligible. Minutes are kept of each meeting, and are signed by the president, the secretary, and the conservateur. An account of the acquisitions has to be sent annually to the Minister of Public Instruction, to be added to the "Grand Livre des Bibliothèques de France."

The conservateur, as well as his assistants, is nominated by the Maire, before whom he has to submit, before each 1st of March, the budget for the following year. Among his numerous duties may be mentioned that of seeing that every article becoming the property of the library is immediately stamped. He is empowered to expel readers who do not conform to the rules, or who annoy or disturb other readers.

The library, in accordance with French custom, is closed from August 15 to October 15, and for a fortnight at Easter, and during these periods the books are dusted. Ordinarily, the library is open from noon to four in the afternoon, except on Sundays and Feasts. The reading-room on the ground floor offers roomy accommodation for thirty workers, and is furnished with books of reference, maps, magazines, and local periodicals. Books, except those placed in the reading-room, are asked for on small tickets, on which the applicant is enjoined to write his name, profession, and address, in addition to the title of the work desired. In a daily register are entered the names of all books thus communicated, and to whom. By article 24 of the *règlement*, romances and works on erotic subjects are communicated only to adults. The real force of this rule, it is hardly necessary to remark, depends upon the construction put on it by the conservateur or committee. The librarian may perhaps find such a rule useful to fall back upon should his reading-room become crowded. Unbound parts of works, unless scientific works, are not communicated to readers. No more than five works are to be given to a reader at one time. Copying or note-taking from costly illustrated works is to be done only in pencil. Tracings are allowed only in the case of geographical works. Measuring with compasses is forbidden. In considering this rule, which may appear to be of almost unduly restrictive tendency, it must be remembered that much of the drawing done in a provincial library is more or less a pastime, and does not mean the work accomplished in large central libraries. Why this is so is not, perhaps, obvious. One reason may be that a provincial library is necessarily more quiet and agreeable than a busy metropolitan reading-room. It, on the other hand, should not be forgotten that a book can only accomplish its mission by being

used, and it seems scarcely advisable to forbid the use of drawing instruments in trained and careful hands.

The copying of manuscript illumination is allowed when the original is protected by glass. This wise precaution is too often sadly neglected in many libraries. No manuscript may be copied, printed, or published without the authorisation of the Municipal Council, which will consider applications to this end addressed to the Maire. The editor of any work thus published engages to give two copies to the library, exclusive of the ordinary copyright obligation.

As to loan at home, men of science or of letters, and writers engaged upon literary and scientific works, residing at Tours, may, upon the authorisation of the Maire, enjoy the use of books in their dwellings. The applicant accompanies his request by mention of the works he has published, or is about to publish, and the Maire considers his application in consultation with the committee. Neither the more valuable works, especially manuscripts, nor dictionaries, nor periodical publications, nor books with folding plates, are allowed out. In looking at this rule, we must realise the difference in character between a French provincial library, which often contains hundreds of unique treasures, and one of our own free libraries, in which most of the collection is, I believe, such as love or money can replace when necessary. In ordinary cases the number of books lent out is limited to one manuscript or two printed volumes. A month is the maximum time allowed for the use of books lent out, but the conservateur may require their return at any time, and any one refusing compliance is liable to be erased from the list of persons authorised to borrow out. The library staff is equally subject with the public to the rules regulating out-loans. Inspection of the library is allowed under the conduct of the conservateur, and at hours when the library is not open to readers.

In 1875 it was decided by the Municipal Council to open the library every evening from the 1st of November to the 1st of May, except on Sundays and Festivals, and a separate part of the building was set apart for this purpose. The more precious manuscripts and printed books are not communicated in the evening, but a special register of works for evening service is kept. Evening readers desiring any book not on this register should make a written request for it on the previous day, it being strictly forbidden to take a light of any kind into the other parts of the library.

As to the catalogue of additions, which generally amount to about 1,000 volumes a-year, a book is kept in which new arrivals are entered and numbered as they are received, and the volumes themselves are kept in a separate room in the same order. At the expiration of every ten years these books are inscribed in alphabetical and systematic order respectively, in two volumes, which form supplements to the main catalogue, and are placed at the disposal of readers.

In conclusion, I should not omit to express my thanks to M. Dorange, the worthy conservateur, to whose publications or personal communications I am entirely indebted for the materials of the present paper. Nor should I forget to mention that, as far as I may judge, his catalogue of the manuscripts is a high testimony alike to his own diligent care for his charge, to the value and importance of the library, and to the liberality and enlightenment of the Maire and Municipal Council of Tours.

Discussion.—The Chairman said that this was a very interesting paper, but he had hoped to hear that the Library possessed some MSS. of Alcuin, who was a very prolific writer.—Mr. Tedder was able to add a few items from a return kindly furnished by M. Dorange, in reply to a circular asking for information respecting French libraries. Theology and history form the chief features, as the library owes many accessions to the convents and religious houses broken up at the time of the Revolution. The library is also rich in MSS., incunabula, heraldry, and natural history formerly belonging to the Prince of Essling (Masséna), as well as in works connected with the province of Touraine, and in rarities of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, finely bound by Derôme, Capet, &c. The present number of printed books is 50,000 vols., and 2,000 MSS., and the average yearly increment is 500 vols.; but there are frequent extensive donations from private persons. About 15,000 vols. are annually consulted, and the number of readers is about 50 each day. There are no conditions of admission, and no limit of age. The library has no endowment, but the Government presents from time to time the large works of scientific travel issued under its auspices, and the municipal council of Tours votes each year 9,200 fr. (£368), from which the salaries of the librarian (£120) and sub-librarian (£80) are paid. The catalogue of printed books extends to 20 vols., in manuscript. The MSS. have been catalogued by the accomplished librarian, in that valuable series of French departmental libraries published at the expense of the Government. There is, besides, a special catalogue of incunabula, of bibliographical rarities, and the Touraine collection. A fine fifteenth-century wooden press holds 400 of the MSS., and a cabinet containing the MSS., with miniatures, includes a portion of the choice library of M. de Choiseul, the well-known bibliophile and disgraced minister of Louis XIV.—After some further discussion, in which Messrs. Nicholson, Stevens and Welch took part, a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to Mr. Wilson for his paper.

The following new bye-law was proposed :—

"That an institution subscribing to the association shall, for each half guinea annually subscribed, be entitled to send one representative to the meetings of the association, provided that any representative so nominated who shall not be engaged in library administration shall have no right of voting unless proposed and elected in the usual way."

The discussion of this bye-law was adjourned until the next monthly meeting.

The following circular has been issued by the Council, in accordance with a resolution of the last annual meeting:—

"LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM,
"London, 1*st June*, 1881.

"SIR,—At the last annual meeting (held at Edinburgh) of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, an association which numbers among its members the heads of nearly all the important libraries in the country, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—

"'That it be an instruction to the Council to send to all bookbinders in the "Bookbinders' Trade Directory" a circular letter containing such inquiries as it may be desirable to make, and inviting answers, suggestions, and scales of prices; and that the results be laid before the association at its next yearly meeting, together with such samples of binding as the Council may think fit to obtain.'

"In pursuance of this resolution, the Council desire us to send you the appended list of questions, and would feel greatly obliged by any answers with which you may favour them. They feel that in numerous important points in relation to binding there is a want of settled opinion among librarians, and that on such points the experience of bookbinders is likely to be most valuable. And the result of any co-operation which the bookbinders are willing to accord to the librarians will, they feel, tend to promote a demand for good binding which will be advantageous to those engaged in the binding trade.

"They will be glad if any answers which you may give are numbered in correspondence with the questions, and they will be further happy to receive any other information or suggestions which you may think useful.

"Your obedient servants,

(Signed) "ERNEST C. THOMAS,
"13, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.
"CHARLES WELCH,
"Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C."

1. Is it your opinion that the *best* (*a*) moroccos, (*b*) calfs, (*c*) vellums now used are less durable than the best leathers which formerly bore the same names?
2. If so, at about what dates do you consider the degeneration of such leathers began?
3. To what causes would you attribute it?
4. Are you willing to state your experience of injurious and uninjurious methods of colouring leather?
5. Have you any experience as to the leathers which offer respectively the most and the least resistance to (*a*) wear and tear, (*b*) damp, (*c*) heat, (*d*) gas, if gas does not act simply as a generator of heated air?
6. What is your experience of imitation leathers (the particular kinds being named)?
7. Can you report any new or unusual binding materials?
8. Or of rebacking, repairing, and renovating old bindings? Have you any suggestions to offer?
9. What experience have you of the re-sewing of wire-sewn books?
10. Have you any novelties in binding to recommend or suggest?
11. Are you willing (*a*) to state your prices for binding according to the appended specification; (*b*) to allow your name and address to be published by the Council as stating such prices; (*c*) to furnish, if desired, samples of books so bound, and at such prices, for exhibition at the next annual meeting of the Library Association, to be held in London in September next; (*d*) to furnish, if desired, for exhibition at the same time, any other specimens of binding, with prices affixed, and if so, of what kind?

SPECIFICATION.

The books to be sewn all along, with the first and last sheets overcast, on strong cords, the slips to be drawn in all along, and the backs made close (half flexible). Half bound, with corners of same materials as shown in the scale.

Smooth cloth sides, edges cut, sprinkled, and burnished; or, if so directed, top edge only cut, &c., the others trimmed and left with proof. End papers to be of stout Cobb's paper, with cloth joints in quarto and folio books. Lettered with author, short title, and date—the lettering done by type if desired. Gilt fillets, but no other tooling.

All materials of best quality, and the work done carefully. No charge for extra thickness, unless the thickness, measured inside the boards, is more than one-third the width of the book. No charge for plates and folding maps, if less than ten in number and not mounted. Two-page plates to be guarded so as to open up flat.

Prices for binding, as above, per volume, for demy 12mo, crown 8vo, demy 8vo, royal 8vo, imperial 8vo, crown 4to, demy 4to, royal 4to, imperial 4to, crown folio, demy folio, royal folio, and imperial folio, in—1, Morocco, (*a*) Levant (French), (*b*) Cape, or second quality morocco; 2, Calf; 3, Persian; 4, Vellum; 5, Parchment; 6, Roan; 7, Basil; 8, Cloth; 9, Brown or slate buckram; 10, Difference (if any) for full binding *in buckram;* 11, Price for resewing and casing.

LIBRARY NOTES.

ALDERSHOT.—In accordance with Her Majesty's commands, transmitted through the Horse Guards to the general officer commanding at the camp, the Victoria Soldiers' Library, which is kept up at the Queen's expense, for the use of the troops at the Aldershot station, is in future to be managed by a permanent committee consisting of Colonel Gossett, Royal Engineers, as president; Lieut.-Col. Hayward, 45th Regiment, and Capt. Knollys, Brigade Major, Royal Artillery, as members.

BRITISH MUSEUM.—A Parliamentary return, lately issued, gives the total number of persons admitted to view the general collections (exclusive of readers) in 1880, as 655,688. To the reading-room there were 133,842 visitors, which, added to the numbers studying maps, manuscripts, sculpture, coins, medals, gold ornaments, the gem-room, natural history, and print, made up a total of 839,374 students and searchers. With a view to expediting the service of the reading-room, by bringing in close connection to it books often required by readers, the galleries in the room itself will receive a new selection of books, to consist of additional works of reference, and generally such books as have been found to be most often asked for by students. This re-arrangement has been already fairly commenced.

ROME.—Conte Ugo Balzani has resigned the office of Keeper of the MSS. in the Vittorio Emmanuele Library.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

The Monthly Meetings for August and September have been suspended by the Council.

JULY MONTHLY MEETING.

The ninth Monthly Meeting of the fourth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, July 1, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. H. R. Tedder in the Chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman announced the deaths of Mr. T. Watson (sub-librarian of the Obstetrical Society) and Mr. S. A. Hart (librarian of the Royal Academy), and remarked that Mr. Hart was one of the founders of the Association, having been among those who came to the preliminary meeting of the Organizing Committee of the London Conference of 1877. Mr. Hart attended the sittings of the Conference with great regularity and continued to take an interest in the affairs of the Association, and always regretted his inability to join in the Oxford, Manchester, and Edinburgh Meetings. The deceased artist, who had a most extensive acquaintance with the literature and biography of the fine arts, was a very energetic official, and it is entirely owing to his exertions that the Library of the Royal Academy owes its present efficient state. The Chairman then called on Mr. G. R. Humphery to read his paper

On Workmen's, or Factory, Libraries.

Mr. Humphery said: At the outset, permit me to say that in this paper I do not purpose discussing the main obstacle to the use of books by the working classes, or to the general success of all movements on their behalf. I am not here to relate the terrible and interminable struggle that has been going on for years, between the moralist and philanthropist on the one side, and the drink traffic and its supporters on the other. On some other and more fitting opportunity I shall be only too pleased to point these out

(if indeed they require pointing out), but on the present occasion I must only relate what I know of the establishment and maintenance of these libraries.

History.—The history of Factory Libraries can be very shortly told. The earliest of which I can find any trace is that of Messrs. J. Broadwood and Sons, founded 1847; then follow those of Messrs. J. Penn and Sons, 1857; Messrs. Huntley and Palmer, about the same date; Messrs. Frodk. Braby and Co., 1870; and Messrs. Tangye Bros., 1877. Five in all. In each case the return of the number of books lent to read has been most satisfactory, showing that the workpeople will use the books if they have the opportunity. In 1847 there appears to have been "a society, the object of which was to introduce libraries into manufactories, to further the social and moral improvement of workmen, imposing one condition only: that no books of a sectarian or demoralising tendency should be afterwards admitted." Unfortunately, this organisation has ceased to exist, and one of its supporters (whose name is associated with most good works in this country), the Earl of Shaftesbury, has only "some recollection of the movement, but no documents relating to it."

Formation.—Find a suitable man for secretary and librarian (I fear you will be some time finding one with the transcendent attainments required by F. A. Ebert), one with fair education, who has a love of books and book readers; having some ideas of organisation and of order. Not bigoted, self-willed, or self-righteous; but liberal in regard to the views and opinions of others, and as even-tempered as possible. One who holds to the success of his undertaking before his personal success, and who will give his time at least (if not some of his money), ungrudgingly and continuously, that the movement may be successful. Find such a man, or one as near to him as you can, and get him to select a few associates to act as a committee. In making this selection avoid as much as possible men who only put in an appearance at annual meetings, and then only to require reserved seats, and more attention to themselves and their wives than all the rest of the company together. Rather select men who are prepared to work in any office, from door-keeper to chairman of a meeting. Avoid great talkers; they are proverbially and practically little workers. The committee should not be large, and each individual should have his special work.

Get the heads of the firm to be active presidents and vice-presi-ts, and, if possible, interest their wives and daughters in the , by asking them to collect money and unused books.

ving collected or purchased a few books (say 50 to 100), place in a cupboard. Register each book as it is obtained, in a book ng the following particulars. Date, number (consecutively from 1), title, how obtained, and a column for remarks.

Here let me appeal to the managers of large and prosperous ibraries to grant their surplus books in small parcels to factories of such libraries; always providing that there es to take charge of the same and report on their

use. In fact, every library of this kind should issue an annual report and statement of accounts, not only to show its supporters what they are contributing to, but to insure the active and persistent perseverance of the officers.

Cataloguing.—An original catalogue should be kept, in which all books should be posted from the register previously mentioned, and before the books are placed on the shelves of the cupboard. This catalogue, from which all others, printed or otherwise, are made, should be as plain and simple as possible. The classification must be in no wise complicated, in order that the books may be easily found. The following classification of subjects has worked well in the case of Messrs. Fredk. Braby and Co.'s library:—1. Sacred and Religious Writings, Lectures, &c.; 2. Biography; 3. History, Narrative, Descriptive, &c.: 4. Scientific, Manufactures, and Educational Works; 5. Fiction, Romance, Tales, &c.; 6. Miscellaneous; 7. Poetical and Dramatic; 8. Books in Foreign Languages. Alphabetical order is the best, but the growth of the library being, as a rule, continuous, it is difficult to keep up this order, and the catalogue must either be repeatedly revised and reprinted, or the numerical order must be used, as is done in the case of Messrs. Fredk. Braby and Co.'s library. Of course, if the funds will admit, you can have a catalogue of subjects, or of authors, or both, alphabetically arranged, with additions and improvements; but the above is clear and cheap, and in most cases will be quite sufficient. Having collected, say, 100 volumes, appoint a time to commence the issue of books. Let the librarian be at his post at the hour appointed. The readers must not have the least possible excuse. If the work asked for cannot be supplied, enter it in a "Bespoke Book;" first, that it may be given to the reader early; and secondly, that it may guide the purchases. Register the issues and returns in a book, under the following heads; they are simple and easily understood:—

Register of Books Lent to Read, &c.

Date when Issued, 188 .	Names of Members.	Number.	Condition.	When Returned.	Remarks.

The addition of the names will give the total of the books issued.

Subscription.—I shall be asked at least two questions under this head. First, Are subscriptions necessary? Secondly, Is it wise to charge any subscriptions? To each I answer, Yes! Money will be required to purchase new books, repair, rebind, and replace old ones. Many charges, especially at the commencement, will be necessary for account books, postage, stationery, &c. This will answer the first question; and the second I will try to make as clear. Men like to feel that they are members, and a small subscription of, say, one penny per week, or one shilling per quarter, will have that effect. They will feel they are part of the move-

ment or institution. It has also the effect of keeping up what is called (sometimes very falsely) *independence*. The men consider they are not accepting charity, in the sense of receiving alms. They come and change their books as a right; and thus the primary object is attained, viz., the lending of books to read.

Purchase of Books.—Books should be purchased by the principal librarian and secretary, with the sanction of a small sub-committee, who must really interest themselves in the work. Great care must be taken to suit the readers. Books should be just above their taste, so as to elevate; never below, so as to debase. Neither must the taste of the librarian or committee be the guide, but the readers'. The works should be attractive and delightful, conveying information in a readable form. I am fully alive to the difficulties of this portion of the work, but it is one in which there is more talked of than actual difficulty. The first and greatest task is to get the workmen to read some book; that accomplished, a little judicious advice from the librarian will do much to direct the course of reading. The subject of novels and novel reading will be sure to suggest itself; it will be sufficient to say, that while novel reading which takes the place of study is strongly to be deprecated, it must always be borne in mind that novel readers are seldom, if ever, taken from the student class, and it is better for a man to read a novel than not read at all. Lastly, under this head, let me add the following extract from a recently-published newspaper article:* "Thackeray, in one of his lectures, records that Dr. Smollett says: 'Fiction carries a greater amount of truth in solution than the volume that purports to be all true.' In any tale penned by an able author, the same writer declares, in 'Vanity Fair,' he gets 'the expression of the life of the time, of the manners, the movements, the dress, the pleasures, the laughter, the ridicules of society;" and he asks whether the heaviest historian can do more than this. A noted critic has said, "It requires training and exact observation to discriminate between the true and false in art." Recognizing this, I think it can be well left, like water, to find its level, and the readers to show by their demands the books that suit them best.

My object on this occasion being to plead for the establishment of these libraries pure and simple, I shall only mention the numerous good works that will grow out of their organization, as classes, lectures, entertainments, soirées, clubs, reciprocal meetings of employers and employed, at least at annual gatherings; and there is one opportunity which must be most fully taken advantage of—our Saturday half-holidays. Visits should be organized and conducted to every building that will afford the least instruction, or incite the workmen to inquire. Every object that will excite curiosity and lead to research should be sought out and seen. I have great pleasure in bearing my testimony that the great and good men with which our country abounds are ever ready to assist, even to the extent of allowing their private residences to be

* *Daily Chronicle*, Feb. 10, 1881.

visited; and our public men only want an appreciative audience and they will place their valuable services at the disposal of any organization, notwithstanding the excessive claims on their time. If space permitted I could give a list of those noblemen and gentlemen who have already assisted in this work.

Lastly, as to the founders of these institutions, their satisfaction will be great. Everyone knows how uncertain are all earthly friends. Even those who are true, and they are not very plentiful, are apt to be removed by distance or death. If this be true of the world generally, it is specially so in the case of the working classes. Their friends are not so numerous as they should be; sometimes from the working men themselves mistaking the objects, aims, or means of their friends; at other times through jealousy, which is to be deplored; or envy, which is to be deprecated. Still, after making all these allowances and deductions, the friends of the working classes are not so extensive a body but that some additions could well be made. Now here are the opportunity and the means. Give the working men friends they cannot doubt, friends who care not how they are treated. Call upon them when they like and for what they please, they will be their friends still: "The same yesterday, to-day, and for ever." Friends of whom they can ask advice, and with whom they can take counsel. No doubt about them; turn over the pages and fresh thoughts appear. No sulky moments, no tiffs for real or imaginary slights. The satisfaction of giving such friends to the working classes is worthy of the greatest philanthropist. Allow me to draw a picture of humble life. Small and crowded apartments; the father has just returned from work and taken his tea; the children are asleep; the mother is at needlework, in order that the little ones may go tidy to school on the morrow. The father has brought a book from the Workman's Library. He reads aloud; it is one of those attractive novels of everyday life, "Poor Humanity." Both are interested; night after night during the winter this is repeated. The husband is a slow reader, and the wife not always well enough to follow the narrative, but she does not wish to miss a chapter. The three volumes are read, and the conclusion reached. It is not what they expected; but is life what we expect? They discuss the merits of the book, and admire certain characters. The author and the Workman's Library have set up in these good people's minds some principles of right and wrong, a standard to which they shall bring up their children. This picture is drawn from life, not fiction, but fact rather understated, and I think it is a strong plea why you should commence, support, and help to maintain such institutions.

In conclusion, I beg to append a tabulated return of all such libraries whose existence I have been able to trace, to thank the librarians in each case for the particulars furnished, and to return to you my most sincere thanks for listening to my humble pleadings for a "cause I love so well."

APPENDIX *A*. RETURN OF WORKMEN'S LIBRARIES.

No.	Names of Firms.	Addresses.	Date of Establishment.	Number of Books in Library.	Number lent to read 1880.	Subscription.	Remarks.
1	J. Broadwood and Sons	Westminster	1847	5,500	4,929	1*d*. ₱ week	Reading Rm.
2	J. Penn and Son	Greenwich	1857	2,100	4,680	1*d*. ,, Men ½*d*. ,, Boys	Reading Rm.
3	Huntley & Palmer	Reading	,,	1,500	8,100	½*d*. ,,	Reading Rm.
4	F. Braby and Co.	Deptford and London.	1870	1,258	973	1*d*. ,,	
5	Tangye Brothers	Birmingham	1877	600	1,200	½*d*. ,,	

APPENDIX *B*. PURCHASE OF BOOKS.

Religious Tract Society offer books at half prices.
Pure Literature Society offer books at half prices, through a Subscriber.
Book Society makes liberal offers.
Messrs. W. H. Smith and Son's Surplus Catalogue Books are very cheap, and offer perhaps the best means of obtaining good books at small cost.
The ordinary book-stall must not be despised.

APPENDIX *C*. RULES FOR LENDING BOOKS.

(To be placed inside each book.)

Name of Library.
This book is purchased by the Library Fund.
This book is kindly presented by _____

Conditions on which it is lent to read:

1. That it be kept clean, and not in any way damaged.
2. All damage must be made good by the borrower.
3. A fine of One Penny per week will be enforced if this book is not returned within seven days after it is bespoke.

No._____ _____*Hon. Secretary.*

DISCUSSION.—Mr. NICHOLSON said that though the subscription was small, yet the workmen paid more than they would have to pay in rates if the Public Libraries Acts were adopted.—Mr. FROST remarked that the Workman's Library had the advantage that a man received his book as he left work, and did not have to go home and then go out again for it.—In reply to questions, Mr. HUMPHERY said that subscribers were only charged when they had books. The demand was greatest from Christmas till the end of March.—The CHAIRMAN considered that the results were very creditable, both to the men and to their employers. The paper contained some interesting practical remarks, especially as to the purchase of books, for no more foolish plan could be imagined than that adopted in most libraries, where the books are chosen by a committee, and the librarian is not consulted at all.—A unanimous vote of thanks was passed to Mr. HUMPHERY for his paper.

Among the donations was the Library Catalogue of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers, presented by Mr. W. R. Browne, the Secretary.

The discussion of the proposed new bye-law was adjourned.

OUR esteemed President, the Rev. Henry Octavius Coxe, Bodley's Librarian, died at Oxford on Friday, July 8th, in the 70th year of

his age. Mr. Coxe was born in the year 1811, and educated at Westminster School and Worcester College, Oxford. He entered the MS. department of the British Museum in 1833, and continued his work there until 1838, when he became one of the sub-librarians of the Bodleian library. He succeeded the late Dr. Bandinel as head librarian in 1860. Besides having an extensive knowledge of bibliography, he was one of the ablest palæographers of the day. He was sent out by Sir G. C. Lewis, on the part of the Government, to inspect the libraries in the monasteries of the Levant, and his report on the Greek manuscripts yet remaining there, finally settled the value and character of the actual remains in the districts visited by him. He was the author and editor of many works bearing on his own department, and also of various catalogues—among them those of the MSS. of the college libraries, the Greek MSS. in the Bodleian, and of the Laud and Canonici collections. Many other catalogues were edited under his superintendence, but the greatest work achieved under his direction has been the new catalogue of the Bodleian library, which extends to upwards of 720 volumes. Mr. Coxe was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Conference of Librarians of 1877, and, on the foundation of this Association, he was elected one of its Vice-Presidents. He presided at the Meeting at Oxford, in 1878, and took an active part in its proceedings, and at the Annual Meeting at Manchester, in 1879, was elected President on the retirement of Mr. Winter Jones. At a Meeting of the Council held on the 8th inst., it was resolved "That the Council hear with deep regret of the heavy loss which the Association has sustained by the death of its distinguished President, Bodley's Librarian."

LIBRARY NOTES.

GLASGOW.—MITCHELL LIBRARY.—The sub-committee appointed to consider the question of printing a catalogue of the books in the library, report in favour of a dictionary catalogue of authors and subjects in one alphabet. A specimen is appended to their report, in which subjects are distinguished by difference of type, and cross-references given under each principal subject-heading to the minor headings in its own class. The size notation adopted is Mr. Madeley's demy book scale.

GLASGOW.—STIRLING'S LIBRARY.—During the course of the night of Saturday, 25th June, Stirling's Library, at 48, Miller Street, was broken into. None of the books, so far as can be seen, have been interfered with. It is not known what could have tempted the depredators to enter such a place as a library, for there is little likelihood in such a place of any great plunder in the way of money, and it could hardly be assumed to be a search after knowledge.

NOTTINGHAM.—The New University College Buildings were opened on the 30th June, by Prince Leopold. One wing of the building is appropriated to the Free Library. The Lending Library and Reading-room upon the ground floor is 88 feet long, by 34 feet wide, throughout. The furniture consists of a counter running the

whole length of the room, an indicator 40 feet in length, on Mr. Cotgreave's system, adapted to the requirements of the library by Mr. Briscoe, the Librarian; two assistants' desks, a pedestal table, and ten other tables, each accommodating ten persons, while a small lift at the end of the room communicates with the unpacking rooms in the basement, and the reference department on the first floor. The Reference Library is on the upper floor, with a ladies' Reading-room divided from it by a screen 9 feet 6 inches high, communicating by a book door arranged so that application can be made for books without the necessity of any one either entering or leaving the room. Lavatories are provided with a hot and cold water supply.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—This borough has recently adopted the Free Libraries Acts, and the Corporation has appointed a Committee for carrying it into effect. The population of the district is about 20,000, and the income from the rate will amount to about £320, which it will be attempted to supplement by subscriptions. The Committee is now engaged in looking out for premises, and will be glad to receive applications from gentlemen who desire the post of Librarian. Such applications, stating the required salary, may be sent to F. Gould, Esq., Highfield, Kingston-on-Thames.

RICHMOND.—The Free Public Library, on the Little Green, Richmond, was opened on Saturday, 18th June, by the Countess Russell. The Free Public Libraries Act was adopted in Richmond on the 18th March, 1879, by a majority of 1,140 against 618 votes of ratepayers. The library rate of a penny in the pound, supplemented by the generous subscriptions and book donations of friends, enabled the committee to provide 7,100 volumes in an elegant, well-lighted and neatly-appointed new building, fitted with all the most approved library appliances. The members of the Russell family, Mr. Gladstone, the Duke of Buccleuch, Sir Trevor Lawrence and Sir Erskine May were among the donors of books and money, also Cardinal Newman, Dean Stanley and Mr. Tennyson. With the exception of Westminster no other district within the metropolitan area possesses a free public library supported by the rates under the Free Libraries Acts, although the Richmond library is about the hundredth opened under the Acts in the United Kingdom. Mr. Plunkett moved, and the Mayor of Kingston (Mr. Alderman Gould) seconded, a vote of thanks to Lady Russell for her attendance, and Mr. Trevor, on behalf of the committee, presented her ladyship with an illuminated address acknowledging her aid in the establishment of the library. A bust of Earl Russell has been presented to the library. The Librarian appointed is Mr. A. Cotgreave, the inventor of the well-known library indicator. The library has been thoroughly successful, and has lent out an average of 250 volumes a day to about the same number of persons.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

THE Fourth Annual Meeting of the Association will be held at Gray's Inn Hall, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, and probably the 16th, September, under the presidency of Mr. J. A. RUSSELL, Q.C., Master of Gray's Inn Library.

The arrangements for the meeting are still in progress, and include visits to Stationers' Hall, where the Registers and plate will be open to the inspection of Members, to the Libraries and Halls of the Inns of Court, and to the Cathedral Library of St. Paul's.

Mr. Welch has intimated to the Council his intention not to offer himself for re-election as Secretary at the Annual Meeting, but we believe that he will, as a private member, continue to take an active part in the work of the Association.

The Treasurer requests that those members who have not paid their subscriptions for the present year will do so at once, that the amount may be duly entered in the forthcoming balance sheet. Post-Office Orders to be made payable to Mr. R. Harrison, of the London Library, at the St. James's Street Post Office, S.W.

The following circular, issued by direction of the Council, has been sent to each member:—

LONDON, *8th July*, 1881.

DEAR SIR,—The Library Association, which has met in Oxford, Manchester, and Edinburgh since it was founded in London in 1877, will hold its Fourth Annual Meeting in London on the 13th, 14th, 15th and (probably) the 16th of September next. The sittings will be held in the Hall of Gray's Inn, which, together with the Pension Room and Library, has been very kindly placed at our disposal by the Treasurer and Benchers of the Honourable Society.

Meeting in an Inn of Court, it will be natural for us to devote some special attention to legal libraries; and it is hoped that our members may have an opportunity of inspecting the libraries of the Inner and Middle Temple, of Lincoln's Inn, and of the Incorporated Law Society. The whole question of legislation for Free Public Libraries will doubtless occupy a good deal of our time and attention. The Cataloguing Rules, which were adjourned from the Edinburgh Meeting, may be finally settled; and a Report on the Training of

Library Assistants is also to be expected. The results of the inquiry directed by the Edinburgh Meeting into the subject of Binding will probably be laid before this Meeting.

This necessary business may leave less room for papers than the meetings have hitherto had to dispose of, and it is therefore all the more necessary that offers of papers should be received at once.

We shall be much obliged by an early intimation of your intention to be present. If you are not yet a member of the Association, we shall be glad to receive your name. The year's subscription (10*s.* 6*d.*), covering this Meeting, should be sent to the Treasurer, Mr. ROBERT HARRISON, London Library, 12, St. James's Square, S.W.

We are, dear Sir, yours faithfully,
ERNEST C. THOMAS,
2, *South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.*
CHARLES WELCH,
Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C.

Members who intend to be present and who have not yet replied to the above circular are requested to do so without delay, as the information will greatly assist in making arrangements for the meeting.

Notice has been received of the following motions to be proposed at the Annual Meeting by Mr. E. B. Nicholson:—

"That this Association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and other galleries for some part, at least, of every Sunday; though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable."

"That the provisions of Sir John Lubbock's Free Libraries Bill, as proposed to be amended by the mover, be discussed and voted on *seriatim* by the meeting."

Mr. T. W. Newton, Assistant Librarian, Royal School of Mines, and Mr. Daniel Williams, Dorman's Library, St. Leonard's, have lately become members of the Association.

COMMITTEE ON THE TRAINING OF LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

THE following report has been presented to the Council by the Special Committee, and will be formally presented to the Association for acceptance at the annual meeting:—

REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the Association, held at Edinburgh last year, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

> "That it is desirable that the Council of this Association should consider how Library Assistants may best be aided in their training in the general principles of their profession."

In pursuance of this instruction, Messrs. Garnett, Harrison, Nicholson, Tedder, and the Secretaries, were appointed by you a Committee to consider the subject, and they have now the honour to present their report.

Your Committee are strongly of opinion that the question of the training of Library Assistants may be made an extremely useful feature of the practical work of the Association, and, after due deliberation, have come to the conclusion that this may best be served by providing for the examination of candidates and the granting of certificates of proficiency. This will naturally involve some direction as regards special studies and the choice of books to be read, with, perhaps, the arrangement of courses of lectures on matters connected with Bibliography and Librarianship.

Your Committee therefore recommend the following plan of examination:—

EXAMINATION BEFORE APPOINTMENT.

Preliminary Examination.—This should consist chiefly in the subjects of a sound English education. Special attention should, however, be paid to the subject of English Literature, and proficiency in the elements of one or more Classical or Modern Languages should be specially indorsed upon the certificate, one language to be necessary.

Suggested subjects of this Examination are—

1. Arithmetic.
2. English Grammar and Composition.
3. English History.
4. Geography.
5. English Literature.

Special attention will be given to writing and spelling.

EXAMINATIONS AFTER APPOINTMENT.

A Second-class Certificate will be awarded to any Librarian or Assistant who shall have been engaged in Library work for not less than one year, and shall pass a satisfactory examination in the following subjects:—

1. English Literature, especially of the last hundred years.
2. Some one other European Literature.
3. Principles of the Classification of the Sciences.
4. Elements of Bibliography, including Cataloguing.
5. Library Management.

A cataloguing knowledge of at least two languages besides English to be necessary for a certificate.

A First-class Certificate will be given, after a satisfactory examination, to a Librarian or Assistant of at least two years' experience, for an advanced knowledge of the subjects last mentioned, with the addition of—

6. General Literary History.

A cataloguing knowledge of at least three languages will be necessary for the higher certificate; an acquaintance with any others may be specially indorsed. Proficiency in special subjects offered by the candidate (not more than two being offered) will also be specially indorsed.

It is suggested that for the present the Council should undertake to examine candidates who have not been actually engaged as Library Assistants.

The practical carrying out of this scheme of examination and the appointment of examiners will naturally devolve upon the Council.

In conclusion, the Committee recommend to the Council the desirability of admitting Library Assistants to some of the advantages of membership, at a nominal or considerably reduced subscription.

August 11, 1881.

LIBRARY NOTES.

AYR.—The Committee of the Ayr Public Library are collecting information regarding the working of the Public Libraries Act in places where it has been adopted, with the view of bringing the matter before the inhabitants of this town.

NEWARK.—At a meeting of the Town Council of Newark, on the 4th inst., the Mayor announced that he had received a letter from Mr. Gilstrop, of Firnham Park, Bury St. Edmunds, offering to build and present to Newark, his native town, a free public library. The donor proposes to vest it in the corporation under the Free Libraries Act, and will hand it over furnished and stocked with books, and endowed for the maintenance of a custodian, stipulating only that it shall be so managed as "to give the greatest benefit to the greatest number," and desiring that no political or religious objects of a party or sectarian character should be promoted. By a unanimous vote the gratitude of the Council was expressed in a suitable resolution. A small committee was nominated to confer with Mr. Gilstrop, and it was understood that plans would shortly be ready and the building commenced without delay.

QUERY.

Can anyone inform me if the following sermon has been printed? "One of a thousand, or a testimoniall given of that faythfull man who feared God above many; delivered in a funeral sermon preached at St. Buttolp's Without Bishops-gate, London, Sept. 3, 1650, for the religious and charitable Knight Sir Paul Pindar of blessed memory; by Nehemiah Rogers, the then lawfull, though sequestred, Incumbent of that place. Eccles. vii. 27, 28. Ecclus. xliv. 14, 15. Post funera virtus." It is a small quarto MS. of fourteen leaves bound up at the end of a volume of obituary sermons belonging to the library of the Religious Tract Society. The preface is signed by the author's son, and it appears from a note in the same hand that its publication was refused by the author's "stationer" on account of two words in the preface, "tyranny" and "rebellion," which were "too hard for his Presbyterian stomach to concoct." C. W.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

THE programme of the Annual Meeting is not yet finally settled. The following will probably be the order of proceedings :—

Tuesday, Sept. 13, 9.45 for 10 a.m.—Papers: Rev. W. D. Macray, "Mr. Coxe's Work in the Bodleian;" H. Stevens, "English Bibliography before 1640;" C. Walford, "A General Catalogue of Periodical Literature;" E. C. Thomas, "Legal Bibliography;" W. R. Douthwaite, "Libraries of the Inns of Court."

Wednesday, Sept. 14.—Paper: W. E. A. Axon, "On Public Library Legislation." Discussion on the proposed Bill. Report of the Committee on Title Entries.

Thursday, Sept. 15.—Papers: R. Harrison, "On the Elimination of Obsolete Books from Libraries;" B. R. Wheatley, "On the Authorship of Academical Dissertations." Report of the Committee on the Training of Library Assistants.

Friday, Sept. 16.—Paper: Mr. Archer, "On Library Buildings." Report of the Committee on Title Entries. Election of Officers. General Business.

The morning sittings will commence at 10 a.m.

Notice has been received of the following motions to be proposed at the Annual Meeting, in addition to those printed in our last number.

From Mr. E. B. Nicholson :—

"That the election of a second secretary of the Association be suspended until the next Annual Meeting, and that the Council be authorised either to fill up the vacancy (as in a case of death or resignation), or to appoint a paid assistant secretary, who shall not necessarily be a member of the Association."

"That in metropolitan parishes and districts, and in places of over 30,000 inhabitants, or capable of raising £500 per annum by the penny library-rate, the power of adopting the provisions of Sir John Lubbock's Free Libraries Bill should also be enforced by

Parliament on the bodies which would be the library authorities under the Bill."

From Mr. E. C. Thomas:—

"That it is expedient to revise the constitution of the Association, and that a Committee be appointed for that purpose with instructions to report during the present meeting."

Invitations have been issued to the country members to dine with their London colleagues at the Freemasons' Tavern, Great Queen Street, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., at 6.30 for 7 p.m.

Mr. Cornelius Walford has also forwarded a card of invitation to every member of the Association to a reception at his residence, on Thursday evening, the 15th.

Invitations will also be forwarded to members who may express their wish to be present at a reception to be given by Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell (Miss Braddon), at their residence, Lichfield House, Richmond, Surrey. The day is not yet fixed, but will probably be either Wednesday, the 14th, or Friday, the 16th inst.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council have the pleasure of presenting to the Members of the Library Association their Report on the work of the Association for the Fourth Year of its existence.

Our Annual Meeting, held at Edinburgh in October last, was highly successful; alike on account of the interest of its proceedings, and of the cordiality with which the Association was welcomed by the Librarians and the citizens of Edinburgh. The Lord Provost presided at the dinner given by the Local Committee, and many of the leading inhabitants of Edinburgh, and notably its most eminent publishers, showed a warm appreciation of our work and aims. About forty new members joined us at Edinburgh. Undoubtedly the success of our visit was due to the exertions of the members of the Local Committee, and the Council take this opportunity of thanking them and of making special mention of the services rendered by the courteous and zealous Secretaries of the Committee, Mr. T. G. Law, of the Signet Library, and Mr. W. Black, of the S. S. C. Library.

The "Transactions and Proceedings" of the Edinburgh Meeting have been printed in the same form as those of our previous Annual Meetings. The volume contains accounts of the principal libraries of Edinburgh and East Scotland, which have been collected chiefly by the exertions of Mr. W. Black. Mr. B. F. Stevens has again shown his friendliness to the Association in connexion with the printing and publishing arrangements.

Monthly Meetings.—The use of their committee-room has been very kindly continued to us by the Board of Management of the London Institution, and the Council beg to offer them hearty

thanks on behalf of the Association. Monthly meetings have been held during the year, reports of which have duly appeared in the *Monthly Notes* as well as in the *Library Journal*.

At the first meeting (November 5), a paper was read by Mr. E. B. Nicholson, on "The Use of Buckram, Linoleum and Cretonne for Binding."

At the second meeting (December 3), a paper was read by Messrs. E. C. Thomas and H. B. Wheatley, on "A Proposed Subject Index to Bibliologies and Bibliographies."

At the third meeting (January 7), a paper was read by Mr. W. R. Douthwaite, entitled "Notes on the Gray's Inn Library."

At the fourth meeting (February 4), a paper was read by Mr. W. H. Overall, on "Broadsides and Proclamations," and a note by Mr. J. W. Knapman on "The Proposed Parcel Post."

At the fifth meeting (March 4), Sir John Lubbock's Free Libraries Bill was laid before the meeting and discussed.

At the sixth meeting (April 1), a paper was read by Mr. W. Brace, on "F. A. Ebert's view of a Librarian's Education."

At the seventh meeting (May 6), a paper was read by Mr. Ralph Richardson, W.S., on "The rejection of the Library Acts by the Citizens of Edinburgh, on the 8th February, 1881." Von Laer's "Perfect Binder" was exhibited and explained. Zimmerli's "Statistical Chart" was also exhibited.

At the eighth meeting (June 3), a paper was read by Mr. Henry Wilson, on "A French Provincial Library—Tours."

At the ninth meeting (July 1), a paper was read by Mr. G. R. Humphery, on "Workmen's, or Factory, Libraries."

The meetings for August and September were suspended by the Council.

Committees on Special Subjects.—The work of the Committees during the last year has been less active than it would have been because of the large demands made on the time of Members of Council, especially in connexion with the question of legislation for Free Public Libraries. It may not be out of place to mention that the Council has held no less than twenty-five meetings during the past eleven months, and many of these meetings have been very long.

The Committee on Cataloguing Rules (which is a Committee of the whole Association) have presented a further report, which will be laid before the meeting. It will be remembered that the meeting will have to discuss, and the Council hope to finally settle, these proposed Rules, which there was not sufficient time to dispose of at Edinburgh. For this purpose the Council have reprinted the Rules as originally drafted, and as altered at Edinburgh.

A Sub-Committee of Council on the Training of Library Assistants has held several meetings, and prepared a Report. This Report, containing a proposed scheme of Examinations for Library Assistants, will also be laid before the Meeting.

Bookbinding.—In accordance with the instructions given to the

Council by the Edinburgh Meeting, a circular, inviting information on debatable questions in bookbinding, has been issued to all the binders in the country. Altogether about 2,100 circulars have been sent out. Unfortunately a very small portion of those addressed have, as yet, replied, and our report upon them must be deferred.

Obituary.—The Association has sustained grave losses during the year. The recent death of our esteemed ex-President, the Rev. H. O. Coxe, has left void a place among English librarians which will not soon be filled up. Sir Redmond Barry, who took so genial and dignified a part in the proceedings of our London Conference, and to whom the library and educational interests of Melbourne owe so much, will also be much regretted by all of us. Mr. Solomon A. Hart, R.A., the librarian to the Royal Academy, was a member of the original Organising Committee, and always showed a friendly interest in the Association. Mr. Thomas Watson, Sub-Librarian of the Obstetrical Society, has also died during the year. And another distinguished name that is most fitting to be mentioned here is that of Professor Rolleston, of Oxford. Although not a member of our Association, he took so active a part in our meeting at Oxford, and extended so warm a hospitality to many members, that we feel his loss as if he had been one of ourselves.

Members.—Besides the considerable addition to our numbers made at Edinburgh, there has also been a large accession due to the exertions of some of the newly-appointed local secretaries. The total increase since the last Report has been 100. Our roll has now reached a total of 336, and the Council congratulate the members on this very satisfactory sign of progress.

Finance.—The Treasurer's balance sheet shows our gross income for the year, down to September 3rd, to be £163 7*s.* 3*d.* (including balance from last year), and the expenditure £137 8*s.* 1*d.* It appears to the Council that the time has now arrived when it is worth while to consider the advisability, if not of raising the annual subscription, at least of imposing an entrance fee upon new members.

Free Public Libraries Bill.—At the Annual Meeting held at Manchester, in 1879, it was resolved "That it should be a recommendation to the Council to endeavour to influence Parliament in favour of such an amendment of the law relating to public libraries as would remedy the defects which had been pointed out at this annual meeting, and to cause a Bill for that purpose to be introduced before Parliament." In pursuance of this recommendation the Council exchanged communications with the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, and ascertained that that Association were actually drafting a Bill intended to remedy the defects above referred to. This proposed Bill was submitted to your Council for their approval, in November, 1880, and after some improvements had been suggested and adopted, the Bill was provisionally approved, and the Secretaries were instructed to co-operate with the officers of the M. F. L. A. to secure petitions in favour of the Bill.

The Bill was introduced by Sir John Lubbock, Lord George Hamilton, and the late Sir Charles Reed, but has not passed the second reading. The details of the measure will be laid before this meeting for full discussion, and the Council have been careful to allot ample time for the matter. The Council learn unofficially that another Bill on the same subject has been drafted by a committee of public library authorities, but no copy has as yet been communicated to them. It is to be hoped that members may have the advantage of having copies in their hands at the meeting, for purpose of comparison; and any general conclusions must be deferred for the present.

"*Library Journal*" *and* "*Monthly Notes*."—Mr. Bowker, who had been requested by the Edinburgh meeting to confer with the Council on the subject of the *Library Journal*, accordingly gave the Council the benefit of his advice and experience. He also informed them that the publisher of the Journal had finally decided to alter its form and continue the publication. Under these circumstances, an offer which had been made to the Council by one of the Secretaries, to undertake the publication of an official organ in England which should hold the same relation to the Association as the American Journal had held to the English and American Associations, was not accepted. But although the matter has remained in abeyance, it must not be considered as finally dropped. The Council are quite sensible of the disadvantage of having an official organ appearing on the other side of the Atlantic. They can only repeat, therefore, what they said in their report last year, that "the whole question of the form and conduct of an official organ for this Association may be regarded as remaining open." Meantime, it was decided to continue the publication of the *Monthly Notes* for another year, while our official organ has been issued under the editorship of Mr. C. A. Cutter, our accomplished and energetic honorary member.

Local Secretaries.—In pursuance of the resolution carried at Edinburgh, the Council have appointed Corresponding Secretaries in twenty centres. One result of the appointment has been a considerable addition to our members, especially in Birmingham, where Mr. Scarse has secured over thirty new members. The Council accordingly passed a resolution, "That the thanks of the Council be given to Mr. C. E. Scarse, Local Secretary for Birmingham, for his efforts in securing new members for the Association."

Cambridge Meeting.—In pursuance of a requisition signed by seven members of the Council, the President convened a special general meeting of the Association in London, on the 18th of May, to consider the question of altering the time and place fixed for the annual meeting. In consequence of the representations made by our Cambridge members it was decided to postpone the visit of the Association to Cambridge until 1882, when we are promised a cordial reception, and when Mr. Bradshaw has promised to be our President. It was also decided to hold the annual meeting for this year in London, at a date to be fixed by the Council.

STATEMENT OF THE PECUNIARY AFFAIRS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM from September 11th, 1880, to September 5th, 1881.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	39	4	3
2 Life Subscriptions at £5 5 0	10	10	0
Annual Subscriptions:—			
For 1879, 1 at 10s. 6d.	0 10 6		
1880, 84 at 10s. 6d.	44 2 0		
„ 1 Associate	0 5 0		
1881, 126 at 10s. 6d.	66 3 0		
„ Hon. Soc. of Gray's Inn	1 1 0		
1882, 2 at 10s. 6d.	1 1 0		
	113	2	6
Sale of Tables, &c.	0	10	6
	163	7	3

Payments.	£	s.	d.
Report of Proceedings at Edinburgh, on acc.	45	0	0
Balance of Account for Proceedings at Manchester	8	3	3
Reporter of Discussions at Edinburgh	5	0	0
Editor of *Monthly Notes*	20	0	0
Printing Corrections of *Monthly Notes*	4	14	5
Printing Programmes, Cards, Circulars, Rules, and List of Members	34	12	2
Postage and Stationery	19	18	3
	137	8	1
Balance at Bankers 0 14 2			
Do. in P.O. Savings Bank 25 5 0			
	25	19	2
	163	7	3

(Signed) ROBERT HARRISON, *Treasurer.*

Examined and compared with Books and Vouchers, and found to be correct,

5th September, 1881.

(Signed) { J. W. BONE / W. R. DOUTHWAITE } *Auditors.*

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ANNUAL MEETING, 1881.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

President.

HENRY BRADSHAW.

Vice-Presidents.

GEO. BULLEN. | R. HARRISON.
REV. R. SINKER.

Council.

Twelve to be Elected.

PRESENT MEMBERS.	NEW NOMINATIONS.
J. B. BAILEY.	J. P. BRISCOE.
F. T. BARRETT.	W. J. HAGGERSTON.
G. BULLEN.	Rev. J. C. HUDSON.
P. COWELL.	Prof. W. STANLEY JEVONS.
A. J. FROST.	J. W. KNAPMAN.
R. GARNETT.	T. G. LAW.
E. B. NICHOLSON.	S. TIMMINS.
W. H. OVERALL.	C. WELCH.
H. STEVENS.	
H. R. TEDDER.	
C. WALFORD.	
B. R. WHEATLEY.	

(Not more than Eight are eligible for re-election; Mr. Wheatley does not offer himself for re-election.)

Treasurer.

R. HARRISON.

Secretaries.

E. C. THOMAS. | C. WELCH.

(Mr. C. Welch does not offer himself for re-election.)

FURTHER REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON TITLE ENTRIES.

Your Committee was appointed by the Council in order to consider supplementary rules and recommendations on the subject of Cataloguing.

Several meetings have been held, and the following recommendations have been agreed to :—

1. That Rule 18 should be amended so as to read as follows: "The Bible, or any part of it (including the Apocrypha)."

2. That the following memorandum should follow Rule 20: "The Talmud and Koran (and parts of them) to be entered under those words; the sacred books of other religions to be entered under the names by which they are generally known; every reference to be given to the names of editors, translators, &c."

3. That the following words should be added to Rule 39: "The prefixes M' and Mc, S., St., Ste., Messrs., Mr., and Mrs. to be arranged as if written in full, Mac, Sanctus, Saint, Sainte, Messieurs, Mister, and Missis."

4. That the following memorandum should follow Rule 49: "Prefixes indicating the rank or profession of writers may be added in the heading when they are part of the usual designation of the writers."

It appeared unadvisable in the present state of things to attempt to increase the number of rules to be considered at the Annual Meeting. The Committee suggest, however, that it would be very desirable to prepare examples to be appended to the various rules adopted by the Association. But this can hardly be done until the Rules have received their final shape.

The following gentlemen have lately joined the Association :— Mr. T. Lakin, Librarian, Free Public Library, Devonport; Mr. J. W. Barter, Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, Plymouth; Mr. C. Wall, *Observer* Officer, Wigan; Mr. J. Manley, member of Free Library Committee, West Bromwich; Mr. R. F. Sketchley, Curator of the Dyce and Forster Collections, South Kensington Museum; Mr. James Yates, Librarian, Free Public Library, Leeds.

At the meeting of the British Association at York a paper was read on the 6th inst. by Mr. James Heywood on the "Free Public Libraries of Manchester, and Notting Hill, London."

Mr. J. M. La Barte has resigned the office of Librarian to the King's Inns Library, Dublin.

We regret to state that Mr. J. Winter Jones, late principal librarian of the British Museum, and the first president of this Association, died suddenly yesterday morning at his house at Henley-on-Thames.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, November 4th, at 8 p.m., at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus.

The attention of members is called to the appointment of a Committee of the whole Association to prepare illustrations of the Cataloguing Rules. It is requested that members who are unable to attend the Committee will forward examples and suggestions to the Secretaries, Mr. E. C. Thomas, 2, South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C., and Mr. C. Welch, Corporation Library, Guildhall, E.C.

The Council invite suggestions from members as to the future mode of publishing the proceedings of the Association, and particularly upon the following points: — Firstly, as to the desirability of continuing the series of volumes of Transactions of the Annual Meetings. Secondly, as to the enlargement of "Monthly Notes," and how far members will be willing to help by the contribution of papers and the library news of their own institutions and localities. Thirdly, as to the publication of a new official journal, either quarterly or monthly, to contain reports of all meetings, and to take the place of the present annual and monthly publications.

The whole question will shortly press for final decision, and members are earnestly requested to forward their suggestions with as little delay as possible.

OCTOBER MONTHLY MEETING.

THE first Monthly Meeting of the fifth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, October 7th, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen were proposed for election, and will be balloted for at the next meeting:—Mr. C. W. H. Wyman, Great Queen Street, W.C.; Mr. C. W. Holgate, 2, Ladbroke

Road, Notting Hill; Mr. R. W. Hobbes, H.M. Dockyard, Chatham; and Mr. W. Andrews, Hon. Secretary of the Literary Club, Hull. The following Committees were appointed :—

1. On Size Notation, to consist of Messrs. G. Bullen, R. Garnett, J. W. Knapman, H. R. Tedder, B. R. Wheatley, and the Secretaries.

2. On the Training of Library Assistants, to consist of Messrs. H. Bradshaw (President), P. Cowell, J. D. Mullins, and W. H. Overall.

3. To prepare illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules, to be a Committee of the whole Association.

The meeting then adjourned.

REPORT OF THE EDINBURGH MEETING.

MEMBERS will be pleased to learn that they may shortly expect to receive the Report of the proceedings of last year's meeting at Edinburgh. The volume, which is edited by Messrs. Thomas and Welch, has been printed by the Chiswick Press in the same handsome manner as the transactions of previous years. It will extend to about twenty-five pages more than the Manchester volume, and the matter will be of equal importance and interest. The contents include the reports presented to the meeting, the opening address by Mr. J. Small, V.P., and the following papers :—Notes on Early Printing in Scotland, by J. T. Clark; Biographical Notices of some eminent Edinburgh Librarians, by W. Black; the Free Libraries of Scotland, by T. Mason; the Extension of the Free Library System to Counties, by J. Maclauchlan; the Classification of History, by B. Lomax; the Librarian and his Work, by J. D. Mullins; an Improved System of Press and Shelf Notation, by J. Marshall; Assyrian Libraries, by L. A. Wheatley; Notes on the Great Libraries of Scandinavia, by G. Goudie; Historical Sketch of the Library of the University of Edinburgh, by J. Small; a System of Clearing for Duplicate Volumes, by C. Walford; Copyright, in its relation to the Supply of Books, by R. A. Macfie; an Index to Scientific Bibliographies, by J. B. Bailey; Buckram, a Palinode, by E. B. Nicholson. Reports of the Proceedings and Discussions, and of the Speeches at the dinner given to the Association by the Local Committee follow; the rest of the volume consists of accounts of the libraries of Edinburgh visited by the Association, and those of East Scotland. The appendix contains, among other matters, the Cataloguing Rules as originally drafted, and as amended by the meeting.

ANNUAL MEETING AT LONDON.

THE fourth annual meeting of this Association was held in the Hall of Gray's Inn, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th of September. After a preliminary meeting of the Council, the first day's proceedings began at 10 a.m., when the President, Mr. J. A. RUSSELL, Q.C., Master of the Library of the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn, took the chair.

The following gentlemen were proposed by the Council for immediate election, and duly elected:—Mr. G. L. Gomme, Mr. D. H. Burn, Mr. J. Bass Mullinger, Mr. J. Justen, Mr. E. G. Allen, Mr. Greville, Mr. Wynne E. Baxter, Mr. J. H. Chapman, Mr. E. King, and Mr. J. J. Charnock.

The names of the following gentlemen, engaged in Library administration, were announced as having joined the Association:—The Hon. John Ure, Lord Provost of Glasgow; Mr. T. W. Newton, Assistant Librarian, Royal School of Mines; Mr. Daniel Williams, Dorman's Library, St. Leonards; Mr. T. Lakin, Librarian, Free Public Library, Devonport; Mr. J. W. Barter, Assistant Librarian, Free Public Library, Plymouth; Mr. C. Wall, *Observer* Office, Wigan; Mr. J. Manley, member of Free Library Committee, West Bromwich; Mr. R. F. Sketchley, Curator of the Dyce and Forster Collections, South Kensington Museum; Mr. James Yates, Librarian, Free Public Library, Leeds; Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, Librarian of St. Paul's Cathedral Library; Mr. W. S. Bramwell, Librarian, Free Public Library, Preston; Mr. J. Whittall, Assistant Secretary, Statistical Society; and Mr. R. R. Holmes, Librarian to Her Majesty.

The CHAIRMAN then delivered the introductory address, in which, after referring to the death of Mr. Coxe, our late President, and remarking on the principal subjects on the paper of business, he proceeded to welcome the Association in the name of the Benchers of Gray's Inn, and remarked on the peculiar fitness of the place for such a meeting, on account of the great men connected with that place who had done so much to make the materials for books in history, politics, and science, specially referring to the names of Gascoyne, Powell, Thos. Cromwell, Burleigh, Holt, Romilly, and Bacon.—A vote of thanks was then given to the Chairman for his address.—On the motion of Mr. MULLINS, seconded by Mr. C. WALFORD, it was resolved, "That this meeting expresses its profound regret at the recent loss which it has sustained by the death of its first President, Mr. J. Winter Jones, late Principal Librarian of the British Museum, and requests Mr. Garnett to prepare a notice of Mr. Jones to be printed in the Transactions."

The report of the Council was then read by Mr. WELCH, Secretary, and was adopted on the motion of Mr. C. WALFORD, seconded by Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT, after a short discussion.

A resolution, proposed by Mr. MULLINS, "That in future the Council be requested to consult provincial members before taking any action specially affecting the provinces," was unanimously agreed to.

The TREASURER then read the balance-sheet, explaining that, as it was made up to the 5th September, and the year ended the 5th October, it did not represent the whole income for the year.

A resolution by Mr. NICHOLSON, respecting the finances of the Association, was ruled out of order for want of notice, and the balance-sheet was then adopted.

Mr. THOMAS, Secretary, then read a paper by the Rev. W. D.

MACRAY, of the Bodleian Library, entitled, "A Short Notice of Mr. Coxe's Work at the Bodleian." After the discussion of this paper, Mr. HENRY STEVENS read a paper on "English Bibliography before 1640." At the end of the discussion on this paper, the rule as to notice was suspended, to allow Mr. NICHOLSON to give notice of his motion for the sitting on Friday. A motion that it should have precedence of other business was lost, and the meeting adjourned at half-past twelve.

Business was resumed at one o'clock, when Mr. ERNEST C. THOMAS read his paper on "Legal Bibliography;" after which Mr. DOUTHWAITE, Librarian of Gray's Inn, read his paper on "The Libraries of the Inns of Court." After the discussion of these papers, the meeting adjourned, and the members were conducted by Mr. Douthwaite over the library of Gray's Inn, and afterwards to the halls and libraries of Lincoln's Inn and the Inner and Middle Temple. They next visited the library of the Incorporated Law Society, where they were received by Mr. F. Boase, the Librarian, who gave an account of the library.

In the evening the country members were entertained at dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern, the chair being occupied by Mr. RICHARD GARNETT, Superintendent of the Reading-room of the British Museum. After the toast of "The Queen and Royal Family" had been duly honoured, the CHAIRMAN proposed "Literature," remarking that, as a librarian, he was bound to take literature as the whole of that which was printed, and, of course, was unable to touch on more than the merest fringe of the subject. The indebtedness of librarians to literature could be expressed in one word—"Existence." The indebtedness of literature to librarians was a much more intricate matter, but if he were to try to express it in one word, he should use the word "Stability" (hear, hear). In ancient times, but for the spirit of librarianship, literature would have perished altogether; but it took refuge in monasteries, where there were libraries, and men who spent their time in copying and securing the perpetuity of books. Thus the literature of that age had been preserved and transmitted. At the present day literature was so extensive that if it were not for the librarian a very great part of it would be lost entirely. Thus, librarians repaid their obligation to literature by finding places in which books might be preserved.—Mr. AXON responded to the toast.—Mr. HARRISON proposed "Library Committees," which was responded to by Mr. Alderman HANSON and Mr. TIMMINS.—The CHAIRMAN next proposed "Our Guests," referring to the handsome manner in which the London members had been entertained at Oxford, Manchester, and Edinburgh, and expressing the pleasure they felt in entertaining their brethren from the country.—Mr. MULLINS and Mr. YATES acknowledged the toast.—Mr. HENRY STEVENS proposed the "Libraries of the Old and New World," coupling therewith the names of Mr. Greenhough, President of the Board of Trustees of Boston Library, and Mr. Bowker, of New York.—Mr. GREENHOUGH said, in the course of his remarks, that the prin-

ciple by which they were guided in the Boston Library was, in the first place, to have the largest number of books suitable for the largest number of people, and next, to put these books in such a position that the largest number might read them. Any inhabitant of the age of sixteen who could bring anyone to say that he lived in a house in Boston could have a book. In an issue of over a million of volumes they had only lost one in eleven thousand, and they were books of no importance which the fines were amply sufficient to replace.—Mr. BOWKER remarked that the librarian of the present day was doing a great deal of work in the way of cataloguing and arranging that would not have to be done again. This would enable them to do more of their best work—the work with the reader rather than with the books.—Mr. WALFORD proposed "Publishers, Printers, Booksellers, and Binders."—Mr. J. MAXWELL responded for the publishers, and Mr. WYMAN for the printers.—The Rev. Dr. SPARROW SIMPSON proposed "The Library Association." He said that, speaking as a clergyman, if he had to prepare a scheme which would provide the most usefulness in a parish, he should in the first place provide a church. In the second place there would perhaps be a school, but in the third there would certainly be a library. As to the Association, he thought its work was already apparent. It might be that they as librarians stood only at the doors of the temple of knowledge, but they held there a very bright and brilliant torch (applause).—Mr. OVERALL responded to the toast.—Mr. TIMMINS proposed "The Chairman," who responded, expressing his regret that the principal Librarian of the British Museum was unable to be present.—Mr. STEVENS proposed "The Secretaries," remarking upon the able manner in which they performed their duties.—Messrs. THOMAS and WELCH having responded in a few words, the proceedings were brought to a close.

SECOND DAY.

On the second day, Wednesday, 14th September, business began at 10 a.m., when Mr. MULLINS took the chair. Mr. THOMAS moved his resolution: "That it is expedient to revise the constitution of the Association, and that a Committee be appointed for that purpose, with instructions to report during the present meeting."

This was seconded by Mr. TEDDER, and, after a short discussion, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN moved "That the Committee consist of all the members of the Association."—Mr. THOMAS moved, as an amendment, "That the Committee consist of the members of the Council and the Corresponding Secretaries, with power to add to their number." On a show of hands the amendment was lost, and it was resolved that the Committee should be a Committee of the whole Association, and should meet the next morning at 9 a.m.

Mr. AXON then read his paper "On Legislation for Public Free Libraries," in which he traced the course of legislation on the subject, and criticised the proposed Bill.—At the close of the discussion on this paper, Mr. NICHOLSON moved his resolution: "That the pro-

visions of Sir John Lubbock's Free Libraries Bill, as proposed to be amended by the mover, be discussed and voted on *seriatim* by the meeting." This was seconded by Mr. TEDDER, whereupon Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT moved as an amendment, "That in consideration of the fact that two separate drafts of Sir John Lubbock's Bill are being prepared, and that a meeting has been convened for Monday next by the Mayor of Manchester to consider one of those drafts, it is inexpedient for this Association to discuss the provisions of either at the present meeting." This amendment was seconded by Mr. S. TIMMINS, and carried—Mr. NICHOLSON then moved, seconded by Mr. TEDDER, "That in metropolitan parishes and districts, and in places of over 30,000 inhabitants, or capable of raising £500 per annum by the penny library-rate, the power of adopting the provisions of Sir John Lubbock's Free Libraries Bill should also be conferred by Parliament on the bodies which would be the library authorities under the Bill." The previous question having been put and carried as an amendment, the meeting adjourned at half-past twelve, and the members proceeded to St. Paul's Cathedral, where they were received by the Rev. Dr. W. Sparrow Simpson, librarian, who gave them an account of the library, and exhibited some of its principal treasures, and afterwards conducted them over other parts of the Cathedral.

The afternoon sitting was entirely occupied with the revision of the proposed Cataloguing Rules. On the question of size notation the previous question was proposed and carried; and the revision of the remaining rules was then completed. (The rules as amended will be found at pp. 81–4)

THIRD DAY.

On the third day, Thursday, 15th September, the Committee on the Revision of the Constitution of the Association met at 9 a.m., and completed their work at 11 a.m, when Mr. C. WALFORD took the chair, and Mr. HARRISON, Treasurer, read a paper "On the Limitation of the Contents of Libraries by the Elimination of Obsolete Works." After the discussion on this paper the report of the Committee on the Training of Library Assistants was brought up.—Mr. OVERALL moved that the report be received; this was seconded by Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT, and carried unanimously.—Mr. THOMAS, Secretary, seconded by Mr. TEDDER, then moved that the report be also adopted, but on a ballot the motion was lost by 24 to 19, and the meeting adjourned at half-past twelve.

On resuming at half-past one Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY, Librarian of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society, read a paper on "The Question of Authorship in Academical Dissertations." After the discussion on this paper Mr. WALFORD left the chair, which was taken by Mr. P. COWELL for the remainder of the sitting, and Mr. WALFORD then read a paper on the "Outline of a Plan for the Preparation of a Catalogue of (British) Periodical Literature." At the close of the discussion on this paper, it was resolved to take into consideration the motion of which Mr. Nicholson had given

notice on the first day. Mr. NICHOLSON accordingly moved "That a circular be sent as early as possible to all gentlemen and ladies whose names are on the list of members, but whose subscriptions are in arrear, asking them to pay the arrears or to signify their withdrawal; that the incoming Council be requested to raise the invested capital to the amount which has been received in life subscriptions, and to carry forward next year a balance of income sufficient to cover all liabilities then outstanding or properly attaching to that year, and that no steps be taken to incur expenditure on the publication of volumes till these results have been attained."

After a few words from Messrs. HARRISON, OVERALL, and WALFORD, it was agreed that the matter should be left to the Council, and the motion accordingly dropped. The meeting then adjourned, and the members visited Stationers' Hall, where they were received by the Clerk of the Company, Mr. C. R. Rivington, who gave a brief account of the Company and their Hall, and exhibited several of the ancient registers and early publications of the Company. In the evening Mr. Cornelius Walford received the members of the Association at his residence, where they inspected his interesting collection of works on Insurance, and the MS. material for the proposed Catalogue of Periodical Literature.

FOURTH DAY.

On assembling at 10 a.m. on the 16th September, the chair was taken by Mr. HARRISON, Treasurer, and the Committee appointed to revise the constitution presented their report. The revised constitution was then discussed clause by clause, and it was resolved, on the motion of Mr. WELCH, Secretary, seconded by Mr. C. WALFORD, that it should be adopted and come into immediate operation. (The revised constitution will be found on pp. 85-7.)

Mr. NICHOLSON then proposed his resolution, "That this Association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and other galleries for some part, at least, of every Sunday; though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable."—Mr. TEDDER seconded the resolution.—Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT moved as an amendment, "That this Association does not consider it within its province to consider and discuss the question of opening libraries and museums on Sundays." The amendment was seconded by Mr. COWELL, and carried almost unanimously.

Mr. ARCHER, Librarian of the National Library of Ireland, then read a paper, entitled "Suggestions as to Public Library Buildings."

On the motion of Mr. MACALISTER, seconded by Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT, a unanimous vote of thanks was given to the Committee on the Training of Library Assistants for their report.

It was moved by Mr. THOMAS, Secretary, and seconded by Mr. BRADSHAW, "That the Cataloguing Rules as amended at Edinburgh and at this meeting be adopted, and at once published." This was unanimously agreed to, and the meeting adjourned at half-past twelve.

On re-assembling at one o'clock, the officers for the year 1881-2 were elected in accordance with the revised constitution. The result of the election was declared to be as follows :—President, H. Bradshaw. Vice-Presidents, G. Bullen, Rev. R. Sinker, S. Timmins, C. Walford, and B. R. Wheatley. London Members of Council: E. A. Bond, G. L. Campbell, A. Cotgreave, W. R. Douthwaite, A. J. Frost, R. Garnett, J. W. Knapman, E. B. Nicholson, W. H. Overall, H. Stevens, H. R. Tedder, and H. B. Wheatley. Country Members of Council: J. B. Bailey (Oxford), F. T. Barrett (Glasgow), J. P. Briscoe (Nottingham), P. Cowell (Liverpool), W. J. Haggerston (Newcastle-upon-Tyne), T. G. Law (Edinburgh), C. W. Sutton (Manchester), and W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth). Treasurer, R. Harrison. Secretaries, E. C. Thomas and C. Welch. Auditors, J. W. Bone and W. Brace.

Mr. BRADSHAW moved, and Mr. OVERALL seconded, a vote of thanks to the Treasurer and Benchers of Gray's Inn, which was briefly acknowledged on their behalf by Mr. BROWN.

Mr. TIMMINS moved, and Mr. BRUNT seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. J. A. Russell, for his able services in the chair on the first day of the meeting.

Mr. MULLINS then moved, and Mr. BARRETT seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Walford for his reception.

Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY moved, and Mr. THOMAS seconded, a vote of thanks to Mr. Douthwaite for his services in promoting the arrangements for this meeting.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. OVERALL seconded, a vote of thanks to the Board of Management of the London Institution for the use of their committee room during the past year.

The CHAIRMAN moved, and Mr. WRIGHT seconded, a vote of thanks to the members of the Entertainment Committee, which was responded to by Mr. J. HEYWOOD and Mr. STEVENS.

Mr. BRADSHAW moved, and Mr. MACALISTER seconded, a vote of thanks to the Officers and Council for the past year, which was acknowledged on their behalf by the TREASURER, and the proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At the close of the meeting the members proceeded to Richmond, where they visited the Free Library, and were afterwards entertained at an "at home" by Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell, Lichfield House, Richmond.

The following is a list of the names of (90) members present at the annual meeting; names of members elected at the meeting are distinguished by an asterisk. It is requested that notice of any errors or omissions may be sent to the Secretaries :—

*E. G. Allen (London); W. Archer (Dublin); E. W. Ashbee (London); W. E. A. Axon (Manchester); E. W. Badger (Birmingham); J. B. Bailey (Oxford); F. T. Barrett (Glasgow); C. H. Bayley (West Bromwich); A. J. Birch (New Swindon); F. Boase, G. C. Boase, J. W. Bone (London); T. W. Boss (Banbury); R. R. Bowker (U.S.A.); W. Brace (London); H. Bradshaw (Cambridge); J. P. Briscoe (Nottingham); W. S. Brough (Leek); E. Brunt (Hanley); *D. H. Burn (London); G. L. Campbell (Wigan); J. Chatto (London); P. C.

Cleasby (Worcester); W. H. Congreve (London); A. Cotgreave (Richmond); P. Cowell (Liverpool); Rev. J. A. Curling (Amersham); I. Davis (London); D. Dickinson (West Bromwich); W. R. Douthwaite (London); G. Easter (Norwich); H. A. Eliot (London); H. T. Folkard (Wigan); A. J. Frost (London); R. Garnett (London); G. Goudie (Edinburgh); F. Grut (London); R. Hanby (Manchester); Ald. and Sheriff R. Hanson (London); G. Harris (Deritend); R. Harrison (London); T. Heath (Derby); J. Heywood (London); Rev. J. C. Hudson (Horncastle); R. Hudson (Lapworth); G. R. Humphery, *J. Justen (London); E. King (Richmond); J. W. Knapman, J. P. Latimer (London); B. Lomax (Brighton); J. Y. W. MacAlister (Leeds); F. Madan (Oxford); C. Madeley (Warrington); H. J. Mathews (Oxford); *J. B. Mullinger (London); J. D. Mullins (Birmingham); T. W. Newton, E. B. Nicholson, W. H. Overall (London); E. Parfitt (Exeter); G. Parr (London); J. Pink (Cambridge); J. A. Russell (London); C. P. Russell (Bath); C. E. Scarse (Birmingham); A. E. Sceales (Edinburgh); L. Seligmann (Berlin); R. F. Sketchley, A. Smith, I. Stamp, H. Stevens (London); J. Taylor (Bristol); H. R. Tedder, E. C. Thomas, R. Thorburn (London); S. Timmins, E. Tonks (Birmingham); W. S. W. Vaux (London); J. K. Waite (Bolton); W. C. Walcott (Gambia); C. Walford, C. Welch, B. R. Wheatley, H. B. Wheatley, J. V. Whitaker, J. Whittall, H. Wilson (London); W. H. K. Wright (Plymouth); J. Yates (Leeds).

CATALOGUING RULES OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Title.

1. The title is to be an exact transcript from the title-page, neither amended, translated, nor in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions, and matter of any kind not essential may be omitted, omissions to be indicated by a group of three dots (. . .). The typography and punctuation of the title need not be strictly adhered to.

2. The titles of books especially valuable for antiquity or rarity may be given in full, with the exact punctuation.

3. In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, bodies, noted events, and periods; to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, &c., from which they are derived; to the first word of every quoted title of a work; to titles of honour, when standing instead of a proper name (*e.g.*, Earl of Derby, but John Stanley, earl of Derby).

4. In foreign languages the use of capitals is to follow the local practice.

5. In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided.

Volumes, Size, Place, Date, &c.

6. Other particulars are to be given after the title in the following order, those printed in italics being optional:—

(*a.*) The edition as specified on the title page.

(*b.*) The number of volumes, if more than one.

(*c.*) *If there be only one volume, the number of pages to be indicated by giving the number of each pagination, connecting the numbers by the sign + ; the same sign added at the end indicating additional unpaged matter other than advertisements.*

(*d.*) *The number of separate illustrations, maps, or portraits.*
(*e.*) The size.
(*f.*) The place of publication, *the place of printing, when different from that of publication, and the publisher's name.*
(*g.*) The year as given on the title-page, but in Arabic figures. *The year of actual publication, if known to be different, being added in square brackets.*

LANGUAGE OF TITLE AND IMPRINT.

7. These title and imprint entries are to be as far as possible in the language of the title, alterations and additions being enclosed in square brackets.

CONTENTS AND NOTES.

8. Contents of volumes are to be given when expedient.
9. Notes explanatory or illustrative, or descriptive of bibliographical and other peculiarities, including imperfections, to be subjoined when necessary. Tables of contents and notes to be in smaller type.

HEADINGS.

Books are to be entered—
10. Under the surnames of authors when stated on the title-page, or otherwise certainly known, with the fore-name in brackets; a name not stated in the book or in a subsequent edition of it to be placed within square brackets, and all anonymous works to have the abbreviation "Anon." added.
11. Under the initials of authors' names when these only are known, the last initial being put first.
12. Under the pseudonyms of the writers, with a cross-reference to the real name when known.
13. Under the names of editors of collections, and under the catch-titles of such collections; each separate item to be at the same time sufficiently catalogued under its own heading.
14. Under the names of countries and cities, societies, &c., which authorize their publication.
15. Under the first word, not an article, of the titles of periodicals.
16. Under the chief subject-word of the titles of anonymous books, and, where advisable, with a cross-reference under any other noticeable word.
17. Commentaries with the text, and translations, are to be entered under the heading of the original work; but commentaries without the text under the name of the commentator.
18. The Bible, or any part of it (including the Apocrypha) in any language, is to be under the word Bible, the separate parts classed in the order of the authorized version, polyglots and original texts coming first, followed by English translations; the other versions in alphabet of names of the languages.
19. The Talmud and Koran (and parts of them) are to be entered under those words.
20. The sacred books of other religions are to be entered under

the names by which they are generally known; cross-references to be given from the names of editors, translators, &c.

21. Service and Prayer-Books used by any religious community are to be placed under the head of Liturgies, with a sub-head of the religious community.

22. Books having more than one author or editor are to be entered under the one first-named in the title, with a cross-reference under each of the others.

23. Names of translators, commentators, editors, and preface writers, if they do not occur in the title-page, may be added within square brackets, a cross-reference being made in each case.

24. The respondent or defender of an academical thesis is to be considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the præses.

25. Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the title-page. Reports of Crown and criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be entered under the name of the vessel.

26. Catalogues are to be entered under the name of the institution, or owner of the collection, with a cross-reference to the compiler.

27. Noblemen are to be entered under the title except when the family name is better known, a cross-reference under the title being made in every case.

28. Ecclesiastical dignitaries, unless popes or sovereign princes, are to be entered under their surnames; the highest title to be added, with a cross-reference from the title employed in the book.

29. All persons generally known by a fore-name are to be so entered, the English form being used in the case of sovereigns, popes, ruling princes, Oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized.

30. Married women and other persons who have changed their names to be put under the name best known, with a cross-reference from the last authorized name.

31. In the heading of titles the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form; authors generally known under their Latin or Latinized names are to be entered under those names, the vernacular name being added after the first entry, and a cross-reference being made.

32. English and French surnames beginning with a prefix (except the French de and d') are to be recorded under the prefix; in other languages under the word following.

33. English compound surnames are to be entered under the last part of the name; foreign ones under the first part; cross-references being given in all instances.

34. When an author has been known by more than one name, references should be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used.

35. A society is to be entered under the first word, not an article, of its corporate name, with references from any other name by

which it is known, *and from the name of the place where its head-quarters are established.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

36. The heading is not to be repeated; a single indent or dash indicates the omission of the preceding heading or title. A dash following a number signifies continuation.

37. Entries under the surname only are to precede fuller entries under the same name; where the initials only of the fore-names are given, they are to precede full entries with the same initials.

38. The prefixes M' and Mc, S., St., Ste., Messrs., Mr., and Mrs., are to be arranged as if written in full, Mac, Sanctus, Saint, Sainte, Messieurs, Mister, and Mistress.

39. The works of an author are to be arranged in the following order:—

(*a*) Collected works.

(*b*). Partial collections.

(*c.*) Individual works in alphabetical order of titles, under the first word not an article.

Translations are to follow the originals in alphabetical order of languages.

40. Cross-references are to be given from the subjects of biographies to their writers.

41. The order of alphabetization is to be that of the English alphabet.

42. In composite headings the first word is alone to be considered.

43. Names of persons are to precede similar names of places.

44. Titles in foreign characters may be transliterated.

45. The German ä, ö, ü are to be arranged as if written out in full, ae, oe, ue.

46. Arabic figures are to be used rather than Roman; but Roman figures may be used after the names of sovereigns, princes, and popes, and may be used to designate the number of a volume followed by a page number.

47. Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same name from each other.

48. Prefixes indicating the rank or profession of writers may be added in the heading when they are part of the usual designation of the writers.

49. The languages in which a book is written are to be stated when there are several and the fact is not mentioned in the title-page.

CONSTITUTION OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

I. Name.

1. The Association shall be called "The Library Association of the United Kingdom."

II. Objects.

2. Its main object shall be to unite all persons engaged or interested in library work, for the purpose of promoting the best possible administration of libraries. It shall also aim at the encouragement of bibliographical research.

III. Members.

3. There shall be two classes of members, subscribing and honorary.

4. Subscribing members shall pay an annual subscription of half a guinea, which shall become due in advance on the 5th of October in each year. Any member not paying the subscription within six calendar months from that date shall, after notification, cease to belong to the Association. Annual payments may be commuted by a life-subscription of five guineas, and such subscription shall be invested by the Council on behalf of the Association.

5. Any person engaged in the administration of a library shall become a subscribing member on payment of the annual subscription.

6. Any person not actually engaged in library administration may be elected a subscribing member at any monthly meeting, after notice of proposal given at the previous meeting. Provided that the number of persons so elected shall never exceed two-fifths of the whole number of subscribing members.

7. Honorary members may be elected by a vote of upwards of three-fourths of the members voting at any monthly meeting, after notice of proposal given at the previous meeting.

8. The Association shall have power to strike any member off its list by the unanimous vote of all members voting at any monthly meeting, after notice of motion given at the previous meeting, and communicated to the member; or by a vote of five-sixths of the members voting at any annual or special general meeting. Provided that a member whose name has been struck off at a monthly meeting shall have the right of appeal to the next annual or special general meeting.

IV. Officers.

9. The whole affairs of the Association shall be conducted (subject to the control of annual and special general meetings) by a Council, consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, two Secretaries, and twenty others, of whom twelve shall be London and eight country members. The above shall be elected at one annual meeting, and shall bear office until the close of the next. To

these shall be added all past Presidents and Vice-Presidents who shall intimate their wish to serve on the Council.

10. In case of the death or resignation of any elected officer, the Council may, at their discretion, elect some other member in his place.

11. The President shall not be capable of holding office for a continuous period of more than one year.

12. The Council shall present to the annual meeting a general report on the progress of the Association during the year.

13. The Treasurer shall receive all money due to the Association, shall make such payments as the Council shall direct, and shall keep a clear account of all receipts, payments, assets, and liabilities, of which he shall submit a report to the annual meeting, and, whenever so requested, to the Council.

14. The Secretaries for the time being shall keep a record of all proceedings, shall draft reports, issue notices, and conduct correspondence, and shall have the charge of all books, papers, and other property belonging to the Association.

15. Meetings of the Council shall be called by the President, and shall be held at such time and place as he shall appoint. It shall be lawful for the Secretaries to submit any resolution to each member of the Council in writing, and to receive written answers.

16. Two Auditors shall be annually elected by the Association at the same time and manner in which the officers are elected. They shall present to the Association, at each annual meeting, a full report on its financial affairs. In the event of the death or resignation of an Auditor, the vacancy shall be filled up by the next monthly meeting of the Association.

17. No person shall hold two offices simultaneously, or shall be at the same time an officer and an Auditor.

V. Meetings of the Association.

18. There shall be an annual meeting, of which at least two calendar months' notice shall be sent to each member. The Association shall fix, at each annual meeting, the place of the next, provided that the same town shall not be chosen for two successive meetings.

19. The annual meeting shall receive and consider the general report of the Council and the Treasurer's report, motions of which one month's notice shall have been given to the Secretaries, and papers approved by the Council.

20. Monthly meetings shall also be held in London, at some fixed time and place, of which notice shall be given to all subscribing members; but the Council shall have power to suspend the meetings during July, August, and September. The Council shall have authority to engage rooms for the monthly meetings, and for the formation of a museum of library appliances, and ultimately of a bibliographical library.

21. The monthly meetings shall receive and consider papers and suggestions on all subjects relating to the aims of the Association;

shall examine all library appliances and designs submitted to them, and shall lay their conclusions and recommendations before the Council. They shall further have power to appoint special committees for the investigation of any particular subject; and the reports of such committees shall be submitted to the Council.

22. On receipt of a requisition from any five members of the Council, or any fifteen subscribing members, the President shall convene, within one calendar month, a special general meeting, provided that the purpose for which the meeting is required be stated in the requisition, and also in the summons issued by the President.

23. No action shall be taken by the Council upon any question specially affecting the provincial libraries without first submitting such question to the librarians who are members of the Association, and getting their opinion in writing or otherwise.

24. In any district containing six members of the Association, a Local Committee may be formed, with a Corresponding Secretary. Resolutions and recommendations forwarded by Local Committees to the Secretaries of the Association shall be laid before its next monthly meeting.

VI. Conduct of Business.

25. All elections of honorary members shall be conducted by ballot, the candidates being balloted for together. If there be fewer than one black ball in four, all the candidates shall be declared elected; otherwise they shall be balloted for separately, when one black ball in four shall exclude.

26. The election of officers shall be conducted by ballot upon a list, which shall include all nominations handed to the Secretaries before noon on the day preceding the day of election. Each nomination must be assented to in writing by at least three members of the Association.

27. On the demand of four subscribing members, any motion shall be decided by ballot.

28. The Chairman of any meeting shall have the right of voting, and if the votes be equal shall have a casting vote.

29. Honorary members shall not have the right of voting.

VII. Laws.

30. The Council may initiate any bye-law not inconsistent with this Constitution; such bye-law shall be proposed to the next monthly meeting, and if passed shall have immediate effect.

31. Amendments to this Constitution may be moved by the Council at an annual or special general meeting, notice of the proposed amendment being given on the summons of such meeting. Any individual member may also propose such an amendment at an annual or special general meeting, by giving one calendar month's notice to the Secretaries. But no amendment shall have effect unless it be passed by the votes of two-thirds of the subscribing members present and voting.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Catalogue of the Anderson Free Library, Woodside. Compiled by A. W. Robertson, M.A. Aberdeen, 1881. 8vo, pp. xvi., 262.

A dictionary catalogue of a library of upwards of 5,000 volumes of general literature. Authors, titles, and subjects are entered in one alphabet; the contents of volumes and the chief contents of periodicals are set out. Reference is facilitated by printing the initial word of each entry in large Clarendon type; where no size or place of publication is given, the one is octavo and the other London. The books are classified according to a modification of Mr. Dewey's system, and the class number is prefixed to each entry.

Liverpool. Annual Supplementary Catalogue of the Liverpool Library, with the Laws and Report. Liverpool, 1881. 8vo, pp. 70.

Contains laws, list of proprietors, and short-title catalogue of additions, authors, titles, and subjects, in one alphabet. Folio and 4to are the only sizes noted. Place of publication is omitted in case of London. The report (dated May 24, 1881) shows that the library was open during the past year 307 days, during which period 62,620 works were issued, being an average of 204 works or 520 volumes per day; 922 works or 1,464 volumes were purchased during the year.

Warrington Museum. Supplement to the Catalogue of the Lending Library. Second Edition. Warrington, 1881. 8vo, pp. 88.

A short-title dictionary catalogue of 2,330 volumes added to the lending department during the five years ending 31st Dec., 1880. Titles, authors, and subjects entered in one alphabet, authors' names and initial words of titles in Clarendon type, subjects in capitals, size and imprint not noted, class numbers given.

Institution of Mechanical Engineers' Library Catalogue, May, 1881. Subject Index of Papers in the Proceedings, 1847–80. London, 1881. 8vo, pp. 96 + 22.

Each book is entered under two headings: (*a*) the author's surname (*b*) the first significant word in its title. In the case of foreign works the book is entered under the first significant word both of its original title and its English equivalent. Titles are grouped as far as possible under the general subjects to which they relate; entries under other headings are cross-referenced to these. Works which do not fall into these groups are entered under the title and the author's name. A list of the (71) subjects is prefixed.

List of a Selection of Works relating to Electricity and Magnetism, exhibited by Latimer Clark, M.I.C.E., at the Exposition Internationale d'Électricité. Paris, 1881. 8vo, pp. 10.

A list of about seventy works, beginning with the Speculum Naturale of Vincentius Bellovacensis (1473), in which appear the first references to electricity, the properties of the magnetic needle, and guesses in anticipation of the electric telegraph.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE Librarian of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, desires to recommend a Young Man, eighteen years old, of good parentage and education, who is anxious and well qualified to make himself useful in a library. A small salary is expected.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

The next Monthly Meeting will be held at the London Institution, on Friday, December 2nd, 1881, at 8 p.m.

The Committee (of the whole Association) to prepare illustrations of the Cataloguing Rules will meet on the third Friday of every month, at 7 p.m. The next meeting will take place at the London Institution, on Friday, the 18th instant.

NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The second Monthly Meeting of the fifth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, November 4th, 1881, at 8 p.m., Mr. Cornelius Walford, Vice-President, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. C. W. H. Wyman, Mr. C. W. Holgate, Mr. R. W. Hobbes and Mr. W. Andrews, who were proposed for election at the last meeting, were unanimously elected.

Some discussion took place as to the arrangements for the meetings of committees during the coming year, and it was resolved that the Secretaries be requested to report at each Monthly Meeting the Meetings of Committees held during the past month. An appeal was made by the Secretary to the members for the offer of papers to be read at future meetings.

There being no other business the meeting adjourned.

LIBRARY NOTES.

Birmingham Free Libraries.—The Nineteenth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Libraries (Mr. J. D. Mullins, Librarian) states that the reconstruction of the Library buildings is making satisfactory progress, and that the architects are of opinion that both the Lending and Reference Libraries will be ready, if not at the end of the present year, certainly early in 1882. By the time the buildings are completed it is anticipated that there will be 50,000 volumes to be placed on the shelves of the

Reference Library, or as many as there were when the previous Reference Library was destroyed. The aggregate issues for 1880 were 640,845 volumes.

BIRMINGHAM LIBRARY.—A new catalogue of the Birmingham Library, compiled by Mr. Scarse, Librarian, is now in the press. It gives references to all the articles in the *Revue des deux Mondes* relating to England, and all the criticisms on English writers. Mr. Scarse has also issued a rough list of Birmingham books and pamphlets, in the hope of obtaining, by gift or purchase, other local books and pamphlets not already in the library. A complete list will be published at the end of the catalogue, and will form the foundation of a bibliography of Birmingham.

DUMBARTON.—The Free Libraries Acts have lately been adopted in Dumbarton by a considerable majority; the movement was led by Councillor Robertson, of that town.

MUSEUM OF PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.—There is a rumour afloat that the well-known library of the Museum of Practical Geology in Jermyn Street is likely to be dismembered. The Science and Art Department has ordered the removal of the Jermyn Street library to South Kensington; but as the officers at Jermyn Street require a library too, it is proposed to leave a large number of the books for their use. This partition of the library is greatly to be deplored, and it is to be hoped that the library may be left where it is. To detach any considerable portion of the books, and thus destroy the unity of the library, would be lamented by all to whom this valuable collection is known. A catalogue of the library, of over 600 printed pages, compiled jointly by Mr. Henry White, of the library of the Royal Society, and Mr. Thomas W. Newton, the assistant librarian of the Jermyn Street institution, was published in 1878, and issued at the public cost, and copies liberally distributed to libraries and centres of education, both in this country and on the Continent, as well as in America, India, &c. The collection has thus become widely known to scientific persons in all parts of the world. The Jermyn Street library has taken 38 years to arrive at its present state of efficiency. A notice of the library, written by Mr. Newton, and published in the *Library Journal* for December, 1879, states that it was founded in 1843, and from its foundation has constantly received donations of the most important scientific works issued by learned societies and national geological surveys, both at home and abroad, and specially important donations have been received from America. Many works have been acquired by exchanging the catalogues of the museum, or the maps and memoirs of the Geological Survey, for foreign scientific publications. Purchases of books are made by annual parliamentary grant. The library has rapidly increased, until at the present time it numbers nearly 30,000 books. The works are almost entirely confined to biology, geology, chemistry, physics, mechanics, mining, metallurgy, and mineralogy. It contains many treatises relating to early science, and is especially rich in geology and metallurgy. In addition to separate treatises on the various branches of science, the

works chiefly consulted are transactions of learned societies, scientific serial publications, and reports of geological surveys.

OLDHAM.—At the competition for designs for the New Free Library, twenty-seven sets were submitted. The first premium, £100, has been awarded to Mr. Thomas Mitchell, of Manchester and Oldham, whose design bore the motto "F. S. A.," and the second premium, £50, to Messrs. Wright and Rawcliffe, of Burnley, who submitted the designs under the motto "Practical."

OXFORD.—On the 28th October last, Professor Max Müller was elected a curator of the Bodleian Library, in the place of the late Professor Rolleston.

The election to the Bodleian Librarianship, value £1,000 per annum, vacant by the death of the Rev. H. O. Coxe, will not, it is expected, take place until the end of the month. The following, it is understood, are candidates:—The Rev. W. D. Macray, Rector of Ducklington, Oxon, at present and for many years engaged in the library, and formerly Chaplain of New College and Magdalen; the Rev. E. Hatch, Vice-Principal of St. Mary Hall; the Rev. E. S. Foulkes, Vicar of St. Mary's, and formerly Fellow of Jesus College; the Rev. C. H. O. Daniel, Fellow and Bursar of Worcester College; Dr. Neubauer, Sub-Librarian; and Mr. E. J. L. Scott, of the British Museum, formerly Scholar of Lincoln College. The Rev. G. W. Kitchin, Christ Church, Censor of Unattached Students, &c., and Mr. Ingram Bywater, Fellow, &c., of Exeter College, formerly of the library, whose names were amongst the earliest announced, are not, we learn, candidates.

It will be of some interest to students of ancient coins to learn that within the last fortnight Mr. Vaux's MS. catalogue of the coins in the library has been finished, bound, and made accessible to the public. The number of coins catalogued is about 8,000, including Greek, Roman, English, and Oriental specimens. There is none which can claim to be unique, and few which are rare, but as a typical collection for exhibition it is admirable. On the whole, perhaps, it is strongest in Roman imperial coins.

The following letter from Mr. Edward Marshall, dated October 26th, has appeared in the *Oxford and Cambridge Undergraduate's Journal*:—"I should like, with your permission, *sede vacante*, to make some remarks upon the necessity for a re-arrangement of the books in the general reading-room at the Bodleian Library, in the interest of readers. . . . .

"The great advantage in frequenting Bodley, besides the use of the valuable books which are accessible, is the facility of obtaining the books which are not in the reading-room, through the quickness and excellence of service on the part of the officers. There is less waiting than at the British Museum, generally, or the Public Record Office.

"But there is a disadvantage to readers, except to the *privileged* few who have a table or a cell to themselves, as compared with the

attention to their comfort observable in the arrangements at the British Museum. If it is acknowledged that there is sufficient accommodation for the small number present at any given time together, I should venture to reply that there might be in this a confusion between cause and effect. . . . .

"The reading-room itself is not equal, in respect of the books accessible to readers, to modern requirements as evidenced in the similar room at the British Museum. Making every allowance for the different class of readers at Oxford and at London, and taking into account the additions which have been made to the available books in the Selden division, there is a great want of the necessary books of reference; while there are more copies of some works than is requisite, their reduplication taking up most valuable space. There are seven copies of St. Augustine, and five of St. Jerome, for example. There are two folio editions of the Byzantine Historians; but the edition by Niebuhr, the one in common use now, is not there. So also the modern edition of the collected Medici Græci is absent; while there are only the old editions of the Greek Physicians. In Canon Law, there is no Van Espen, nor Boehmer, nor Richter; nor is there Phillimore's, nor Stephen's Ecclesiastical Law. In General English Law, there is no modern book, not even Stephen's Commentaries, nor Stubbs, nor Taswell-Langmead on Constitutional Law. In English Literature, there is no edition of the English Poets, nor of the Essayists; nor is there the late edition of Jeremy Taylor, nor of Jewel. There are only the earlier ones. There is no modern historian, I think, of any sort. There is certainly a collection of the publications in the Rolls series, and of the Record Commission. But these are much more conveniently arranged for reference in the Codrington Library; to which also readers must have recourse for the facility of using any set of books on English Law.

"I am aware of the Camera, as in some part supplemental to Bodley; but the books which I have mentioned are not, for the most part, accessible on its shelves. I will mention, however, one addition lately made in this room, which offers much convenience. There is a single case, the Teubnerian Classical collection, bound and arranged alphabetically, so that excellent editions of such as it contains of the classics, or other writers, can be consulted at once.

"I would venture to suggest, that in spite of the labour and expense—which, however, a good administrator would soon discover to be not so insuperable as has been anticipated—a new arrangement of the reading-room should be taken in hand without much longer waiting. . . . . It would be, if effected, an advantage both to readers and officers; the antiquary might consult his Gough's "Sepulchral Monuments" as often as he pleased, without having to think of the trouble of having such a work brought down stairs for his reference. And so of many others.

"If it were thought necessary to preserve the Selden collection intact, about the possession of which, originally, there is some

obscurity, it might be preserved as it is; or rather, let me say, with some better distinguishing marks than it now has. For I question whether any common readers at all know which are his books and which are not. But if the space should be exhausted, as doubtless it would be, some of the less useful books might be removed, and a catalogue of them placed in a conspicuous position, to preserve tho honour of the first possessor, even if he is the questionable donor. The present reading-room would then have a more comfortable arrangement, as well as a more scientific and literary classification; while the supplemental rooms might contain the books in proper classes, so arranged that those who desire to consult them might do so *in situ*, under proper instructions, and under due supervision."

SOUTHWARK.—A branch of the South London Free Library was opened on Tuesday, the 1st instant, at the Horns Institute, Bermondsey Square, by Prof. Rogers, M.P. In his opening address he said that he could not help feeling that London, which had the most intelligent, competent, and best paid artisans in the kingdom, was very badly off for literary resources for their benefit. In the city of Oxford they had a public library, maintained at a very trivial charge; and though there was much opposition to the scheme at first, the rate was so small that it was never objected to now. He was well aware that in London local taxation pressed very severely, and as he contended, unjustly, on the occupiers of houses, and it was not surprising that any new rate should be looked upon with alarm, especially when one considered the enormous rents that were being paid by even the working classes, in order to keep their homes anything like habitable; but he trusted the time was not far distant when the funds which had been left to improve artisans, would be devoted to working men all over the Metropolis. Nothing would be more just, or equitable, than to provide places where they could be improved to the highest possible level. In America every large town had its free schools, and its free public library, supported out of the local rates. The consequence was that an uneducated American, of the second generation, was hardly ever met with. The artisans were all great readers, especially of English literature and their own newspapers. They were able to discuss fairly every topic raised, and such a thing as a disturbance at a public meeting was unknown. All such attempts were put down by the general good sense of those present. The English were divided into factions because they did not understand each other, and he hoped much from habits of reading and study to remedy this. He considered there never was a baser calumny expressed than the stock phrase, that education puts a man above his work. The speaker then showed how the employers were the better for the skill of educated workmen, and concluded his address by describing what philosophers and authors had done for mankind, dwelling upon the influence produced on men's minds and character by reading and study.

WANDSWORTH.—At the Monthly Meeting of the Elected Vestry of Wandsworth, on the 27th ult., it was moved by Dr. J. H. HOOPER, the Vicar's Churchwarden, and seconded, in a forcible speech, by Mr. W. J. GILKS, Solicitor, and resolved:—"That a Committee of three (consisting of Dr. Hooper, Mr. Gilks, and Dr. G. B. Longstaff,) be appointed to inquire into the working of the Public Libraries Act in similar districts to Wandsworth, and to report as to the desirability of adopting it for this parish, and also how far the Vestry building would be available for such a Library." The resolution was adopted in a full Meeting (about 40 being present), Mr. Bell only remarking (1) that a resolution "to enquire" did not commit the Vestry to the adoption of the Act, and (2) that the large sum spent on the Vestry Hall was in itself a difficulty in the way of spending money for any other object, however laudable.

YORK.—A very large and influential meeting was held at the Festival Concert Room, on the 18th of last month, to consider the desirability of establishing a Free Library and Reading Room. The Archbishop of York presided, and the Lord Mayor of York (Mr. Ald. J. S. Rowntree) delivered an address in which he gave an account of the provisions of the Free Libraries Acts and of the towns which had adopted them, and also showed the advantages which had resulted from their adoption. He specially mentioned the advantage of ready access to public reports, such as parliamentary papers, patent specifications, &c., which could only be stored in a public library. While impartially laying before the meeting the advantages of adopting the Acts, he did not disguise the difficulties and expense, but, at the same time, expressed his own opinion that the advantages far outweighed the difficulties. A resolution was unanimously carried affirming the desirability of establishing a Free Library and Reading Room for the city of York, and several promises of Books were announced in case such a library should be founded.

On the 3rd instant a public meeting was convened by the Lord Mayor in response to a requisition of ratepayers, and a resolution to adopt the Acts was carried by a large majority. A poll was demanded, the result of which has not yet been declared.

A Correspondent of *Notes and Queries*, asking for information as to Libraries in which books yet remain chained to their presses, states that such books are still to be found in the libraries of Denchworth, Berks; Wimborne Minster; Hereford Cathedral; and All Saints' Church, Hereford.

A private Act of Parliament, passed in the session of 1880, was required to enable the Duke of Marlborough to break the settlement of the Blenheim estates, so far as regards the sale of the Sunderland Library. The sale of the first portion is announced by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson to take place on the First of December and nine following days.

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

BROWNING.—The Browning Society has published Part I. of its papers. Mr. Furnivall has completed a bibliography of Browning —in which he has been aided by the poet himself—in alphabetical and chronological order.

CAMOENS.—Capt. R. F. Burton's work, "Camoens, his Life and his Lusiads," lately published in two volumes by Mr. Quaritch, contains a life of the poet, a commentary on the Lusiads, and an exhaustive bibliography of all Camoens' literature.

DANTE.—Herr Julius Petzholdt has in preparation a Catalogue of the large mass of Dante literature, accumulated by King John (Philalethes), of Saxony, which will be published by the firm of Teubner, of Strasburg.

ELECTRICITY.—An important special bibliography has been issued by the Italian Government in the form of a Catalogue of Italian works on Electricity and Magnetism, compiled by F. Rossetti and G. Cantoni — Bibliografia Italiana di Elettricità e Magnetismo, saggio compilato per incarico del Ministero di Agricoltura, Industria e Commercio. Padova, 1881, 4to, pp. 117.

FAUST.—The *Literary World* of Boston has published a bibliography of English versions of *Faust*. This list contains forty-five different translations.

PETER THE GREAT.—The commission at St. Petersburg appointed to conduct the publication of the letters and papers of Peter the Great, announces that it hopes to begin the work of printing before the close of the present year. It is known that some of his letters are in private hands, though their precise whereabouts has not been ascertained. All persons, therefore, who possess any documents, written or signed by him, are requested to forward them to the commission, which guarantees on its part, their safe return, and also, by way of thanks, a copy of their forthcoming publication.

SHORTHAND.—At the first meeting of the Shorthand Society of London, held on the 1st inst., Mr. C. WALFORD delivered an address, in which he referred to the literature of the subject, and mentioned that Mr. Westby Gibson had compiled a Key to the Literature of Shorthand, comprising over 2,000 distinct works, on all systems of shorthand. Mr. Westby Gibson has become editor, jointly with Mr. A. L. Lewis, of the quarterly periodical *Shorthand*, the organ of the Society.

The portion of the library of Colonel F. Grant, which will be sold by Messrs. Puttick and Simpson on the 16th inst., comprises, in a great part, early editions of scarce pieces by, and relating to, Johnson, Pope, and Swift, and a large series of Curll's publications. The value of the collection, and the scarcity of many of the works it contains, will give a considerable bibliographical value to the Sale Catalogue.

ANCIENT LIBRARIANS.

SIR,—The following Roman inscriptions may have an interest for your readers. The first one relates to the Octavian Library, founded by Augustus, B.C. 33, and named after his sister Octavia. The Greek and Latin Libraries (or Library) mentioned in the other four were founded by the same emperor five years later in the temple of Apollo, on the Palatine Hill.

D . M . S
SOTERICHI . PVBLICI
VESTRICIANI . A
BVBLIOTHECE . PORTICVS
OCTAVIAE
STATILIA . HELPIS
CONIVGI . B . M . F . V . A . XXVIII .

"Sacred to the Divine Manes of Soterichus Publicus Vestricianus of the library of the Porticus Octavia. Statilia Helpis erected this to her well-deserving husband. He lived twenty-eight years."

C . IVLIVS . C . L . PHRONIMVS
A . BIBLIOTHECA . GRAECA .

"Caius Julius Phronimus (freedman of Caius) of the Greek Library."

DIS . MANIBVS
T . FLAVIVS . A . BIBLIOT .
GRAEC . PAL .

"To the Deified Spirits. [Here lies] Titus Flavius of the Palatine Greek Library."

DIS . MANIBVS . LAELIAE . [CONIVGI]
CARISSIMAE . FEC . LIBERALIS . . . .
LATINA . APOLLINIS . ET . SIBI . ET . SVIS . . . .

"To the Deified Manes of his dearest wife Laelia, Liberalis . . . . of the Apollo Latin Library, has made this; also for himself and his."

ALEXANDER . C . CAE
SARIS . AVG . GERMANICI . SER .
PYLAEMENIANVS . AB . BYBLI
OTHECE . GRAECA . TEMPLI . APOLL
INIS . VIX . ANN . XXX .

"Alexander Pylæmenianus (slave of Caius Cæsar Augustus Germanicus), of the Greek Library of the Temple of Apollo. He lived thirty years."

It is singular that these well-known libraries are not recorded in the list given in Haydn's Dictionary of Dates (14th Edition, 1873).

I am, &c.,

7 November, 1881. JOHN W. BONE, F.S.A.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, January 6th, 1882, when a paper will be read by Mr. J. Ballinger, Librarian of the Doncaster Free Library, entitled "Jottings from my Note-book."

It has been decided to print the Transactions of the last Annual Meeting in the same manner as those of former years.

Members who have not received copies of the Report of the London Conference and of the Oxford and Manchester Meetings, may obtain them, at the price of 14*s*. each volume, on application to the Chiswick Press. The notice as to these volumes on p. 24, is cancelled.

The arrangements under which MONTHLY NOTES have hitherto been edited and published will end with the publication of the present number. At their last meeting the Council resolved "That a vote of thanks be given to Mr. Brace for the care and conscientiousness displayed in his editing MONTHLY NOTES during the last two years."

The Council expected to have been able to announce the details of a new plan for continuing the publication on a larger scale. The Journal Committee has made its report, but the arrangements are not fully complete; and although it is hoped that a satisfactory result will be arrived at, the Council are not yet in a position to definitely announce the particulars.

The Report of the Committee, as agreed to by the Council, is as follows:—

REPORT OF A COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL ON THE QUESTION OF A JOURNAL FOR THE ASSOCIATION.

YOUR Committee, consisting of Messrs. Walford, Nicholson, H. Stevens, Tedder, Briscoe, Garnett, Mullins, Whitaker, and the Secretaries, was appointed "to consider and report at an early

date, on the best mode of publishing the proceedings of the Monthly Meetings."

The first duty of the Committee was to make themselves fully acquainted with the various stages through which the question of a new Journal has passed since the idea was first taken into consideration by a sub-committee, appointed at a Monthly Meeting of the Association in April, 1879.

That Committee prepared a specimen of a proposed Monthly Circular for distribution at the Manchester Meeting (in 1879), and it was resolved at that Meeting "that this Association approves the idea of a Monthly or Quarterly Journal being issued, and that it be referred to the Council to carry the proposition into effect, if possible."

The Council carried out these instructions by arranging with Messrs. Trübner & Co. for the publication of an Eight-page Circular, which has been printed and sent post free to our members every month since January 1880, without any cost to the Association, except the Editor's honorarium and extra corrections, together about £25 per annum. Mr. Brace was appointed Editor, with an Editorial Committee.

About the middle of the year 1880, the *Library Journal*, which continued (as it still continues) to be our "Official Organ," announced that it would be discontinued from the end of that year. The position of the *Library Journal* towards the Association, it may be well to recall, was—as to its finance and management—one of complete independence. Neither our own nor the American Association had any pecuniary responsibility, and the control was entirely in the hands of the publisher. So far as our own Association is concerned, there has always been, of course, the serious disadvantage of a transatlantic publication. In view of this disadvantage, as well as of the uncertain future of the *Library Journal*, the Council reported to the Edinburgh Meeting of that year that "although the Council readily recognize the indebtedness of English librarians to the conductors of the *Library Journal* for the ability and public spirit with which it has been carried on so long, the whole question of the form and conduct of an official organ for this Association may be regarded as remaining open for full consideration at Edinburgh."

The challenge of the Council failed to evoke any definite expression of opinion, but Mr. Bowker was invited by a resolution of the Edinburgh Meeting to confer with the Council. The later history of the question may be quoted from the Report of the Council to the London Meeting of last September.

"Mr. Bowker accordingly gave the Council the benefit of his advice and experience. He also informed them that the publisher of the Journal had finally decided to alter its form and continue the publication. Under these circumstances, an offer which had been made to the Council by one of the Secretaries, to undertake the publication of an official organ in England, which should hold the same relation to the Association as the American Journal had held to the English and American Associations, was not accepted. But, although the matter has remained in abeyance, it must not be

considered as finally dropped. The Council are quite sensible of the disadvantage of having an official organ appearing on the other side of the Atlantic. They can only repeat, therefore, what they said in their report last year, that 'the whole question of the form and conduct of an official organ for this Association may be regarded as remaining open.'"

The proposal, though not accepted, had not been rejected by the Council, but remained under consideration, and as lately as the October Council Meeting of this year, a resolution was carried "that it is very desirable that an independent Library Journal be issued in this country, monthly."

For this the time may not yet be ripe, and under the circumstances the course which your Committee think it best to recommend for the coming year, is as follows:—

1. That *Monthly Notes* be increased to sixteen pages and wrapper; that it be brought out in better style; and that Messrs. Trübner & Co. be requested to continue its publication on the same terms as before, except that the Council agree to pay half the cost for printing (including corrections), provided that the annual sum to be contributed by the Association shall not exceed £25.

2. That an Honorary Editor (or Editors) be appointed, who shall exercise his discretion as to the contents, but who shall insert reports of all meetings of the Association, and such official information as may be sent for the purpose by the Secretaries.

3. That Advertisements be accepted for insertion on three pages of the cover, and if sufficiently numerous, on additional Advertising pages, and that a scale of charges and an arrangement for the division of the proceeds be settled with Messrs. Trübner.

4. That, in the arrangement with Messrs. Trübner, the copyright of the *Monthly Notes* be reserved to the Association.

The Committee recommend that their Report should be printed for the information of the Association.

DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The third Monthly Meeting of the fifth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, December 2nd, at 8 p.m., Mr. R. Harrison, Treasurer, in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman announced that the Association had lost one of its members by the death of Mr. H. J. Adams, of Fleet Street.

The following gentlemen were announced as having joined the Association. By the Treasurer:—Sir James Ramsden, Member of Free Library Committee, Barrow-in-Furness. By the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Local Secretary for Cambridge:—Rev. John Batteridge Pearson, D.D., Senior Fellow and Librarian of Emmanuel College, Cambridge. By Mr. C. Welch, Secretary:—Mr. A. Mynott, Librarian of the Oxford and Cambridge Club.

The Secretaries reported that the following Committee Meetings had been held since the last Monthly Meeting:—Cataloguing Rules, Second Meeting, 18th November; Size Notation, Second Meeting,

18th November; Journal, First Meeting, 18th November, Second Meeting, 25th November.

There being no further business, the Meeting adjourned.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

Mr. J. Ballinger has been appointed by the Council to be Local Secretary for Doncaster.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BARROW-IN-FURNESS.—A Committee has been formed to establish a Free Library under the Acts.

DUBLIN—KING'S INNS LIBRARY.—The office of Librarian being vacant, Candidates are invited to send in their applications to the Under Treasurer of the King's Inns, on or before the 1st day of January, 1882. The salary is £200 per annum, with apartments and allowances, the precise particulars of which can be ascertained from the Under Treasurer.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES—FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—Shortly after the notice as to this Library appeared in our July number (p. 60), the Library Committee had reason to alter their plans, and the applications received were put aside. They have now decided to return to their original plan, and have engaged temporary premises, which they hope to be in a position to open very early next year. The income from the rate will only amount to £320, but a donation has just been received of £500 for the purchase of books. The Reading Room will be opened from 10 a.m. till 10 p.m. Applications, stating salary required, may be sent to the Rev. J. M. GORDON, 5, Ceres Villas, Kingston-on-Thames.

RICHMOND FREE LIBRARY.—A careful enumeration of the number of readers at each hour of the day, was made on the 12th ult. The number of persons passing into the Library was 1,013, or about one in twenty of the entire population of Richmond. At 8.15 p.m. there were sixty persons present, and at 8.55 there were forty-six. On the same day 553 volumes were taken out for home reading by 530 borrowers.

YORK.—The result of the poll on the Free Library question was declared on Thursday, 17th November; the number of votes against the adoption of the Free Libraries' Act was 4,939; in favour of its adoption, 3,044, being a majority of 1,895 against the adoption of the Act. The number of voting papers sent out was 10,887; number of papers returned, 9,209; there were 1,177 unsigned, 49 insufficiently filled up, and 452 not returned.

ERRATUM.—Page 96, line 26, for [CONIVGI] read [CONIVGIS].

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OF THE

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

VOL. 3.

EDITED BY ERNEST C. THOMAS,
Hon. Secretary.

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1882.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—January Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. Ballinger, "Jottings from My Note-Book"—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notes and Queries—Supplement: List of Members for 1882.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, February 3rd, 1882, when Mr. Ernest C. Thomas will read a Paper, entitled "Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum."

We regret to have to announce that Mr. E. B. Nicholson has resigned his seat upon the Council of the Association.

By an unfortunate error a paragraph was omitted from the Report of the Council on the Question of a Journal for the Association, which was printed in our last number. Among the recommendations (vol. ii., p. 99) should have appeared one to the effect—

> "That Members of the Association receive the enlarged MONTHLY NOTES, post free, on prepayment of 2*s.* yearly."

The appointment of an Hon. Editor for MONTHLY NOTES in its enlarged form has not yet been made, and the present number has been edited by the Hon. Secretaries.

An eight-page Supplement is issued with this Number, containing a Revised List of Members for the present year.

The attention of Members is particularly called to the fact that the Meetings of Committees will henceforth be held on the same

evenings as the Monthly Meetings. The Committee appointed to prepare Illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules (being a Committee of the whole Association) will meet after the Monthly Meeting of the 3rd February next.

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE Fourth Monthly Meeting of the Fifth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, January 6th, at 8 p.m., Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the Chairman expressed his regret that he had to announce the death of Major-General Stewart Allen, of Richmond, one of our members.

The following gentlemen were announced as having joined the Association :—Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., The Priory, High Wycombe; Mr. Alfred G. Cook, Librarian, London Society of Compositors, 3, Racquet Court, Fleet Street, London, E.C.; Mr. G. F. Hilcken, Librarian, The Hall, London Street, Bethnal Green, E.

Mr. H. S. Ashbee, 46, Upper Bedford Place, London, W.C., was proposed and seconded by the Secretaries for election at the next meeting.

The Chairman then called upon one of the Secretaries to read Mr. Ballinger's Paper, entitled—

JOTTINGS FROM MY NOTE-BOOK.

I keep a note-book! And perhaps it would not be out of place to say why. Well, my note-book first came into existence in this way. A gentleman who had been engaged in library work as a youth, but who has forsaken book-dust for a desk in a railway office, and who still takes a very deep interest in everything relating to libraries, was one day, about four years ago, propounding a most utopian scheme for the issuing of books, one which, according to his idea, was certain ultimately to be the universal system of issuing from libraries, and compared to which registers, indicators, and so on were simply childish. I had grave doubts; was, in fact, quite sceptical; but my friend suggested that I should make a note of his plan, so that it could be referred to in the future. Hence arose my note-book, called "Library Notes." I made a note of my friend's perfect system, and there are many other notes touching other strange suggestions, worked out in black and white to a point, which point is often "absurdity." But it is a very good plan to keep a note-book. It has often been of great service to me; the writing of it has been a source of very great pleasure, and it affords a great deal of amusement to read over some of the entries when they have almost, if not quite, been forgotten.

The subject which I abstract for this paper forms a recent entry, the date being May, 1881. About that time I made a calculation of the number of persons using this (Doncaster Public) Library, the

number of families represented, and the number of families and burgesses unrepresented. The result showed that, with a population of 21,130, consisting of about 5,000 to 6,000 families, only about one in six of the families was represented amongst the borrowers from the Library. This recalled to my mind an idea which had occurred to me some years ago, viz.: that it would be possible in some way to convey a guarantee form, belonging to the Library, to every house in the district in which the Library's books were not found, and at the same time to give a little advice on the mode of procedure at these institutions. The desirability of this was very apparent. Here, for example, is a Library, capable of accommodating all the people in the town over a reasonable age, say twelve, with books, and maintained at the expense of the people, share and share alike, in proportion to their circumstances. And yet many of these people are ignorant of the objects, extent, mode of working, and, above all, the freedom of the Library, which is, practically, their property. That it is meant for them, or that they have a perfect right to use its books, has never occurred to many of them. Again, there are many people who are always on the point of applying for tickets, but somehow the first step always seems as far off as ever, and they never pluck up the courage to take it. Something that would overcome these difficulties appeared a very desirable thing to discover, and the method I tried is this. A circular letter worded as follows :—

BOROUGH FREE LIBRARY, St. George's Gate, Doncaster,
April, 1881.

SIR,—I beg to draw your attention to the many advantages which this Library affords to the townspeople. The Library was established and is carried on solely on behalf of the people resident, rated, or employed within the borough, and it is open to them entirely free of cost. The departments are—

1. LENDING DEPARTMENT.

This is a circulating Library. Persons may, by getting a guarantee form signed by a burgess of the borough (or, in the case of a burgess, by signing for themselves), borrow, for reading at home, any of the books contained in the catalogue of the Lending Department. This department is open daily from 10 a.m to 9 p.m., except on Wednesdays, when it closes at 2 p.m.

2. REFERENCE DEPARTMENT.

This department provides books to be read in a room set apart for the purpose at the Library. It is only necessary to make application at the Library counter for the use of a book in this department, which is open during the same hours as the Lending Department.

3. THE NEWS-ROOM.

The News-room is open daily, from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. All the leading local and London daily and weekly papers are taken. The comic papers, *Illustrated London News*, *Graphic*, *Engineer*, *Building News*, &c., the principal monthly magazines and time-tables, are provided.

A catalogue of the books is on sale at the Library, price 9*d.*

The number of volumes in the Library is 11,000.

I enclose a form of application for a borrower's ticket, by filling up which and returning it to me, you will become entitled to borrow books from the Lending Department.

I am, your obedient servant,
JOHN BALLINGER,
Librarian.

A copy of this letter, accompanied by a voucher form, was sent to every person on the burgess list of the borough, who was not represented amongst the borrowers from the Library. Between 3,000 and 4,000 were sent out, packed in envelopes, and addressed to the person for whom it was intended, viz., the unliterary burgess who was guilty of neglecting the Library.

First let me say how it was done, and what was the cost. The latter item is, perhaps, the most suggestive of difficulty. The cost of our venture was :

4,000	Circular Letters, at 10*s.* 6*d.* per 1,000 .	£2	2	0
„	Voucher Forms „ „ .	2	2	0
„	Envelopes 5*s.* „ .	1	0	0
	Total cost	£5	4	0

The total expenditure was £5 4*s.* Surely this is a very small sum for so great a work. The envelopes were addressed, the vouchers and letters were folded, &c., and the delivery of them was accomplished, entirely by the Library staff, consisting of myself and two assistants. The time taken to accomplish the work was between two and three weeks; and I cannot miss the opportunity of saying how willingly and persistently my assistants tried to further my plans.

Secondly, why it was done. Because the Committee felt with me that the Library was not doing its maximum of work, would be, perhaps, the best reason ; but there are sundry minor ones. The town of Doncaster is a singular one in many senses. There have been no Cambridge University Lectures or other educating influences of a similar nature brought to bear here, to excite the interest of the people in those walks of literature which very few people are spontaneously prone to, but which many people delight in when the suggestion comes in a practical form from without. The people, too, are of a somewhat reserved and old-fashioned type, and are not quick to adopt new customs and new ideas; they look upon them rather with suspicion. But to the credit of the town be it recorded that the Public Libraries Act was adopted, twelve years ago, with only one dissentient (and, by the way, two members of that antagonistic gentleman's family now use the Library), a time when the Public Libraries question had not assumed the importance which it has in these later days, and when Public Libraries were mainly confined to large towns. Taking these peculiar characteristics of the people into consideration, it is not much to be wondered at that the Library did not progress very rapidly. During the first year of the Library's existence 16,989 books were issued; in 1876 the number had dropped to 12,201; during the year just closed over 50,000 volumes were issued to 34,518 persons. This letter was sent, then, to awaken the interest of the people in the Library of which they are the proprietors. The newness of the institution had worn off, and the time was ripe for fixing its attractions in the hearts of the people; it was done to prevent the Library from

falling into an institution of secondary interest—to place it, as it ought to be, in the front rank among the established institutions of the town.

And now for an objection which was put forth by the very first person to whom this plan was propounded. "Are we supposed to go out of our way to persuade the people to come to the Library, if they don't choose to come of their own accord." The gentleman who made the remark just quoted is a man of few words; a month after the above expression was used, when all the circulars had been sent out, his brief but very suggestive criticism was, "It is a step in the right direction." I think we certainly ought to turn aside from the beaten path if it will do good:

"To do a great right, do a little wrong."

It will only be necessary to do it once in several years; and the good effect it is sure to have upon the attitude of the people towards the Public Libraries will be, in itself, ample compensation for the trouble entailed. But there is the other point, also, of how much it will contribute to the success of the particular Library in connection with which this little piece of machinery is put on its trial. The Public Libraries of the country have yet much to accomplish before they can be called efficient. The L. A. U. K. will do much, but the individual action of librarians in their own towns will do more. The effort to improve must not cease until the Libraries are to the people a household word. Every encouragement ought to be given to improvement and to an increased facility for enabling every person to obtain books, in whatever form the improvements may present themselves. The Committees of Public Libraries are, in some cases, a great barrier to the march of improvement. A lack of spirit and enterprise on the part of the Committee should be remedied by the Librarian drawing their attention to improvements that it would be desirable to introduce. The millennium of Public Libraries is not yet; but improvement is steadily going on, the ball must be kept rolling, and an extra push must be given now and then to send it along quicker. There are some Libraries sadly in need of such a push at the present time, and, of course, my argument is, that the plan which has been so successful here will be equally or more successful elsewhere. I do not mean to say that it works like a miracle; it does not. The immediate result is a great accession of borrowers; the after-effect it would be impossible to calculate. Vouchers sent out with the letters in May last are constantly being returned even now (January, 1882), seven months after their first issue. By far the best time of year to send the circulars out would be towards the end, about October or November, but, on account of the accumulation of business towards the end of the year, I was compelled to select April and May for commencing operations.

Having said so much about a very simple expedient, I commend it to the careful consideration of my fellow Librarians.

Annual Reports.—Just a short note occurs in my note-book on

the sizes of Annual Reports. It refers to the inconvenience of having them of such a variety of sizes, making it impossible to have them conveniently and uniformly bound together. Would it not be a great improvement if one size could be agreed upon, and strictly adhered to? I would suggest royal 8vo, or perhaps I should call it large 8vo. I have chosen this size, not from any predilection in its favour—our printer says it is a very ugly size—but because, in matters such as this, it is the best to follow the lead of the large Libraries, and Manchester, Liverpool, Birmingham, and Leeds all have their reports of the large 8vo size.

After a brief discussion a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ballinger for his communication.

A discussion arose upon the best way of securing a fuller attendance of members of committees, and it was proposed and carried:—

"That in future the Meetings of Committees be held on the *first* Friday of the month, but so as not to interfere with the hours of meeting of the Council and of the Monthly Meetings."

Some conversation also took place upon the subject of the recent sale of some of their sets of periodicals by the Library of the Patent Office. It was agreed to adjourn the further consideration of a motion expressing regret at this step until fuller information should be obtained.

The meeting then adjourned.

LIBRARY NOTES.

HALIFAX.—The Committee of the Public Library, Halifax, have advertised for a librarian, and appear to expect that they will find "a person who has had experience in the management of a Public Library" for the salary of £80 per annum. We hope they may have succeeded.

HIGH WYCOMBE.—A conference was held at Wycombe on the 16th of last month, which had been convened by the Mayor to consider what can be done towards providing for the maintenance of the Free Library in that town. Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., has maintained the Library for some years at his own expense, and has offered to convey the building, upon which he has spent some £2,500, to trustees for the benefit of the town, if the townspeople would raise a sufficient endowment fund for its support, and if the trustees undertake to carry on the Library until the fund is provided. The expense of maintenance is estimated at £120 per annum. About £1,000 has been already contributed, including £400 from Mr. Griffits himself. A special feature in this case is that Mr. Griffits declines to accept the rate system, and stipulates that the maintenance of the Library must be secured by a permanent fund. His reason for this appears to be that in the case of a small town the burden on the rates might at some time or other be found irksome, and thus the Library might suffer or even be discontinued. He believes also that a voluntary institution is more

likely to stimulate others to offer it substantial assistance. It will, at all events, be interesting to observe the success of the experiment. The Library has been very successful, and the people of Wycombe seem fully conscious that it will be a great misfortune if the generosity and public spirit shown by Mr. Griffits do not find a suitable response from his fellow-townsmen.

LONDON: METEOROLOGICAL OFFICE.—A grant has been made towards the expense of making a card catalogue of the Library of the Meteorological Office, which consists of some five or six thousand books and pamphlets. The accessions are to be printed, and it is to be hoped that, in course of time, the Department will print the entire catalogue.

OXFORD: BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—The following gentlemen are amongst the candidates for the vacant head librarianship:—Mr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum; Mr. E. B. Nicholson, of the London Institution; and Prof. R. K. Douglas, of the British Museum. The appointment appears to be indefinitely postponed.

PARIS: MUNICIPAL LIBRARIES.—The number of the municipal libraries has been still further increased. In 1878 there were only five; in 1879 they had increased to eleven; while at the end of 1881 there were seventeen. Three new ones will probably be opened this year, and then the whole of the arrondissements of Paris will be provided with libraries attached to their respective *mairies*. The grant for the coming year has been fixed at 95,875 francs. The seventeen libraries contain about 70,000 volumes, and during the past year they have been visited by upwards of 250,000 readers and borrowers.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Supplement to the Catalogue of the Free Public Library, Sydney, for the years 1877 and 1878. Reference Department. (Sydney, 1880.) 4to, pp. iv. 370.

A handsomely printed catalogue, in which the books are divided into twelve classes, with the titles in full, under authors' names. Pressmarks are given at the end of each entry. There is also a very elaborate "Analytical, Classified Index," where the books are to be found not only under author, subject and short title, but also "by the title under its classification," and by all the leading words of the title-page. The preface is signed "R. C. Walker, Principal Librarian."

Newcastle-upon-Tyne. First Annual Report of the Public Libraries Committee. 1880-81. 8vo, pp. 47.

The first report of the Newcastle Public Libraries contains a retrospect of the movement for the establishment of the Libraries, and a graceful recognition of the services rendered by Mr. Haggerston, "in spite of constant and heavy private affliction." The number of volumes in the Lending Library is 23,976; in the Reference Library, 3,771. The number of readers' tickets in use is 13,929, nearly one-half of which are used by burgesses. On the average, each borrower has taken out 21·67 volumes. The Committee notice with regret that they have received £119 3*s.* 1*d.* for fines. The income received from the rate is £2,803 19*s.*; from other sources, £839 7*s.* 6*d.* Including the cost of the Educational Classes carried on by the Committee, the expenditure has been

£3,593 8*s.* 5*d.* The estimated cost of the new building is £20,000. The issues of fiction have been strikingly low, as compared with other public libraries—under 43 per cent. of the total issues. In addition to other statistical tables, the Report furnishes a considerable quantityof illustrations of the number of times the favourite works in each class have been issued. The information thus supplied is very interesting. There are also supplied lists of the books read by fifteen readers of different classes. The Report concludes with an account of the educational work carried on, being that commenced by the Newcastle Mechanics' Institution in 1824. In this department, also, the year's work has shown most encouraging progress.

LEEDS.—Eleventh Annual Report of the Leeds Public Library, 1880-81. 8vo, pp. 20.

Mr. Yates reports an advance of 61,148 issues on the previous year. The total issues for the year, in addition to the use made of the Reference Library, were in the Central Lending Library 285,593 volumes, in the Branch Lending Libraries 354,020 volumes. A new branch is to be formed at the Bennett Road Board School, Headingley, which will bring the number of branches up to 22. The total income for the year was £5,479 11*s.* 2*d.*, of which sum the rate produced £4,649 8*s.* 4*d.*, and other sources £509 14*s.* 8*d.*, including £329 9*s.* 8*d.* from fines. The total number of volumes in stock is 109,202 ; 3,570 applications have been made to borrowers by post-card for the return of books. Tables are appended giving details of the stock, issues, and finance.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

HAYDN'S DICTIONARY OF DATES: LIST OF LIBRARIES.—Mr. Bone (MONTHLY NOTES, vol. ii. p. 96) finds it "singular" that the well-known Octavian and Palatine Libraries founded by Augustus are not recorded in the list given in "Haydn's Dictionary of Dates." It would be well indeed if this were a "singular" omission; but there is no mention of the still more famous Ulpian Library. The list contains, in fact, only *six* libraries at all for the whole period B.C., and is extremely poor and uncritical throughout. C.

LIBRARIES: NEWCASTLE AND REIGATE.—Can one of your Newcastle readers give me any information about the Thomlinson Library at Newcastle-on-Tyne? It is spoken of as valuable in *Notes and Queries*, vol. i. p. 391, where it is also said that a handsome building was erected for it early last century near St. Nicholas' Church, and that a catalogue of its contents has been published.

I should also like to learn something about the "little Library adjoining Reigate Church," which is described in the same volume of *Notes and Queries* (pp. 6, 7) as occupying the upper chamber of a building on the north side of the chancel. Is it a parochial Library, and does it still exist? It does not appear in the list of Parochial Libraries printed in the first volume of our Transactions.

T.

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Vol. 3. No. 2.] [*February* 14, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—February Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, "Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum"—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies—Notices of Books—Notes and Queries.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, March 3rd, 1882, when the Adjourned Debate on Mr. Ernest C. Thomas's Paper, entitled "Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum," will be taken.

The following corrections and additions should be made in the List of Members printed as a Supplement to the January number:—

Additions.—COOKE (Rev. Canon W.), 6, Clifton Place, Sussex Square, Hyde Park, London, W.; GREVEL (H.), 33, King Street, Covent Garden, London, W.C.

Corrections.—Mr. J. MAITLAND ANDERSON should be described as Librarian, University Library, St. Andrew's; Mr. F. S. HERNE should be described as Librarian, Leicester Permanent Library, 19, Granby Street, Leicester; Mr. ROBERTSON, of Aberdeen, should be Mr. A. W. ROBERTSON.

The Edinburgh volume has now been issued to Members from the Chiswick Press. As there appears to be some little misapprehension on the subject on the part of some Members, it may be as well to explain that this volume is issued for the subscription paid for the year ending October 4th, 1880. It was by an accident that the Edinburgh Meeting, as a matter of fact, was held on the 5th, 6th, and 7th of October, and therefore, strictly speaking, not within the financial year. This will probably not occur again.

The Hon. Editorship of MONTHLY NOTES for the present year has been undertaken by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas.

It was by a misunderstanding that Mr. G. F. Hilcken was announced in our last number as having become a Member of the Association.

It will greatly assist the Hon. Secretaries in making arrangements for the issue of the London volume, if as many Members as possible will forward to them a note of the remarks they made in the course of the Annual Meeting at Gray's Inn, in September last. It is hoped also that those papers which are not yet in the Secretaries' hands may be returned to them as early as is convenient.

FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

The Fifth Monthly Meeting of the Fifth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, February 3rd, at 8 p.m., Mr. Cornelius Walford, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. H. S. Ashbee, who was proposed for election at the last Monthly Meeting, was duly elected.

Mr. Octavius M. Johnson, Assistant in the Cambridge University Library, was reported by the Rev. S. S. Lewis, one of the local secretaries for Cambridge, as having joined the Association.

A copy of the Catalogue of the Library of the Museum of Practical Geology and Geological Survey was reported as having been presented to the Association through Mr. T. W. Newton, one of its compilers.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. Ernest C. Thomas to read his Paper, entitled

Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum.

There has appeared in a recent number of the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, a long article on the Library and Reading-room of the British Museum, by Professor Karl Dziatzko, Librarian of the University Library at Breslau. Apart from his position as a classical scholar, there can be no question of Professor Dziatzko's qualifications to speak as a critic. The library of which he is in charge at Breslau is entitled to be reckoned high in the second rank of the libraries which are inferior only to the great national collections, such as those of Paris and of London. The Breslau library has 350,000 printed books, 250,000 pamphlets and dissertations, and 4,000 MSS. Moreover, Professor Dziatzko has evidently taken great pains to acquaint himself thoroughly with the best sources of information as to the history and management of the collections at the Museum, and he has had the advantage of considerable personal familiarity with the working of the arrangements in the library. We shall certainly not listen here the less readily to his views and suggestions, because he is one of our members, having joined us at our Oxford Meeting in 1878.

Professor Dziatzko was good enough to send me an "Abdruck" of his paper, and it appeared to me that it might not be an uninteresting contribution to our evening's bill of fare, if I were to lay before you the critical portions of Professor Dziatzko's article, omitting the expository and descriptive matters as being already more or less familiar to us.

The writer begins by dealing very briefly with the arrangement of the books upon the shelves. He observes that this arrangement is not strictly systematic, although there is a certain rough classification. He declines to go into the old controversy, whether, in arranging the books themselves, the preference is to be given to a strictly systematic distribution, or a distribution based upon merely practical considerations, such as those of space and so on. In the case of such enormous libraries as that of the Museum, where space must be economised as much as possible, and where, moreover, there is no free access to the shelves, but as many books as he chooses to ask for are brought to the reader without any hesitation, the system actually adopted at the Museum may prove sufficient. But, he observes, the one necessary—even indispensable compensation for the defects of such a system is a really good and complete Subject Catalogue, and this is entirely wanting at the Museum. With regard to the arrangement of the Alphabetical Catalogue, as regards convenience and utility, the gigantic labour of arranging and placing at the disposition of the public a mass of about a million titles, in a handy and legible shape, and on a fixed and consistently worked-out principle, deserves ungrudging recognition and admiration. To anyone who is merely in search of the works of a particular author, the catalogue will supply without difficulty adequate information. But it cannot be denied that the catalogue ceases to be a reliable guide as soon as we come to the titles of anonymous books or to collective works. Then it exhibits the defects which are peculiar to English bibliography generally, namely, the intrusion of "subject" standpoints into the alphabetical arrangement, the unnecessary and aimless sacrifice of the principle of form to that of matter.

From weaknesses of this kind, modern French and German catalogues are generally free. As an illustration, Professor Dziatzko mentions that at the Museum, periodicals of all kinds—*e.g.*, Annals, Year-books, Journals, Monthlies, Zeitschriften, Reviews—are collected under the catchword "Periodical Publications," and without any cross reference under the distinguishing word of the particular title. The finding of the title sought is made still more difficult by the publications of Learned Societies and Ephemerides being under separate heads.

Having disposed of the remarks upon these two points, I will now call your attention to Professor Dziatzko's general criticism of the general administration of the Museum, and here I shall follow his words more closely:

If we now sum up our judgment as to the administration of the printed and manuscript treasures of the British Museum, and

indicate, together with its chief merits, a few points in which the present arrangements admit, if they do not require, some further development, we must, above all, emphasize with the utmost praise the constant effort to make these treasures fully and conveniently available. This leading feature of all the arrangements at the British Museum, which is kept continually alive and active by the force of public opinion, explains the past success of the institution, as it will also lead to still further advances. The hours of access are as extended as is conceivable, and are, in fact, limited only by the necessity of keeping the rooms clean and by the length of daylight. As soon as a more extended application of the electric light was shown to be possible, its use was introduced into the Reading-room. The same spirit of genuine liberality is displayed in bringing to the reader any book or any MS. that the Museum possesses, without any exception and without any further formality, as well as without any further delay than is imposed by the need of supplying the wants of so many readers at the same time. (Professor Dziatzko calls attention, in a note, to the inconvenience of the practice of the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, where books and MSS. can only be consulted in separate apartments.)

Next to the truly liberal conception of the nature and object of public libraries, and the consequent care for the interests of the public, Professor Dziatzko's admiration was excited by the great security and order with which the administration and use of the great number of books and MSS. are carried on. In the eight weeks during which Professor Dziatzko worked at the Museum, not a single one of all the many books and MSS. he asked for was reported as not to be found, or as at the binder's. Often the books he wanted were in use, but that this was not a mere empty formula to cover a careless search was always shown by the fact that soon the book was brought to him. Defects, again, of any kind, are the greatest possible rarities at the Museum. The administration is greatly aided in maintaining this good order by a strict adherence to the rule that no book or MS. is ever allowed to be taken out of the rooms of the Museum. This rule may, he observes, appear to Germans, who are accustomed to regard libraries as places to take books from, and in Germany, where libraries lend each other their treasures, from one town to another, and from one country to another, as illiberal and absurd. But, for the circumstances of London, the rule is, in Professor Dziatzko's opinion, entirely suitable. And it is a great thing for the reader at the Museum to know that he may straightway have the use of any book indicated in the catalogue, unless, of course, it is in the hands of some other reader in the building.

The third great merit of the administration of the British Museum is the thoroughly practical and consistent character of its arrangements as a whole. Upon a few thoroughly right leading principles is based the whole complicated framework of the administration, which easily admits of being supplemented or improved in more or less important points, but which is admirably put together, and

which in practice has been found most successful. This brings us to the points in which Prof. Dziatzko thinks that there may be room for improvement.

He regards as an essential want the entire absence of a Subject Catalogue of the printed books. To supply this want is one of the most pressing duties of the administration, and scholars will continually have to call attention to this keenly-felt *desiderium*. A very inadequate substitute is supplied by the printed bibliographical helps which have recently been placed in considerable numbers in the Reading-room, and of which a special catalogue has been prepared by Mr. G. W. Porter. It is obvious, however, that these helps do not suffice to give the reader ready and complete information as to the books upon his special subject that exist in literature generally, or in the British Museum in particular. Would it not be possible, asks Professor Dziatzko, to break up one of the three existing copies of the alphabetical catalogue (he might have said to take the spare slips, of which one set is kept in boxes roughly classified), and arrange the slips according to subject? If portions of the Subject Catalogue, dealing with departments in which the Museum is specially rich, were printed and published, the volumes so produced would find willing purchasers, and the Museum could itself use these printed catalogues for cutting up, so as gradually to substitute print for the old written title-slips in the Alphabetical Catalogue. The plan of printing the Museum catalogue, which has again been ventilated for some years by the Museum authorities, and the carrying out of which is actually in preparation, Prof. Dziatzko regards as a mistake, and entirely agrees on this point with Dr. Edward Reyer, of the University of Vienna, who some time ago began an agitation upon this subject.* The sacrifice of labour and money which so colossal an undertaking would demand would not be compensated by advantages which would be limited to the rooms of the British Museum. Probably, too, the execution of the scheme will halt at the beginning, as was the case with the printed folio catalogue of forty years ago, of which only the first volume appeared, containing the letter A. The scheme, indeed, this time appears to be somewhat differently planned. To begin with, only a catalogue of the books printed in England, or in English, to the year 1640 is to be published. If, as is probably the case, the Museum is especially rich in this department, then such a lexicon would form a substantial contribution to that work which is being actively prepared, viz., a bibliographical lexicon of printed English literature. Perhaps the General Catalogue Committee might later confine itself to issuing a supplemental volume, to include all the English books to the year 1640 which are contained only in other libraries. In Prof. Dziatzko's judgment, however, the most useful task for the Museum to undertake would be to concentrate its powers upon preparing a Subject Catalogue, and upon publishing it wholly or in part.

* *See* Petzholdt's Anzeiger, 1879, S. 313 f.

. In the second place, it must be deplored as a misfortune that the periodical literature is not accessible to readers until the end of a complete year or volume. Not so much in the interests of foreigners, but, as Professor Dziatzko believes, in the interests of native scholars, who cannot all be in a position to take in themselves the special periodicals that interest them, or to become members of some club well provided with journals, it must be noted, as a defect, that in the great and richly provided British Museum it is impossible for the student to keep himself in sympathy and abreast with the latest tendencies and suggestions as they are displayed in special periodicals. If it were only possible to have the separate parts of the periodicals arranged in compartments somewhere near the Reading-room, and to provide them with provisional press-marks, corresponding with a provisional catalogue in the Reading-room, which should be regularly kept up to date, then readers would be able to ask for those parts and numbers as they ask for books.

In the third place, Professor Dziatzko has felt it himself to be an inconvenience, and has heard similar complaints from others, that new books take a very long time before they have gone through all the necessary stages and are put at the disposition of the reader. In 1878, for example, as is shown by a ticket before him, Professor Dziatzko asked for the *Sitzungsberichte der Wiener Akademie, Philos.-hist. Klasse*, 1876 and 1877, and received the written answer that the year 1874 was the "last available." No doubt the accumulation of work accounts for this, besides the time necessary for binding, but it would be very desirable that some economy in the business processes employed, such as Professor Dziatzko elsewhere in his paper suggests the possibility of, should render it possible to lessen the time necessary to render new books available for use.

Finally, in Professor Dziatzko's opinion, the entire Reference Library is in urgent need of a stringent revision, as regards the utility of its 20,000 volumes from our present scientific and literary standpoint. Since the Library was first formed under Sir Antonio Panizzi, little appears to have been done to keep this collection up to the mark by substituting the best and latest literary helps for those which have become obsolete. In September, 1878, for instance, the old edition of the first volume of Pauly's *Realencyklopädie* was still in the Reading-room, while the two volumes of the new edition were lying unbound in the General Library—incorrectly described moreover in the catalogue as "to be continued." Of Forcellini's Latin Lexicon there is no mention in the printed catalogue of the Reference Library in 1871 either of Schneeberger's edition or of any of the later ones (De Vit or Corradini). As to the "leading works" in the department of German Literature, the state of things may be estimated from the fact that neither the Lachmann nor the Lachmann-v. Maltzahn edition of Lessing was in the Reading-room, and of Goethe there was only a Paris reprint of 1835, in five volumes. Of Ranke's histories, surely the "English History in the 16th and 17th

Centuries" ought not to be wanting. With this defect may be coupled another, that in other respects the supply of books in the Museum, at all events in the extensive department of Classical Philology, leaves very much to be desired as regards the acquisitions of the last ten years. Ready as the higher officers in the Reading-room are to supply at once the deficiencies pointed out to them, yet an institution like the British Museum ought not to wait for a casual and tardy suggestion from without, in order to procure such books as Keil's *Grammatici Latini* or Reiferscheid's edition of Suetonius, &c., &c.; and Professor Dziatzko adds: We have perhaps, in this respect, the results of the principle which was deliberately followed by the late Principal Librarian, Mr. Winter Jones, in accordance with which he favoured devotion to library routine rather than to special studies in the officers of the Printed Book Department—of course with some striking exceptions—and did not ascribe sufficient importance or allow sufficient play to the latter.

It was agreed to adjourn the discussion upon the paper until the next Monthly Meeting.

Mr. Dickinson, of West Bromwich, having written to say that his Library Committee wished to subscribe to the Association on behalf of the library, a discussion arose as to the propriety of passing a new bye-law to cover such cases.—Mr. E. B. Nicholson proposed: "That every institution desiring to join the Association be permitted to nominate one representative for each half-guinea subscribed, but be entitled to only one set of the publications of the Association; and that every such institution may compound in perpetuity for the annual subscription due in respect of each of its representatives by payment of a sum of fifteen guineas."—The further consideration of the question was postponed, and the Meeting adjourned.

LIBRARY NOTES.

AYR.—A large meeting of householders, convened by the Provost at the request of ten ratepayers, was held in the Town Hall on the 2nd of February to consider, the advisability of adopting the Free Libraries Act in the burgh. Rev. Mr. M'Crie moved that the provisions of the Act be adopted. This was seconded by Mr. W. C. Gray, carpet manufacturer, and supported by the Rev. Mr. Copland. Mr. Hugh Bryan, clerk, proposed the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. John Baxter, grocer, and supported by Mr. A. Morgan, bookseller. On a show of hands being taken, the amendment was carried by an overwhelming majority, about three-fourths of the entire audience supporting it. The meeting was an exceedingly stormy one, those who spoke in favour of the Act being received with strong expressions of disapprobation.

CAMBRIDGE.—The plan adopted by the Committee at Doncaster (*see* MONTHLY NOTES, vol. 3, p. 2), has been carried out on a larger scale at Cambridge. A circular, of which a copy is appended, has

been left at every house in the borough in order to inform every householder what the Public Free Library was, what it contained, and who could avail themselves of it. It was said that although the Library had been in existence a quarter of a century, yet there were many inhabitants who had no knowledge of it, and many others a very erroneous notion as to its provisions. As a consequence many persons have become borrowers for the first time, and many more have used the reading-rooms.

CAMBRIDGE PUBLIC FREE LIBRARY.

The Library Committee appointed by the Corporation are desirous that the inhabitants should know—

That every inhabitant of the Municipal Borough, over 14 years of age, has the right to use the Reference Library, Reading-room, and Lending Library, subject to the Rules and Regulations.

That the Reading-room and Reference Library are open daily from 10 A.M. till 9.30 P.M., and the Lending Library from 11 till 2 and from 6 till 9.

That any number of persons in one household have the right to borrow books from the Lending Library, but each person must first obtain a voucher signed by a Ratepayer (whose name appears in the Burgess List) and a Borrower's Ticket. Borrowers can use their tickets for one year and then have them renewed.

Reference Library.—The books in this Department have to be read or consulted in the Reading-room. It contains nearly 7,000 volumes, and comprises Dictionaries of many languages and of many special subjects: Encyclopædias, Directories of London and of about thirty English Counties; Atlases, Railway and other guides, many other works of general reference, together with a special collection of works relating to Cambridge, a Dramatic Library, a Shakespeare Memorial Library, and a selection of over 900 volumes in the Reading-room that can be taken from the shelves (not out of the Reading-room) and used at pleasure.

The Reading-room is largely supplied with the daily and weekly London and Provincial Newspapers, and a varied selection of the best periodical literature of the day. Female readers have a right to the use of the room.

The Lending Library contains nearly 16,000 volumes, including works in all departments of literature, and adapted to all ages and to every class of readers. New books by the best authors are constantly being added to the Library. Books borrowed can be kept 14 days.

The Juvenile Lending Library is for the use of Borrowers over 8 and under 14 years of age. The books, 700 in number, are specially selected for their use, and well adapted to interest and amuse the young members of a family.

BARNWELL BRANCH, EAST ROAD. (Open daily from 11 till 3 and 5 till 10.)—This Branch Library is in connection with the Central Library, and comprises a Reading-room and Lending Library.

The Reading-room is supplied with daily and weekly Newspapers, Magazines, and a small Reference Library.

There are 3,000 volumes in the Lending Library, and a selection of books for the use of juvenile readers. Borrowers have also the privilege of transferring their tickets to the Central Lending Library, or of borrowing such books as are not in the Barnwell Branch.

Catalogues of the Books are published and may be had at the Library. Copies of the Rules and the Borrowers' vouchers may be had free upon application to the Librarian.

By order, J. PINK, *Librarian.*

Public Free Library, Guildhall, *October*, 1881.

The Town Council have referred it to a mixed committee to determine as to the best plan for extending the Library premises.

HALIFAX.—Mr. J. R. Welch, late Sub-Librarian of the South Shields Public Library, has been appointed Librarian of the Public Library, Halifax.

JAPAN.—The free library at Tokio, the capital of Japan, founded in 1873, contained, seven years later, 63,840 volumes of Chinese and Japanese works, 5,162 English books, 6,547 Dutch, and about 2,000 volumes in other European languages. There is a large reading-room, admission is wholly free, and books are sometimes permitted to be borrowed. Another library is said to contain 143,000 volumes, including many ancient books and manuscripts; an entrance fee of about $\frac{1}{2}d.$ is charged here. Many of the leading towns throughout the country are also provided with free libraries. Lending libraries of native and Chinese literature have existed in Japan from very early times, but the government now provides students with foreign books.

LONDON: INNER TEMPLE.—The new wing of the Inner Temple Library was opened for use on February 11th. The additional accommodation consists of two large rooms on the same floor as the rest of the library.

OXFORD: BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—Our readers will have received with much pleasure the announcement that the Curators have selected Mr. E. B. Nicholson to succeed the late Mr. Coxe as Bodley's Librarian. We wish him all success and happiness on his return to Oxford. Reversing the precedent of his predecessor, Porson, who left the University for the London Institution, he will leave the London Institution for the University.

ST. ALBAN'S.—On Tuesday, the 24th January, a Free Public Library was opened in this town by Lord Lytton.

SWANSEA: FREE LIBRARY.—The Library Committee have recommended the Council to erect a new building, and it is proposed to petition the Treasury for a site, and for power to borrow £5,000 to defray the cost of building. A motion to discontinue the branch news-rooms was not carried.

TWICKENHAM.—The example of Richmond, in establishing a Free Public Library, has been already followed by the neighbouring parish of Kingston, and an energetic movement is now on foot to provide a similar institution for Twickenham. An enthusiastic meeting of the parishioners was held on Monday, the 23rd January, which had been called together for preliminary discussion as to the desirability of adopting the Free Public Libraries Acts. Several subscriptions and donations of books were announced, and a resolution in favour of adopting the Acts was carried without dissent. The Local Board has received a requisition to take the votes of the ratepayers upon the question, and has decided to issue voting papers in preference to calling a public meeting.

WOLVERHAMPTON: FREE LIBRARY.—The *Evening Star* (Wolverhampton) of Jan. 26 contains a long account of the work carried on by the Free Library, and an appeal to those who can afford to

aid the Committee by subscriptions to do so. In September of last year a museum was opened in connection with the library, and lectures and classes have also been instituted. There are now 20,000 volumes in circulation.

We are very pleased to be able to quote the following words from the December number of the *Library Journal*: "The *Library Journal* is at last self-supporting, and the publisher feels gratified in being able to announce its continuation." The price remains unchanged (15*s*. post free to this country), and we hope our members will support the official organ of both Associations.

Dr. S. A. Green, formerly Acting Librarian of the Boston Public Library, has been elected Mayor of that city.

The *Library Journal* states that the Public Document Committee of the A. L. A. have prepared a bill for supplying State and certain other libraries with public documents. The new bill provides (1) that all State libraries shall receive a complete set; (2), that one library in each congressional district, and two libraries in each state shall also be designated by the representatives and senators respectively to receive all documents, except bills and resolves, and (3), that all libraries in the United States, of more than 100,000 vols., shall receive a like supply. A second bill orders the publication of a list of all documents issued from 1871–81, to be continued by a quarterly. It is reported that both bills have been approved of by several senators, and it is confidently hoped that they may be passed. Should this happen, perhaps some enlightened member of Parliament might endeavour to persuade our own Parliament to make some provision for the supply to Free Public Libraries in this country of documents printed at the public expense.

Mr. John E. Hodgson, R.A., has been appointed Librarian of the Royal Academy of Arts, in the place of our late member, Mr. S. A. Hart.

Mr. Richard Kippist, who for more than fifty years was Librarian to the Linnæan Society, died on December 14th, aged seventy-one. Mr. Kippist was not a member of our Association.

Dr. Karl Michelic, University Librarian at Vienna, died on December 1st, 1881, aged seventy-six years.

We are glad to learn that the interesting series of Descriptions of Old School and College Libraries, which has been appearing in *Notes and Queries* during the last two years, is to be continued. Mr. Sinker will shortly conclude his account of Trinity College Library, at Cambridge. The reprint of Mr. Thackeray's notes on Eton College Library is noticed on another page. Besides these two, the following Libraries have also been described in the same periodical, viz.: St. Paul's School (6th S. I. 1880, p. 449); Christ's Hospital (6th S. II. 1880, p. 101); Brasenose College, Oxford (6th S. II. 1880, p. 321); Codrington Library, at All

Souls' College, Oxford (6th S. II. 1880, p. 421); Balliol College, Oxford (6th S. III. 1881, p. 61); Queen's College, Oxford (6th S. IV. 1881, p. 441, &c.). These descriptions render a real service alike to librarians and to bibliographers.

There is a good description of the Beckford Library, now the property of the Duke of Hamilton, in *Clarke's Repertorium Bibliographicum*, 1819, p. 203. The approaching sale of this magnificent collection of books and manuscripts, coming so close upon the heels of the Sunderland sale, is causing great delight among purchasers and great dismay among dealers. Messrs. Sotheby will dispose of the Beckford Library in June, and the Hamilton Library will be sold later on. Mr. H. G. Bohn, in an interesting letter to the *Times* of Thursday, January 19, estimates the value of the Beckford Library at £50,000.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Dundee. Report of the Free Library Committee to the Town Council of Dundee. November, 1881. 8vo, pp. 22.

The gross return of books issued exceeds that of any previous year, and amounts to nearly a quarter of a million of volumes. In the Lending Department the issues were 182,931 volumes, or a daily average of 614. The Reference Library was open 310 days, during which 63,427 volumes were issued. This shows a decrease of 8,026 compared with the returns of the previous year, resulting from measures taken by the committee to restrict the admission of young lads, whose talking and misconduct had been found to lessen the number of the adult readers. At the yearly stock-taking 57 volumes were found to be missing during the year, but of these a large portion were lost and have been replaced by borrowers; 970 worn-out volumes, mostly novels, have been withdrawn from circulation, and replaced by 740 new volumes. Valuable gifts of books published within the year have again been received from the University Club and the Subscription Library, to the value in the aggregate of more than £300.

Hull Subscription Library. Report of the Committee to the 106th Annual General Meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 7th, 1881. *Hull.* 8vo, pp. iv., 46.

The number of subscribers during the past year is 513, and the total income £843 7*s.*, as compared with an expenditure of £874 12*s.* 7*d.* The expenditure includes interest upon loan shares, and the balance due to the bankers has been reduced from £145 5*s.* 2*d.* to £31 5*s.* 7*d.* The amount expended upon books, including magazines, during the year has been £214 19*s.* 2*d.* Lists of shareholders and of books added to the Library are appended to the report.

Preston. Third Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library and Museum of the Borough of Preston, for the year ending Dec. 31, 1881. 8vo, pp. 15.

The number of volumes in stock is 9,737; of volumes issued during the past year, 88,605. The income for the year was £1,219, and the expenditure £915 6*s.* 1*d.* The report includes lists of donations.

South Shields. Report of the Public Library and Museum Committee for the four years ended October 21, 1881. 8vo, pp. 40. Price 2*d.*

Financial difficulties induced the committee to suspend the annual publication of reports. During the last twelve months, however, large additions have been

made to the Library. During the year the total in use have been 64,903. The income for the last year was £1,103 8*s.* 1*d.*; the expenditure, including interest and redemption of debt (£213 9*s.*), has left a balance of £16 5*s.* 2*d.* in the treasurer's hands. A supplementary catalogue of books added to the Circulating and Reference Libraries is appended.

Works Relating to Freemasonry, preserved in the Reference Department of the Wigan Free Public Library. Second edition, enlarged. By Bro. Henry Tennyson Folkard, Librarian. Privately printed. Wigan, 1882. 4to, pp. 32.

An alphabetical list of some 60 works and articles upon the subject, the earliest of which is extracted from the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1737.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Books and Reading. By Noah Porter. LL.D. Enlarged and revised edition, with amended bibliography and additions, prepared, under the direction of President Porter, by James M. Hubbard, of the Boston Public Library. *New York*, 1881. La. 8vo, pp. xii.–434. Price 10*s.* 6*d.*

The appendix to the new edition of this well-known work contains a select list of books, brought down to the present time, by Mr. Hubbard.

Catalogue of Works, Papers, Reports, and Maps, on the Geology, Palæontology, Mineralogy, Mining and Metallurgy, &c., of the Australian Continent and Tasmania. Compiled by Robert Etheridge, jun., and Robert Logan Jack. *London:* Stanford, 1881. 8vo. Price 10*s.*

An alphabetical list, under authors' names, without any sort of index.

A Reading Diary of Modern Fiction, containing a Representative List of the Novels of the Nineteenth Century, preceded by suggestive remarks on Novels and Novel Reading. By F. Leypoldt. *New York*, 1881. Sm. 8vo, pp. 160. Price 1*s.*

The publisher of the *Library Journal* is well acquainted with the requirements of public libraries, and this little book will be found very useful. It contains a list of over one thousand novels (among which American fiction occupies a prominent place), presented in the form of a diary, with blank pages ruled for additions and memoranda.

Bibliografia Ariotesca; da Jac. Ferrazzi. *Bassano*, 1881. Sm. 8vo, pp. xii.–275. Price 4*s.* 6*d.*

The most complete bibliography of the Italian poet which has yet appeared.

American Newspaper Annual, containing a Catalogue of American Newspapers. By N. W. Ayer and Son. *Philadelphia*, 1882. 4to, pp. 736. Price 15*s.*

A good index to the very extensive literature of American newspapers.

Inventaire sommaire des MSS. des Bibliothèques de France dont les Catalogues n'ont pas été imprimés. Par U. Robert. *Paris*, 1881. Fasc. 1–2, 8vo, pp. 1–228.

The second part of this important work has just been issued. It finishes the list of the MSS. of the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal at Paris, and includes an account of a great number of those belonging to provincial libraries.

Verzeichniss der Bücher, Landkarten, &c., welche vom Juli bis zum December, 1881, neu erschienen oder neu aufgelegt worden sind. Herausgegeben und verlegt von der J. C. Hinrichs'schen Buchhandlung in Leipzig. *Leipzig*, 1881. Sm. 8vo, pp. cix.–498. Price 4*s*.

It is greatly to be regretted that we do not possess for new English books some equivalent to this excellent half-yearly bibliography of German current literature.

Hinrich's Repertorium über die nach den halbjährlichen Verzeichnissen 1876–80 erschienenen Bücher, Landkarten, &c., bearbeitet von Eduard Baldamus, mit einem Sach-Register. *Leipzig:* J. C. Hinrichs'sche Buchhandlung, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. xvii.–854. Price £1.

This is a five-yearly index to the above work. The titles are very brief and in classified order.

Catalogue of Books, Periodicals, Prints, and Diagrams, suitable for District Lending Libraries, &c., as well as for Soldiers, Sailors, Schools, &c., prepared and issued by the Pure Literature Society, 11, Buckingham Street, Adelphi, W.C. *London*, December, 1881. 4to. 2*d*.

A list of books recommended, at prices ranging from 4*d*. to 10*s*., with an indication of the class of reader to whom each work may be specially suitable. Perhaps the list is somewhat wanting in literature of a robust tendency, but it is not without merit as a guide to works for the juvenile department of a free library. Books selected from this list (to the value of £5 to £10) for working men's institutions and similar bodies, are sold at half-price by the Society, upon the recommendation of a subscriber.

Bibliographie géologique et paléontologique de l'Italie; par les soins du Comité d'organisation du 2^{me} Congrès géologique internationale à Bologne. *Bologne:* N. Zanichelli, 1881. 8vo, pp. viii.–630. Price 10*s*.

This was to have been compiled by co-operation, but the undertaking broke down before it had been half accomplished, and Signor Alessandro Portis was requested by the president of the congress to complete the work, which he has done in a very thorough manner. There are over 6,550 titles, arranged in geographical order, with chronological and alphabetical indexes.

Bibliographie Céramique, Nomenclature analytique de toutes les Publications faites en Europe et en Orient sur les Arts et l'Industrie cèramiques depuis le xvi^{e} siècle, jusqu'à nos jours; par [Jules Fleury, dit] Champfleury. *Paris:* A. Quantin, 1881. 8vo, pp. xv.–352. Price 16*s*.

Classified under countries, with subdivisions of subjects; index of authors. Each of the foreign titles has a French translation, and there are a few notes.

Essai d'une Bibliographie de l'Histoire spèciale de la Peinture et de la Gravure en Hollande et en Belgique [1500–1875]; par J. F. van Someren. *Amsterdam:* F. Muller et Cie, 1882. 8vo, pp. ix.–207–ix., and four more not numbered.

A careful compilation. The titles (given in full) are arranged in classified order, with an index. The notes are all to the purpose, a matter not always observed in bibliographical works. The author is an assistant Librarian of the University Library of Amsterdam.

Scanderbeg (Georges Castriota); Essai de bibliographie raisonnée: Ouvrages sur Scanderbeg écrits en Langues Française, Anglaise, Allemande, Latine, Italienne, Espagnole, Portugaise, Suédoise et Grecque, et publiés depuis l'invention de l'imprimerie jusqu'à nos jours; par Georges T. Pétrovitch. (Petite Collection Bibliographique.) *Paris:* E. Leroux, 1881. Sm. 8vo, pp. xxix.–187. Price 15*s*.

A dainty little volume, which contains a great deal of very careful work. The titles are elaborately described and arranged in chronological order, with notes here and there. Tragedies, poems, and novels are mentioned, but Lord Beaconsfield's "Iskander" is not among them.

L'œuvre gravé des Van de Passe; décrit par D. Franken. *Amsterdam:* F. Muller et Cie, 1881. 8vo, pp. xl.–319.

The catalogue describes the engraved works of the father Crispin, his three sons and a daughter. Nearly all the family spent some time in this country, and executed portraits of English celebrities.

L'Art pendant la Guerre de 1870–71. Marius Vachon, Strasbourg, les musées, les bibliothèques et la cathédrale; inventaire des œuvres d'art détruites. *Paris:* A. Quantin, 1882. 8vo, pp. lii.–161.

The town library of Strasbourg and that of the Protestant seminary, both destroyed during the siege, were the richest in France after the Bibliothèque Nationale, and are stated to have contained 400,000 volumes. Nearly 5,000 of their incunabula (now perished) are here described. M. Vachon has already published notices of the libraries of the Louvre, Conseil d'Etat, and Cour des Comptes, burnt during the Commune, as well as of the Chateau de St. Cloud, which was also destroyed during the war; and another volume will be devoted to the former library of the Hôtel de Ville, the library of the Tuileries, &c.

Eton College Library. Reprinted from *Notes and Queries*. By the Rev. Francis St. John Thackeray. *Eton:* Williams and Sons, 1881. Sm. 4to, pp. vi.–100. Price 5*s*.

The library now contains upwards of 23,000 printed volumes, with 100 European and 222 Oriental MSS. The collection is largely composed of standard works of the 17th and 18th centuries, modern scholarship being poorly represented. The chief interest lies in the MSS., the Bibles and theology, the Caxtons, the incunabula, rare classical editions, and early English literature. Mr. Thackeray's description is drawn up with praiseworthy care and accuracy.

Our honorary member, Mr. W. F. Poole, of Chicago, is getting on rapidly with his new *Index to Periodical Literature*. It is now proposed to insert a quantity of additional matter, and about fifty of the chief reviews and magazines will be indexed down to January, 1882. The manuscript will be ready for press by the 1st of April.

The *Catalogue des Ouvrages Periodiques que reçoivent les principales bibliothèques de Belgique*, published by the Bureau de Traduction at the Ministère de l'Intérieur, has just been issued at Brussels (1 fr.). The Bureau will be shortly transferred to the Bibliothèque Royale, and the 900 serials which both institutions receive will be brought together in one apartment. The numerous deficiencies of the collection are also to be made good.

The January number of the Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia contains a list, prepared by Mr. C. R. Hildeburn, of the issues of the press in Pennsylvania from 1685 to 1734.

In a recent catalogue of Signor L. Arrigoni occurs a copy of the *Opuscules philosophiques et littéraires* [publiés par MM. Suard et Bourlet de Vauxcelles], *Paris*, 1796, 8vo (200 fr.), bound in *human skin*, gilt edges, by the famous Derome; a piece of work for which he was paid 20 fr. in 1796, according to a contemporary note on the fly-leaf.

The *Prix Brunet* for 1882 is to be awarded for the best essay on the bibliography of Aristotle.

An extensive bibliography of the subject is contained in Dr. Karl Schmidt's *Jus Primae Noctis: eine geschichtliche Untersuchung* (*Freiburg:* Herder, 1881).

The *Diccionario general de Bibliografia Española* is now complete in seven volumes, including index.

Our honorary member, the Comte de Marsy, of the Bibliothèque de Compiègne, is preparing a bibliography of works on hunting, hawking, coursing, and "la chasse" generally, and would be glad to have a note of any special collections on these subjects which exist, either in public or private libraries, in Great Britain.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Reminiscences of Solomon Alex. Hart. R.A.; edited by Alexander Brodie. London, printed for private circulation, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 144, photograph portrait.

These interesting recollections include a few respecting former librarians of the Academy. The writer speaks of his own labours in the same institution in these words:—"I entered upon my duties, determined to be not a duster of books, but to enlarge the usefulness of the Library. . . . I wished to make a selection worthy of a college of arts. . . . In this, I may say, I have been successful, and my catalogue is now considered as an authority, both at home and abroad." It should have been noted that the catalogue in question was compiled and edited by our member, Mr. H. R. Tedder.

Of English Literature in the Reign of Victoria, with a Glance at the Past. By Henry Morley. Tauchnitz edition, Vol. 2,000. Leipzig: B. Tauchnitz, 1881. Sm. 8vo, pp. xl.–xii.–416.

A fairly good handbook to recent English literature, and may be useful to librarians in choosing books. On p. 248 Prof. Morley tells the story of the stoppage of the *Reader* in 1867, mainly through an amazing blunder of Mr. F. J. Furnivall, who reviewed Johnson's preface to his English dictionary as a *new book*. Professor Morley himself has, however, shown an equal want of bibliographical knowledge on p. 256, where the "Reliques of Father Prout" are ascribed to Dr. Maginn instead of to Mahony! This is not a mere slip of the pen, as the error is continued over two pages.

The Biography and Typography of William Caxton, England's First Printer. By William Blades. Second edition. London: Trübner, 1882. 8vo, pp. xii.–387.

The value and interest of Mr. Blades' work upon Caxton are too well-known to need any commendation here. The present book is founded to a great extent upon his larger work, but is brought up to the present time, and includes all discoveries since made. The book is beautifully printed and illustrated, and is a marvel of cheapness. It should be in every library.

A Son of Belial. Autobiographical Sketches. By Nitram Tradleg. London: Trübner, 1882. 8vo, pp. viii.–250.

Apart from its intrinsic interest as a clever and truthful sketch of his intellectual development by a clever man, this book is of special interest to the librarian as a pseudonymous work. The pseudonym, indeed, is transparent enough, if so simple a device can be fairly called a pseudonym, and the name of "Bosphorus," and of the various well-known characters described under other pseudonyms, require no very clever Oedipus to deal with them. Some of the Manchester people, in fact, may find reason to complain that they are not more effectually masked. The book is well worth reading.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

INJURY TO BOOKS.—Is there any evidence to show whether colocynth, or corrosive sublimate, mixed with binders' paste for the purpose of destroying book pests, has an injurious effect upon the binding or paper?—C. W.

LOST BOOKS.—Under this title a communication appears in the February number of the *Bibliographer* from the pen of Mr. G. L. Gomme, who promises to put his "many notes together on this curious and important question." He quotes from the *Journal of Arch. Assoc.* xxiii., p. 136, an example of what he means: "Ingulphus, Bishop of Lisieux, who lived in the eleventh century, says that Edward the Confessor caused the fables of Æsop to be translated. Ingulphus informs us that Alfred had translated them from the Greek into Saxon in the ninth century." Mr. Gomme, I am given to understand, is a recognized authority upon early English history, so that his confirmation of the truly remarkable story of a "Greek Æsop" translated by King Alfred, is a very weighty one. This is all the more significant from the notorious fact that Sir Francis Palgrave, Wright, Hallam, and Freeman have held the opinion that the work attributed to Ingulphus was an undoubted forgery. Mr. Freeman goes so far as to say (*History*, iv., 600): "I need hardly, at this time of day, go about to disprove the genuineness of the so-called Ingulf." Since the editor of the *Bibliographer* remarks that Mr. Gomme's investigation into the history of lost books is a very good suggestion, he may be supposed to agree in this interesting discovery of the authenticity of Ingulphus; an achievement which is exceedingly creditable to English bibliography. As the reference to the *Journal of Arch. Association* is not correct, I have been unable to verify the above quotation, so that I am still in the dark as to the original exponent of the new theory of Ingulphus.—A PERPLEXED LIBRARIAN.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

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VOL. 3. NO. 3.] [*March* 15, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—March Monthly Meeting: Adjourned Discussion on Mr. Thomas's Paper, "Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum"—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies—Notes and Queries—Correspondence.

Four extra pages are issued with the present number of MONTHLY NOTES, *making Twenty altogether. Nevertheless, a good deal of interesting matter, which is already in type, must stand over for the next number.*

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, April 7, 1882, at 8 p.m., when the adjourned debate on Mr. Ernest C. Thomas's Paper, entitled "Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum," will be taken. A Paper will also be read by Mr. Andrew Taylor, Treasurer of the Edinburgh Select Subscription Library, entitled "Present Day Limits to Public Subscription Libraries."

The following additional corrections should be made in the List of Members issued with the January number of MONTHLY NOTES:

Mr. Wynne E. Baxter should be described as a Life Member; Mr. W. H. Greenough, of Stockport, should be Mr. W. H. Greenhough; Mr. C. Wall should be described as a Member of the Free Library Committee, Wigan; Mr. Andrew Taylor is now Treasurer, and not President, of the Select Subscription Library, Edinburgh.

MARCH MONTHLY MEETING.

THE Sixth Monthly Meeting of the Fifth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, March 3rd, at 8 p.m., Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following New Members were announced as having joined the Association: Rev. Henry Edward Maddock, M.A.,

Senior Fellow and Librarian of Clare College, Cambridge, reported by the Rev. S. S. Lewis, Local Secretary for Cambridge; and Mr. Councillor James Needham, Chairman of the Public Free Library Committee, Stockport, reported by Mr. W. H. Greenhough.

The following resolution was proposed and seconded by Mr. H. R. Tedder and Mr. Henry Stevens, and unanimously carried:—

"That this meeting offers its hearty congratulations and best wishes for a long and distinguished career to Mr. E. B. Nicholson, on the occasion of his recent election to the Librarianship of the Bodleian."

Mr. ALFRED COTGREAVE exhibited an ingenious contrivance which he has recently invented for the purpose of taking down books from upper shelves without the use of a ladder.

The Adjourned Debate on Mr. Ernest C. Thomas's Paper, entitled

PROFESSOR DZIATZKO ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

was then taken, when

Mr. THOMAS read a letter which he had received from Professor Dziatzko, who, after remarking that he looked forward with great interest to the proposed discussion of his Paper by his colleagues, continued: "One point into which I could not well enter in an article intended for the general reader, I should like to lay before you. Might not a considerable economy of labour be secured in the British Museum, as well as in other large institutions, if the public were required to fill up in duplicate the forms of application for books? The forms should be so prepared that the upper part should serve as the receipt, while the lower part should be the counterfoil. The two parts would be separated: the receipt would be returned to the reader on handing back his book, while the counterfoil would be retained by the officers, and dealt with as they now deal with the entries which they make themselves. The counterfoils, so long as the corresponding books remained in the readers' hands, would be kept in alphabetical order. On the books being returned, this would be noted on the corresponding counterfoils, and they might then be preserved in one long alphabetical series, or might be arranged according to press-marks, and thus important materials would be secured for the history of the use of individual books or of whole classes of books. The additional trouble thus imposed upon the reader, who might on the average have five additional titles to write per diem, would not be serious, while the relief to the administration would be considerable."

Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY asked, with regard to the suggestion contained in the letter just read, why the present single application for books could not be used as Prof. Dziatzko suggested.

Mr. H. R. TEDDER expressed regret that none of the officers of the British Museum were present. Prof. Dziatzko's paper was one of great importance and was full of friendly yet severe criticism. The Museum classification, though it must be admitted to be unscientific, was not very likely to be altered. It was all the more

important, therefore, that it should be known that it was not generally admitted to be an ideal classification. He agreed that a Subject Catalogue was very much wanted at the British Museum.

Mr. WELCH added his testimony to the need of a Subject Catalogue. It might be well to put the classified set of Museum slips into the hands of two assistants, who should be accessible to readers requiring information as to the books the Museum possessed upon particular subjects.

Mr. HENRY STEVENS said: I have read with much interest Prof. Dziatzko's paper in the *Preussische Jahrbücher* for Oct., 1881, on the Library of the British Museum and its Reading-room. The article on the whole strikes me as an exceedingly able and judicious one, and may, perhaps, be commended, in many respects, as the best hitherto written by a foreigner. The Professor, from his eminence as a German scholar, and position as Librarian of the University of Breslau, may be expected from his neutral standpoint to pronounce an intelligent verdict upon the great National Library of England. His opinions, therefore, are to be respected, his facts entertained, and his verdict received with tolerance. But all these need not prevent their being weighed and sifted with loyalty to the great Republic of Letters, to the protection of which they are justly entitled. But from whatever point of view they were uttered in Germany, it is manifestly fair, I think, to test them by the lights, habits, needs and experience of London. Gladly bestowing, therefore, much praise on the article as a whole, I venture to draw attention to some few of its many points in which the statements, comments and opinions of the learned Professor do not appear to me to be well-founded in fact. Some of these points are, I understand, considered by those most concerned in the administration of the national library to be vital, and hence no time should be lost in applying the antidote.

I am, I know, not a little out of place. I venture, however, on this indiscretion myself, instead of leaving the matter to those whom it more immediately concerns, first, because none of our colleagues from the library of the British Museum are present; and secondly, because, being myself also a foreigner like the Professor, I, an American, may perhaps be regarded a neutral witness as much as he, a German. I trust, therefore, to be acquitted both of personality and undue partiality. But for obvious reasons it is necessary, I am aware, to confine my remarks mainly to Mr. Thomas's abstract of, and comments on, the Professor's paper as read by him at the January meeting of the Library Association, and printed in the MONTHLY NOTES, Vol. 3, No. 2, for Feb., 1882. This abstract has gone forth to all the librarians of the country. The supposed shortcomings of the Reading-room, with those of the catalogues and the reference library therein, are treated as current evils. They will probably be so regarded unless it can be promptly pointed out that there were corresponding shortcomings in the learned Professor's information on which his statements were based and his opinions formed. Without further explanation or

apology, I venture to take issue with Professor Dziatzko in reference to the Library of the British Museum on the following points:

1. The Professor deplores the want of a strictly systematic arrangement of the books on the shelves, and intimates that the present Alphabetical Catalogue, though freely accessible to the public, is not a good and sufficient compensation for this serious defect. On the contrary, I am of opinion that a strictly systematic arrangement of the books on the shelves of the British Museum, according to the notions of "system" prevalent in the German University and other libraries of, say, one to three hundred thousand volumes or so, would be a deplorable sacrifice to scholasticism (long ago exploded in England), which no Alphabetical or Subject Catalogue could cure or compensate. The German systematic arrangement implies, in practice, free access to the alcoves or classes by a few learned or privileged readers, who have no good and comprehensive catalogue to run to as the readers have in London. They almost help themselves to what they can find, when their strictly systematic arrangements are not defeated by books lent, or carried off, or *lost* by being placed out of their proper class because attached inseparably to other books. In the British Museum with its four hundred and fifty readers a day, and its million and a quarter of old and new books from the earliest to the latest, from every nation and in every language; with its current "works in progress" from all parts of the world, costing nearly £5,000 a year, exclusive of binding and cataloguing; with its upwards of 3,000,000 of titles (including abundant cross-references), arranged in nearly 3,000 folio volumes of the Alphabetical Catalogue, freely accessible to every reader; with innumerable bibliographical helps at the reader's elbow, and with 20,000 selected books of reference surrounding him open to freedom of touch; the whole open nine hours a day in summer and eleven in winter; with above forty attendants to bring, carry, explain and guide; and, above all, with a Superintendent, able, learned, patient and question-proof, at his back; I say, with all these in the British Museum, the adoption of the German "strictly systematic" arrangement of the books on the shelves would probably result in "strictly systematic" confusion. Why, Gentlemen, were the contents of the library of the British Museum to be classified, the very class "Miscellaneous," that always defies classification, would exceed in bulk and importance the whole library of the University of Breslau. Therefore let it alone I pray, and let it grow in its natural proportions. No library in the world is better arranged for its purposes, and no library is more securely kept or more easily and abundantly used. It is universal in its gatherings, and liberality itself in its workings. The Museum arrangement, rough and ready as it is, suits English purposes, and should not be inconsiderately tampered with.

2. Professor Dziatzko "regards as an essential want the entire absence in the British Museum of a Subject Catalogue of the printed books," and maintains that "to supply this want is one of the most pressing duties of the administration." No one in this age of

indexes, I think, will deny the importance of a good Subject Catalogue. It unquestionably has its merits and its uses, but in a grand national library of the size and character of the British Museum it must always be subsidiary to a good and full Alphabetical Catalogue. Nor can the one be properly constructed until the other is finished. The difficulty in the way of an immediate preparation of a trustworthy Subject Catalogue of the library of the British Museum amounts, at present, to impossibility. It would require an enormous outlay of money, and a new staff of experts to proceed while the present staff of cataloguers is completing the Alphabetical Catalogue of the entire library, incorporating the numerous accessions of the past thirty years to date. The magnitude of the work is such as to preclude any one man's ability to shuffle the titles into subjects without referring to about every third book, and consuming valuable time; while if ten experts were to superintend the systematizing, probably many books would fall under as many subjects as there were experts sorting them. But when the great Alphabetical Catalogue is completed, all the side catalogues incorporated, with the accessions brought up to date, and the numerous long subject headings indexed, and the present staff of efficient and experienced cataloguers partially liberated; and, above all, when the Chancellor of the Exchequer has a spare £100,000 for such a Subject Catalogue, then, and not till then, may one expect Professor Dziatzko's bibliographical millennium to commence, when readers in the Museum will sit down before such a catalogue, and regard it as the royal road to study. Meanwhile let the present Alphabetical Catalogue be completed, and let us then see if, with all its as yet unappreciated conveniences, with the numerous aids in progress and in contemplation added, it do not substantially and in effect supersede the coming Subject Catalogue.

3. The Professor objects to the Museum's present Alphabetical Catalogue, and adds these extraordinary words: "To anyone who is merely in search of the works of a particular author, the catalogue will supply without difficulty adequate information. But it cannot be denied that the catalogue ceases to be a reliable guide as soon as we come to the titles of anonymous books or to collective works. Then it exhibits the defects which are peculiar to English bibliography generally, namely, the intrusion of 'subject standpoints' into the alphabetical arrangement, the unnecessary and aimless sacrifice of the principle of form to that of matter."

Surely, the learned Professor is hugely misinformed as to the character of the Museum Alphabetical Catalogue, or he is blinded by that pedantry of the schools which sacrifices common sense to the principles of form and shadow. He cannot have studied it, and hence he cannot have comprehended it. It is the growth of nearly half a century under fixed and well-digested rules. It is as comprehensive and democratic as the alphabet itself. It comprehends all men and things, mental and material, as a good catalogue should. It approaches almost near enough to the form of a dictionary to render it in many respects better than a Systematic Catalogue.

Wherein it falls short in special subjects, classed catalogues and bibliographical aids are provided. Its chief merits, I am disposed to contend, are the many "subject standpoints" or special headings "*intruded*" into the alphabet. These, as far as they go, amount to the best kind of Classed Catalogues, for they are special, and indicate what (and all of what) may be found in the Museum. For instance, under the heading BIBLES are arranged in chronological order, under alphabetical sub-headings of languages, all the Bibles and parts thereof in the library. No other collection is so large or so well catalogued. There are above 16,000 titles, filling 21 folio volumes, with an index volume. Liturgies in all languages and services fill 15 volumes, including the index. Other extensive headings are Catalogues in 9 volumes, England in 17, France in 18, Germany in 2, Great Britain in 7, Great Britain and Ireland in 16 volumes. Biography amounts to more than a Subject Catalogue: it amounts almost to the bibliography of every great personage.

To verify this statement one needs only to turn to the "headings" in the Museum much-abused Alphabetical Catalogue, Homer, Horace, Cicero, Suetonius, and all other classic authors, to Mahomet, Dante, Petrarch, Boccaccio, Shakespeare, Cervantes, Milton, Arouet de Voltaire, Goethe, Longfellow, Mrs. Stowe, and hundreds of other well-known authors, ancient, mediæval, and modern, to find a remarkably full bibliography of each, better far than in any other general catalogue in existence. When the King of Prussia was about to publish the "Life and Works of Frederick the Great," an application to Mr. Panizzi readily brought out the remarkable bibliography of the great Prussian, which proved a triumph for his Alphabetical Catalogue. He had only to transcribe the main titles and cross-references under FREDERICK, and again by aid of the numerous cross-references look out and copy the main titles of his editors, sub-editors, translators, critics, commentators, &c. &c., and the work was done. Another remarkable instance of the thoroughness of the Museum Catalogue was in the application by the late Emperor Napoleon to Mr. Panizzi for a complete transcript of the bibliography of CÆSAR. Almost every book and edition of and about Cæsar and his works was found under that single heading. A second triumph for Mr. Panizzi and the overloading cross-references and "subject standpoints" "intruded" into the Museum Alphabetical Catalogue! If any student desires to avail himself of bibliographical short cuts made to hand for his investigations, let him consult the Museum Catalogues under Luther, Colenso, Essays and Reviews, Jews, Jesuits, Benedictines, Franciscans, Freemasons, the several States of the American Union, Dictionaries, Encyclopædias, London, Paris, Rome, Rome (Church of), the names of the great discoverers and voyagers, such as Columbus, Vespucci, &c.; he will most likely find himself both anticipated and instructed by this "intrusion" of the thousands of "subject standpoints" which the Professor is pleased to call the "defects which are peculiar to English bibliography generally." When I add that nearly all these long headings or collections are

well indexed, I am repeating simply what every reader ought to know. It is true the Museum Alphabet does not reach all subjects, outside of persons and biography, nor does it meddle with books not in the library, but if any searcher desires to descend from details into particulars he is provided with the Royal Society's Catalogue of Scientific Papers, Poole's Index, and thousands of special bibliographical tools requiring only a moderate share of brains to make them available. "From weaknesses of this kind," adds the Professor, "modern French and German catalogues are generally free." There is nothing so difficult to teach as ignorance. When, therefore, English and American bibliographers turn their backs on the Museum Alphabetical, or the American Dictionary Catalogue, I shall believe that they are becoming proficients in the French and German systems, long left behind in this country.

4. The next "weakness" noticed by the learned Professor is the "intrusion" into the alphabet of the standpoint PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS. He adds that they are collected under this heading "without any cross-reference under the distinguishing word of the particular title. The finding of the title sought is made still more difficult by the publications of learned societies and ephemerides being under separate heads."

The Professor must have lost his notes to give so much misinformation in so short a paragraph. It is true that the largest collection of periodical publications in the world, under whatever name issued—reviews, magazines, monthlies, weeklies, annuals, quarterlies, journals, Zeitschriften, &c. &c., in all languages, dates, countries, &c.—are collected in their main titles (which are bibliographically very full) under the single heading Periodical Publications, and arranged alphabetically under the names of the towns or cities where published, the said towns also arranged alphabetically. For instance, to find the *Quarterly Review* one has to look under Q under London. This subject, or standpoint, or heading, or class, Periodical Publications, placed in P in the alphabet, fills fifty folio volumes, thirty-eight in the alphabet of places and twelve of index. Every periodical is arranged in the grand alphabet as a cross-reference, under its proper name and place, referring the reader to Periodical Publications. In the index the whole of the titles in brief are arranged in one alphabet, each referring to the volume and page where is recorded the main title. Each title is therefore entered three times, so that he who reads may run to the catalogue and consult it readily. No catalogue of periodicals is so perfect as this, and no collection is so comprehensive. The Professor's criticism thus again falls to the ground through want of foundation in fact.

What has been said of the heading Periodical Publications may, *mutatis mutandis*, be also said of the heading ACADEMIES, where learned societies of all kinds, times, countries, and places are collected in their main titles, and arranged after the manner of the periodicals, in thirty-two volumes, with five volumes more of the index. Besides the index there is, in the general alphabet, a cross-

reference under the official or chartered name of the society. I know of no arrangement elsewhere comparable to this. Almost the same may be said of the heading EPHEMERIDES, arranged in eight volumes.

5. The proposed "printing of the Catalogues" is the next point on which the Professor seems to have been misinformed. He has evidently mixed up the Society of Arts' scheme of a Universal Catalogue with the actual printing going on of the accessions, parts of the MS. Catalogue, and of the English books prior to 1640. I will not follow him, but merely say that the first two of these Museum schemes for continuing the catalogue and reducing the bulk of it by printing, seems to be a step in the right direction, and giving satisfaction. The work is rapidly progressing, and its fruits will be apparent shortly. As to the matured, perfected and ordered scheme of publishing a complete catalogue of all English books in the library down to 1640, in three or four demy 8vo volumes, I can call to mind no projected bibliographical work of half so much importance. All America stands on tiptoe for it, and Canada, Australasia, and other English-speaking quarters of the world will give it welcome. The terminal point, 1640, is well chosen to cover the early printing, early English history and voyages, Bibles in all translations, Liturgies, and many other points that can better terminate at 1640 than at any other date, prior to the great avalanche of pamphlets in the time of the Long Parliament.

6. The Professor complains that the supply of "works in progress" and the newest foreign books to readers is occasionally defective, and in some cases is considerably behind time. There is no doubt some truth in this, if we say only occasionally, but less now than four or five years ago. The fault lies partly in the old system of permitting readers generally to use only completed volumes of works published in parts or numbers; partly in the fact that they cannot always be promptly passed and paid for (for no book can be used until paid for); and partly in the agents (I speak from personal experience). The Parliamentary grant for the purchase of books, exclusive of copyright and binding, is only £10,000 a year, which sum is generally exhausted in nine or ten months. This shows the activity of the purchase department, and the rapidity of accessions, cataloguing, binding and placing. Librarians who spend from £200 to £500 can hardly judge of the operation of laying out £10,000 a year, and disposing from day to day of the accessions. In this rapid labour it is not to be wondered at that occasionally stitches are dropped. The national library is still in a transition state, far above any other of its magnitude, but still far from faultless. But when the catalogues are completed to date, and the facilities for examining, passing, paying for, and cataloguing are increased, these faults will, of course, diminish. I have reason to believe that they are well known to the officers, and that great efforts are being made to remedy them as speedily as possible.

7. Of the revision of the "Reference Library" of 20,000 volumes

in the Reading-room and of its defects. Professor Dziatzko's remarks hereon are not all well founded. This original collection of reference books was brought together under the superintendence of Mr. Rye in 1857, when the first separate catalogue of it was printed. The collection was hastily made, and possessed at first many known and acknowledged faults. From time to time, and constantly, these faults were corrected by study and experience. By 1871 the changes had become so numerous that a new and revised catalogue was printed. From 1871 to the present time not a year has passed without many changes (say from 100 to 800 annually) and constant improvements, to the extent now of about one half the titles. Many unimportant, superseded, and less used books have given place to their betters, until at present this Reference Library is believed to be as perfect and comprehensive as more than twenty years of competent experience could make it. The capacity of the shelves for use by readers is limited to about 20,000 volumes. The officer who has the responsibility of this collection on his hands ought to know by this time that, by the law of progress, the perfection of to-day may be the incompleteness of to-morrow; hence the necessity of inserting new works of reference as they appear; which is constantly done.

To some of the Professor's particular objections general ones may be made. For instance, there is not room for the forty-volume edition of Goethe's works, so the five-volume Paris edition is used, the same one that is found in the reference library of the Bibliothèque Nationale of Paris. Nor is there room for the best editions of Ranke, Lessing, and other eminent German authors, but all these works are found in the catalogue and may be written for. De Vit's and Corradini's editions of Forcellini are both in the library, but both are still incomplete, and the substitution of Pauly's new edition of Volume 1 of his "Realencyklopädie" would render both editions in this catalogue incomplete. Keil's "Grammatici Latini" had been ordered before the Professor's paper was printed, and Reifferscheid's Suetonius is now, I understand, in the library, owing probably to the Professor's valuable suggestion. But as to the general deficiency of the library of the Museum in the extensive department of Classical Philology, especially that portion of it published within the last ten years, I understand that a pretty extensive comparison with Engelmann's "Bibliotheca Classica" of 1880 shows that the statement is not borne out in fact.

8. Of the supplemental helps and biographical tools recently added to the Reading-room, and described in Mr. Porter's preliminary printed list of them, Prof. Dziatzko thinks them (valuable as they are) an inadequate substitute for a Subject Catalogue. But from what I have already said, these helps, as supplemental to the grand Alphabetical Catalogue, not only give the national library of England a pre-eminence over all the large libraries for freedom and rapidity of research, but form the only existing stepping-stone to the compilation of a great international Subject Catalogue. The magnitude of such a work is almost beyond comprehension,

but I am not at all disposed to underrate its value when it can be completed. Meanwhile, let us wish Mr. Porter good speed in his undertaking, which is young yet, but healthy, and growing stronger every day. With these constant efforts both the Museum and the Reference Library should be credited; and let us not forget that, in the rapid progress of things in London, the printed catalogue of 1871 must not be quoted to-day as representing the present Reference Library in the Reading-room of the British Museum.

9. Of the new or supplemental Reading-room for newspapers, periodicals, &c., intended to be built, and the new select library of some 40,000 volumes brought together in the galleries of the Reading-room for use of readers by electric light, or after the rest of the library is closed, with a printed catalogue thereof. This newspaper reading-room is partly intended to relieve the great circular room. About one hundred volumes of newspapers, old and new, are called for daily, and being generally large volumes, will no doubt greatly relieve the pressure. It is not unlikely also that certain selected periodicals, translations, and other works in progress, in parts, will be available here immediately on their receipt, instead of waiting till volumes are completed and bound.

10. Of the Professor's new scheme for statistics and record, that each reader, in ordering books from the catalogue, should hand in duplicate slips or orders. Contrasted with Mr. Panizzi's Registers of thirty-five years' standing, this scheme strikes me as clumsy in comparison with the compact and methodical Registers long in use, which recorded every book sent to the Reading-room since 1845, the press-mark, the name of the reader, the name of the book, the date of delivery, the name of the attendant who brought it, and the date of the return of the book to the shelves. No safeguard so perfect as this.

11. The Professor's fling at the late Mr. Winter Jones and his devotion to routine falls short. Mr. Jones was by no means a man of mere routine, and always encouraged the prosecution of special studies among the members of his staff.

12. Note on the absence of the British Museum members of the Library Association since these discussions began. When one calls to mind how active and energetic has been the Principal Librarian in his endeavours to render the Museum open, useful, and used—especially the Reading-room and its facilities; how the Keeper of the Printed Books (who was long Superintendent of the Reading-room, and knows well its wants) endeavours, under all circumstances, to show that the service of the public in the Reading-room is the first care of himself and the numerous staff under him; how well the first Assistant Keeper of the Printed Books, one of whose charges is the keeping up and improving of the Reference Library bibliography, indexes, and other study-tools, has performed his duty, and how much he has of late improved these facilities: and how well the present learned and patient Superintendent of the Reading-room fills his responsible office: I say, when one sees all these, and knows how vital all their combined efforts are to the

complete success of our great national library, one cannot help thinking that their absence from our meetings is to justly avoid discussing their own efforts.

Finally, Gentlemen, what I leave unsaid, I respectfully leave to your discretion. The Library of the British Museum needs no defence. There it stands, the pride of England and the honour of civilization. It matters little what we say of it here, or what they say of it abroad; but, after these dozen rounds, I ought to endeavour to reach a point of impact, and venture, therefore, to ask you to vote on the following resolution, up to which I have been speaking :—

Resolved,—"That the objections in Professor Dziatzko's paper on the British Museum, as set forth in Mr. Thomas's excerpts and comments, chiefly on the shortcomings of the Reading-room, printed in the MONTHLY NOTES of the Library Association of the United Kingdom for February, 1882, are, the principal part of them, not well founded on fact."

The motion was seconded by Mr. WELCH.

Mr. E. C. THOMAS expressed his surprise that Mr. Stevens, who had been present at the reading of the paper, and who had then acquiesced in the propriety of printing it in the MONTHLY NOTES, should have come down to this meeting with a resolution which seemed to impeach the course that had been taken in publishing the paper. If the motion was to be persisted in, he should feel bound to oppose it on his own behalf, as well as on that of Professor Dziatzko. As he considered it desirable that members should have the same full opportunity of considering Mr. Stevens's remarks as had been afforded them in the case of the Professor's criticism, he hoped that some one would move an adjournment of the discussion.

After some conversation, this course was agreed to, and the discussion was further adjourned.

The meeting then terminated.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BIRMINGHAM.—The Free Libraries Committee have issued a "Preliminary List of Bibliography in the New Reference Library, Birmingham, 1881–2," (8vo, 16 pp.), and have asked those persons to whom the list is sent to suggest such additions as they think desirable. We have no doubt that the Committee would be still more gratified if the suggestions were accompanied by a gift of the suggested additions to the Library.

DEVONPORT FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—The formal opening of this Library took place on Monday, February 6th, by the Mayor and Corporation, in the presence of a large number of the townspeople. Amongst those present, and taking part in the proceedings, were the Lord of the Manor (Sir John St. Aubyn, Bart., M.P.), the Port Admiral, the Mayor of Plymouth (Mr. C. F. Burnard), Mr. R. C. Serpell (the originator of the Free Library at Plymouth), Professor F. E. Anthony (Chairman of the Plymouth School

Board), Mr. W. H. K. Wright (Public Librarian, Plymouth), and several members of the Plymouth Free Library Committee. The Institution is located in a building which was erected for, and has been for many years used as, a Mechanics' Institute. It is spacious and well adapted for its present requirements. On the ground floor a fine suite of rooms has been devoted to the News and Magazine Department, and on the upper floor the old lecture-hall has been turned into a Lending and Reference Library, combined with the usual accessories. The stock of books is at present small, consisting chiefly of the old Mechanics' Institute Library, with some slight accessions. This defect will, doubtless, soon be remedied, as Sir John St. Aubyn generously gave £100 for the purchase of books, at the opening meeting, an example which is being followed by some of the leading townsmen. The Librarian is Mr. T. Lakin. The Library Committee of the Town Council have had the assistance of Mr. Wright's knowledge and experience in connection with the Plymouth Library. The whole of the arrangements of the internal economy of the building have been carried out under the advice of Mr. Wright and the borough surveyor, Mr. Burns, and the result is eminently satisfactory. The Council have purchased the Mechanics' Institute building and contents, for a sum of £2,500.

DONCASTER.—In consequence of a letter recently addressed to a local paper by Mr. Ballinger, in which he asked for copies of the pamphlets published by the late Mr. William Sheardown on the history of the town, copies of forty-seven out of the fifty-one pamphlets published by Mr. Sheardown have been presented to the Library, and Mr. Ballinger hopes yet to secure the others. Several other local books have been presented since the letter appeared, and the collection of local literature is becoming very interesting.

EDINBURGH.—Since the failure of the recent Free Library agitation in Edinburgh, a scheme for establishing district subscription libraries at a low subscription, suggested as an alternative by Mr. Andrew Taylor, of Edinburgh, has not been in abeyance. The Morningside Athenæum has recently started with 300 members. It is on the model of the Philosophical Institution and the Literary Institute. Its home is the old United Presbyterian Church, vacated by the congregation in November last, which was obtained for £2,000. It is also proposed to establish a similar institution for Stockbridge.

LIVERPOOL.—At the Liverpool Public Library there is a regular fortnightly meeting of the staff on a Friday afternoon, when the Library is closed for cleaning purposes. At these meetings each member of the senior staff reads a paper, in turn, on some subject of literature or library management. Mr. Cowell reports that the plan has been attended with the best results. Each of the eight or nine who form the circle tries to contribute something to the discussion which generally follows the reading of the paper, and the meetings appear to prove very agreeable to everybody concerned.

On the 6th of March, Mr. Peter Cowell, Librarian of the Free

Public Library, Liverpool, delivered a lecture entitled "Gleanings from the Local Collection of Books and Drawings in the Liverpool Free Public Library."

LONDON: LAMBETH.—Mr. S. W. Kershaw, Librarian of Lambeth Palace Library, is engaged upon a history of the collection under his charge.

LONDON INSTITUTION.—Candidates for the vacant librarianship of the London Institution may be reminded that applications must be sent in before March 20th.

MANCHESTER.—The Campfield Lending Library, which was closed in 1877, when the unsafe condition of the building rendered it necessary to remove the Reference Library to King Street, will be re-opened, in the course of a week or two, in a new building erected at the corner of Liverpool Road.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Society of Friends have presented 40 volumes of works explanatory of their tenets to the Free Public Reference Library at Nottingham.

Mr. J. T. Radford, one of Mr. Briscoe's senior assistants at the Nottingham Free Public Library, has recently been appointed Sub-Librarian at the Mechanics' Institution of that town.

PLYMOUTH.—Mr. S. C. Hall, F.S.A., for so many years editor of the *Art Journal*, has intimated to Mr. W. H. K. Wright his intention to bequeath the major part of his valuable library to that institution, it being the most largely-used library in the county of Devon, of which Mr. Hall is a most enthusiastic son. We sincerely trust that Mr. Hall may long be spared to enjoy his books and to give delight to those who read his own works; but when the time comes when he must leave them, it will be a satisfaction to him to feel that he has conferred a great and lasting boon upon a large community. We commend Mr. Hall's example to others. The Plymouth Library was enriched some time since by the acquisition of the greater portion of the library of the late lamented Mr. J. K. Spender.

ROCHDALE.—The Circulating and Reference Library of the Equitable Pioneers' Society, Limited, contained, at the last stock-taking, a total of 15,035 volumes. The issues from the Central Circulating Library for the year were 45,317 volumes. There are seventeen branch reference libraries and one branch lending library.

TWICKENHAM.—The ratepayers of Twickenham decided, at the poll taken by means of voting papers, on the 25th of February, to adopt the Public Libraries Acts, by a majority of 676. The numbers were, for the adoption, 985; against, 309. Thus Kingston, Richmond, and Twickenham will be three examples, close to London, of the adoption of the Acts.

The new Free Libraries Bill, introduced by Messrs. Hopwood, Birley, Rathbone and Slagg, and ordered by the House of Commons to be printed February 10th, 1882, is based upon the Bill brought in by Sir John Lubbock during last session. Besides the

various alterations agreed to by Sir J. Lubbock last year upon the representation of different members of our Association, the chief novelties in the new Bill consist of the clause giving power to adopt the Act to the local authority of any borough or local board district, as well as to the ratepayers meeting as before, and of that which increases the limit of the rate to 2*d.* in the pound. In the same way the various vestries and district boards of the metropolis (with the exception of the City of London) are to have the power of adopting the Act. It may be added that the bill has been "blocked" by Mr. Warton and Mr. Yorke. The Mayor of Manchester has issued a circular, urging municipal authorities to petition the House of Commons in favour of the Bill.

The various libraries of Harvard University now contain 259,000 volumes and 216,000 pamphlets.

Mr. Enoch Pratt, of Baltimore (U.S.), has offered a million dollars for the endowment of a free library for that city, provided the local authorities will agree to vote 20,000 dollars yearly for its maintenance.

In the March number of *Macmillan's Magazine* appears an article on the Melbourne Public Library, written by Mr. H. Mortimer Franklyn. The writer simply repeats the well-known facts familiar to our members.

Mr. Ballinger writes to us to point out that Mr. Pink's plan of circulars as employed at Cambridge, although akin to that devised at Doncaster, differs in one or two important points. Mr. Ballinger sends not merely a circular calling attention to the advantages offered by the library, but also a voucher. At Doncaster, moreover, the circular is not a mere general notice to all whom it may concern, but is addressed to the head of the family in each house.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Catalogue of Ancient Manuscripts in the British Museum. Part I. Greek. Prepared by E. Maunde Thompson and G. F. Warner. London, 1881. Folio, pp. 25 and 20, autotype plates. Price £1.

In this new catalogue it is proposed to give a detailed account, with facsimiles, of Greek and Latin MSS., in order to illustrate the subject of palæography, generally of a date earlier than the ninth century.

Manchester. Catalogue of the Books in the Manchester Public Free Library. Reference Department. Index of Names and Subjects. Manchester, 1881. 8vo, pp. vi.–614.

This volume completes the catalogue of the Manchester Free Reference Library to the close of the year 1879, and forms an author and subject index to the two volumes previously issued, thus supplying a complete and convenient guide to the whole contents of the library. By the use of small but clear type ninety-eight lines are contained in each of the two columns on the page. The entries are compressed into one line, and the volume contains altogether over 121,000 entries. The work has occupied over two years in printing alone. Mr. Sutton is to be congratulated upon the completion of his laborious task, no less than upon the manner in which it has been performed.

The Birmingham Library. Annual Meeting. Report and Proceedings, January 25th, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. 8 and wrapper.

The Committee report that the affairs of the Library are in a satisfactory condition. The total amount of the Subscription List at the end of 1881 was £1,629 5*s.*, of which over £1,591 was actually received. The sum spent upon books, newspapers, and binding was £742 5*s.* 5*d.* The Committee announce that they have under consideration the crowded state of the Library and the need of increased accommodation.

Doncaster. Twelfth Annual Report of the Borough Free Library Committee. 1881. 8vo, pp. 10.

The issues for the year from the Lending Library were 50,364 volumes to 34,518 readers. Of these volumes 26,489 consisted of fiction, which is below rather than above the average of fiction issues in Free Public Libraries generally, although the Committee express their regret that the proportion is not less. The rate produces £371.

Manchester. Twenty-ninth Annual Report to the Council of the City of Manchester on the Working of the Public Free Libraries, 1880–81. 1881. 8vo, pp. 30.

The number of volumes issued has reached 971,337, of which 203,194 were issued at the Central Reference Library, and 768,143 at the branches. These numbers do not include the use of newspapers and periodicals. The average number of persons using all departments of the Libraries has been 7,797 per day. An increased use has been made of the Libraries on Sundays. The total number of volumes in the Libraries reached 155,385. The Report contains no information as to the income or expenditure of the Libraries.

Sheffield. Twenty-fifth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Libraries and Museum. 1881. 8vo, pp. 19.

The Museum has absorbed a large proportion of the income from the rate, but for which additional branches might have been added. At present there are three branches. The total issues for the year were 355,982 volumes, the proportion of fiction being 62 per cent. in lending departments. The funds are reported to be in a healthy condition, but no balance-sheet is supplied.

Wolverhampton. Twelfth Annual Report of the Wolverhampton Free Library Committee. Oct. 31st, 1881. Folio, pp. 12.

The issues from the Lending Library during the year were 57,507 volumes—a decrease upon the previous year, partly due to the temporary withdrawal of books from circulation. The issues in the Reference Library were 5,479. The Committee regret that the product of the rate is inadequate to supply newspapers and magazines, or to provide the cost of repairs. The Report contains favourable accounts of the Museum and of the Evening Classes in connection with the Library. There are no financial details.

Victoria. Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, Museums, and National Gallery of Victoria, with the Reports of the Sectional Committees for 1880, and a Statement of Income and Expenditure for the financial year 1879–80. Melbourne, 1881. La. 8vo, pp. 77.

The library now contains 116,644 "books and pamphlets" (it is not stated whether the estimate is as to volumes or to works), showing an increase of 3,436; and the sum expended in 1880 for books and binding was £2,169 4*s.* 11*d.* 5,877

volumes were lent to twenty-four towns, on the system explained at the Conference of Librarians by the late Sir Redmond Barry. The Library Committee contemplate the publication of a shelf-catalogue for public use, and the classified index to the catalogue is well advanced towards completion. As an indication of their policy in the selection of books, "the Committee propose to keep the supply in each department equal to the requirements of the day; and, in cases where such special knowledge is not available, they propose, from time to time, to obtain reports from experts on particular subjects."

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The London Catalogue of Periodicals, Newspapers, and Transactions of Various Societies; with a list of Metropolitan Printing Societies and Clubs for 1882. Forty-first annual edition. London: Longmans, 1882. 8vo, pp. 16 and cover. Price 1s.

Considering the age of this periodical, it is nearly time to make it more complete and satisfactory. There are several obvious errors and omissions in the list of printing societies, and the Library Association fails to find a place among those societies which publish transactions.

The University Library: Papers contributed to the *Cambridge University Gazette*, 1869, by Henry Bradshaw, Librarian of the University. Cambridge: Macmillan and Bowes, 1881. 8vo, pp. 30 and one unnumbered. Price 1s.

No. 6 of the *Memoranda* on bibliographical and other subjects already published by our distinguished President. Mr. Bradshaw laments the dearth of materials for the history of the Cambridge University Library; all the documents which exist in the University Registry concerning the Library have been collected and arranged by Dr. Luard, who has printed a calendar of them. Mr. Bradshaw's brief record is a model of how library history ought to be written; the plain story of the rise and growth of the Library being told without unnecessary digressions and without the introduction of tedious lists of accessions.

Catalogue of Romances of Chivalry, Novels, Tales, Allegorical Romances, &c., from the Age of Homer to the Seventeenth Century, offered for sale by Bernard Quaritch. London, February, 1882. 8vo, pp. 612 to 784 and wrapper.

Apart from the fact of its containing a great number of valuable books, this catalogue is interesting on account of its excellent method of classification, which, with a number of subdivisions, consists of the following sections:—1. Literary History of Fiction; 2. Fables, Epilogues; 3. Ancient Greek and Roman Fictions; 4, Alexander Romances; 5. Romances of Chivalry; 6. German and Norse Romances; 7. Novels; 8. Allegorical Romances; 9. Grotesque Stories, Jest Books; 10. National Legends, Folk Tales; 11. Popular Ballads and Songs; 12. Heroic and Burlesque Epics, Romantic Poems; 13. Appendix, containing Chronicles of Chivalry, Marvellous Travels, &c. The catalogue contains the results of some remarkable discoveries connected with the literary genealogy of the romances of chivalry; many of the sections are provided with descriptive introductions; and there are, besides, a great number of interesting notes. From a literary point of view this is perhaps one of the most noteworthy catalogues which any bookseller has ever issued, and Mr. Quaritch is to be complimented on being able to command the services of the accomplished scholar and bibliographer who has compiled what is really an important contribution to the literary history of fiction.

Catalogue of Books published by Houghton Mifflin, and Co, Boston. The Riverside Press, Cambridge, 1882. 8vo, pp. 64 and cover.

This catalogue deserves a notice on account of the elegance of its "get up;" it is beautifully printed on toned paper, and includes woodcuts of the principal authors whose works it describes. Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co. have one of the largest publishing establishments in America; our member, Mr. Henry Stevens, is their English agent.

Jahresberichte der Geschichtswissenschaft, im Auftrage der Historischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin; herausgegeben von Dr. F. Abraham, Dr. J. Hermann, Dr. Edm. Meyer. II. Jahrgang, 1879. Berlin: E. S. Mittler und Sohn, 1881. 8vo, pp. x., 134, 351, 295.

This is, to all intents and purposes, a yearly bibliography, with critical notices, of the historical literature of all countries, arranged geographically. It is carried out with remarkable carefulness and completeness; the only thing with which to find fault is the brevity of the titles of the books, &c., noticed. Librarians will read with much interest a chapter on Palæography by Prof. Dr. W. Wattenbach, and one of equal importance on Diplomatics by Prof. H. Bresslau.

Bibliographie Nationale. Dictionnaire des écrivains belges et catalogue de leurs publications, 1830–1880. 1re et 2e livraisons; A—Capitaine. Bruxelles: P. Weissenbruch, 1882. 8vo, pp. 192. Price 5*s*.

Anonymous books and publications of societies, &c., are also comprised in this important national work. Each title is transcribed at length, together with the number of pages and price of the publication. Sufficient biographical information is given to identify each author.

Recréations Bibliographiques. Par Loudolphe de Vermond. Paris: Dentu, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 186. Price 2*s*. 6*d*.

A small treatise on homonymous bibliography, of no practical value. Its object is to show that a great number of Frenchmen, mostly contemporary, have had predecessors of the same name who have also written books, often of a very different tendency to those of the later owners of the name. Thus there was another Zola, at the end of the eighteenth century, who wrote a treatise on Predestination, and a history of Pelagianism; and the brilliant journalist, Alfred Assollant, had a homonym in the author of "Recherches sur la rate," 1801.

Almanach des traditions populaires. Première année, 1882. Par E. Rolland. Paris: Maisonneuve et Cie, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 144. Price 4*s*.

Contains "adresses de folkloristes," and a bibliography for 1881.

Bibliographie des plaquettes romantiques. Par Ch. Nauroy. Paris: Charavay Frères, 1882. Sm. 8vo. Price 6*s*.

Only 250 copies printed.

Bibliographie des impressions microscopiques. Par Ch. Nauroy. Paris: Charavay Frères, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp viii.–125. Price 6*s*.

Only 250 copies printed. The author claims to be the first in the field after a short sketch by M. Louis Mohr ("Miscellanées Bibl." 1878), and is therefore unacquainted with the essay on the subject by our member, Mr. W. E. A. Axon.

Livres perdus: essai bibliographique sur les livres devenus introuvables. Par Philomneste Junior [Gustave Brunet]. Bruxelles: Gay et Doucet, 1882. Sm. 8vo. Price 5*s*.

The volumes described by M. Brunet are not in every instance "lost books." Many of them belong to that class which booksellers delight in calling "almost unique." This is the second edition of a work which first appeared in 1873; it contains about 500 titles, with references and bibliographical notes.

Our cataloguing rules, as revised at the London meeting, have been translated into German in the February number of Petzholdt's *Anzeiger*.

The new part of the "Anecdota Oxoniensia" contains "The English Manuscripts of the Nicomachean Ethics described in relation to Bekker's Manuscripts and other sources, by J. A. Stewart."

Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., of Boston, have brought out a complete analytical index to the works of Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In the March number of the *Journal of Education* appears a list of over 300 historical novels and tales, grouped geographically and chronologically by Mr. H. Courthorpe Bowen. This is an attempt at what has been already done in a very complete manner by our member, Mr. Justin Winsor, in his Catalogue of Historical Fiction in the Boston Public Library.

It is proposed to include the formation of a complete collection of books relating to hygiene and the preservation of life generally, in connexion with the Hygienic and Life-saving Apparatus Exhibition, which will be opened at Berlin on the 15th of May next.

The fourth part of the second part of the Catalogue of the Latin Manuscripts of the Royal Library at Munich has lately been issued.

M. Olivier Barbier, Conservateur-Adjoint Honoraire of the Bibliothèque Nationale, died at Paris on the 5th February, aged 76 years. The late M. Olivier was part editor of the third edition of his father's "Dictionnaire des Ouvrages Anonymes."

Mr. William Andrews, Hon. Secretary of the Hull Literary Club, is preparing for the press a work which will include a history of typography from the fifteenth century to modern times.

The greater part of the valuable Oriental library of the late Count Noër (Prince Frederic C. C. A. Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg) has been left to the Cambridge University Library, the remainder having been bequeathed to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Count Noër resided many years in this country, and was for two years a student at Cambridge.

A notice appears in the *Revue Critique*, of February 20, of the late M. Charles Graux, the distinguished palæographer, who died at Paris on the 13th of January, 1882, aged 29 years.

M. Victor Chauvin is preparing a continuation and completion of Schnurrer's "Bibliotheca Arabica," the well-known Arabic bibliography which came out in 1811.

Students of palæography will do well to supply themselves with "Facsimili di antichi manoscritti per uso delle scuole di filologia neolatina; publicati da Ernesto Monaci," of which the first part can now be procured, price 12*s*.

In the *Intermédiaire* for the 10th of Jan., M. Maurice Tourneux asks the meaning of the term *bureau bibliopographique*. The word is not to be found in any dictionary, and although the etymology of *bibliopographique* would seem to hint at a bookseller's cataloguing desk, this is not the meaning of the object to which the designation has been attached by M. Edmond de Goncourt (*Maison d'un Artiste au XIX^e^ siècle*, *i.*, 312). Here the term was applied to a sort of *secrétaire*, which was among the effects of the Maréchal Duc de Duras, sold on the 23rd of December, 1789.

The excessively rare first edition of the "Boke of St. Albans of Dame Juliana Berners," printed at St. Albans by the anonymous schoolmaster printer in 1486, has recently been reproduced in facsimile by our member, Mr. William Blades, who discusses the typographical and other peculiarities of the work in an interesting introduction. The Littlecote copy (from which this facsimile was taken) was sold at Christie's, on March 8, to Mr. Quaritch, for six hundred guineas. This copy had two corners in facsimile as well as two whole leaves, and belonged to the late Mr. F. L. Popham. Another copy, quite perfect (with the exception of one corner), has recently been discovered in the Earl of Devon's library by Sir G. W. Dasent.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

Lost Books.—Mr. Gomme's reference to the *Journal of the Archæological Association* was quite correct, but the passage is misquoted in the *Bibliographer*. It should commence "*Freculphus*, Bishop of Lisieux," &c. This makes matters worse, however. It is scarcely necessary to verify the statement in Freculf, as his chronicle was written about the year 830, and to quote him about a fact in the life of Edward the Confessor, who reigned between 1043–66, is only pertinent as an instance of historical prophecy. Nor is the pseudo-Ingulf any better authority; but no one who knows anything of literary history believes in a Greek Æsop translated by King Alfred. Had Mr. Gomme wanted a good example of a lost book, instead of referring to incredible stories told by impossible witnesses, why did he not mention the well-known Handbook of Alfred, which actually did exist?—P. Q.

Before seeking how to become perplexed about my blunders, it would have been better if "A Perplexed Librarian" had avoided another "achievement creditable to English bibliography." He

clearly does not know the difference between the transactions of the Archæological *Institute* and those of the Archæological *Association*. If he had referred to the latter publication at the correct reference (xxiii., 136), as given in my letter to the *Bibliographer*, he would have found that a printer's error had made me say "Ingulphus" instead of "Freculphus." Mr. Planché is the authority I quoted. He uses the evidence of Freculphus upon the question of Edward the Confessor having translated Æsop, and refers to the statement of Ingulphus as to Alfred having translated it. No one doubts that Ingulphus is a late forgery, but even a forgery is useful in throwing light upon a genuine authority; and this is the spirit in which I accepted Mr. Planché's statement. I will now make an admission to "A Perplexed Librarian." I ought to have tested the accuracy of Mr. Planché, good authority as he is. He is wrong as to Freculphus, who lived, not in the eleventh, but in the ninth century. The fact is, however, Mr. Planché's paper is the famous one on the Bayeux tapestry; and, knowing this had been used by Freeman and the best authorities, I did not stay to test its accuracy on the point now in question; especially as the "truly remarkable story of a Greek Æsop," translated in early English times, does not depend wholly on the authority of the Chroniclers. In conclusion, may I ask how my blunder invalidates the value of the idea of registering lost books?—G. L. Gomme.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Extinguishing Lights in Public Libraries.

Sir,—The extinguishing of lights in public libraries is not only a source of annoyance to the officials, but is sometimes fraught with danger to frequenters of such institutions, and therefore ought to be checked as much as possible.

We have not escaped this annoyance in our new home. A short time ago an offender in this respect was detected. We were afraid that, as there was no bye-law dealing with such an offence, the offender would go unpunished. However, proceedings were taken against him on the charge of *extinguishing a public lamp*, and a conviction was obtained.

By giving publicity to this, library authorities may be guided in their endeavours to suppress these annoyances.

I am, &c.,

J. Potter Briscoe.

Free Public Library, University College, Nottingham.

P.S.—I will forward a printed "Caution" to any fellow-librarian who expresses a desire for one.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—April Monthly Meeting: Adjourned Discussion on Mr. Thomas's Paper, "Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum"—Lectures at the Liverpool Public Library—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies—Notes and Queries—Correspondence.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, May 5th, 1882, at 8 p.m., when a Paper will be read by Mr. Andrew Taylor, Treasurer of the Edinburgh Select Subscription Library, entitled "Present Day Limits to Public Subscription Libraries."

The following letter has been received from the Bodleian Librarian, in reply to the congratulatory resolution passed at the March Monthly Meeting of the Association, on the occasion of his appointment:—

LONDON INSTITUTION, 19*th March*, 1882.

MY DEAR THOMAS,—I have received your letter informing me of the congratulations voted to me by the Library Association, at its last Monthly Meeting, and I beg you to convey to the Association, at its next Monthly Meeting, my sincere thanks and my assurance of the great pleasure which its resolution has given me.

Very truly yours,
EDWARD B. NICHOLSON.

The following correction should be made in the List of Members issued with the January number:—Count Balzani's address is now 11, Via dei Mille, Rome.

APRIL MONTHLY MEETING.

The seventh Monthly Meeting of the fifth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Thursday, April 6th, at 8 p.m., Mr. W. H. OVERALL in the chair.

The minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following New Member was announced as having joined the Association: Mr. Charles Vernon Kirby, Assistant in the Free Public Library, Leeds. The following gentlemen were proposed and seconded for election at the next Monthly Meeting: Mr. James Dauber, Mus.B., Wigan; Mr. J. P. Edmonds, 64, Bonaccord Street, Aberdeen.

It was announced that a letter had been received from Mr. E. B. Nicholson, acknowledging the resolution passed at the last Monthly Meeting. The letter will be found on another page.

The Adjourned Discussion on Mr. Ernest C. Thomas's Paper, entitled

PROFESSOR DZIATZKO ON THE BRITISH MUSEUM,

was then taken, and

Mr. THOMAS read a letter which he had received from Professor DZIATZKO, dated Breslau, April 2, as follows:

I beg you to submit the following answer to the address of Mr. Henry Stevens to my colleagues at the next meeting of the Library Association. I hope that it may be printed also in the next number of the NOTES as fully as the observations of Mr. Stevens.

Ad 1. Mr. Stevens controverts the view that I deplore the want of a strictly systematic arrangement of the books "on the shelves." I write on the contrary, at S. 360 of my article in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*:

". . . ich will mich nicht auf den alten Streit einlassen, ob für eine Bibliothek eine streng systematische oder eine auf praktische Rücksichten . . . gegründete Aufstellung der Bücher vorzuziehen sei. Unter Verhältnissen, wie sie das Brittische Museum bietet, . . . wird das dort eingeführte System der Bücheraufstellung sich als ausreichend erweisen." * Has Mr. Stevens himself read and understood my article?

Ad 2. Mr. Stevens is certainly quite right in saying that the first requirement for a library is an Alphabetical Catalogue, and I have never said anything else. On the other hand, it appeared to me, as well as to others (S. 370 f.), that the printing of the Alphabetical Catalogue, in whole or in part, is of less importance than the preparation of a Systematic Catalogue.

Ad 5. As to the plan of a printed Catalogue of English Literature to 1640, I have given the same account at S. 370 as Mr. Stevens has given at p. 32; and the further information contained in my Note 2 at that place was, as there stated, taken from an

* I leave these words in the original, as Professor Dziatzko, who writes, of course, in German, has not quoted my version of the passage, which ran: "He declines to go into the old controversy, whether, in arranging the books themselves, the preference is to be given to a strictly systematic distribution, or a distribution based upon merely practical considerations, such as those of space, and so on. In the case of such enormous libraries as that of the Museum, the system actually adopted at the Museum may prove sufficient." *May*, in this last sentence, should no doubt be *will*.—E. C. T.

article in the *Academy* for 1881 (vol. i., p. 280 f.), written by Mr. William E. A. Axon, and entitled "The Printed Catalogue of the *British Museum*." It is not I, therefore, who have confounded "the Society of Arts' scheme of a Universal Catalogue with the printing plans of the Museum," but, on the contrary, Mr. Stevens has carelessly read or misunderstood my remarks.

Note 6 contains nothing inconsistent with what I have said at S. 371 f. Not only the amounts of £10,000, and of £200—£500 for book-purchases should have been compared, but also the number of officials employed. I should like to ask, also, what German Libraries has Mr. Stevens in view? For, in the case of Breslau, I have expressly said, at S. 366, that the sum of 10,000 marks (equal to £500) is only *half* of the sum to be spent in books and binding.

Ad 7. My remarks upon the Reference Library rest, not only upon the printed Catalogue of 1871, but also upon my observations of 1878 (S. 372). That the particular instances quoted from the Catalogue of 1871 apply equally to the year 1878, and even to the present time, we learn from Mr. Stevens himself. That since 1878 the new administration has been improving the Reference Library I have not failed to point out (S. 372). It is singular that Mr. Stevens has not been led, by my remarks at S. 372, to inform himself more accurately as to the two editions of Pauly's "Real-Encyclopädie." Only the *first* volume of the old edition of 1837 was re-edited as being out of date, and appeared in two parts in 1864 and 1866. No continuation of this new edition has appeared—and was, moreover, not intended. And yet Mr. Stevens says (p. 33): "The substitution of Pauly's new edition of Volume 1 of his 'Real-Encyclopädie' would render both editions in this catalogue incomplete." He does not appear to be better informed as to Engelmann's "Bibliotheca Classica" of 1880, of which as yet only the first part has appeared, embracing the Greek authors.

Ad 8. What Mr. Stevens says as to the collection of bibliographical aids (which, while it deserves our best acknowledgments, does not replace a systematic catalogue) is disposed of by his own admissions in his second note.

Ad 9. The information supplied as to the plan of a Supplemental Reading-room does not refute, but confirms, my remark on S. 371.

Ad 10. In order to make the number of his notes more imposing, Mr. Stevens has taken up an idea which did not appear at all in my article in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, but was only casually expressed in a letter to Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, and has treated it as an attack upon the Museum administration. I expressly declared the object of my suggestion to be the economy of labour in institutions generally, and have never doubted that the British Museum has long preserved, with great completeness, particulars as to the use of its books.

Ad 11. My cursory remark as to a supposed principle of Mr. Winter Jones's administration is, of course, not a matter for discussion.

As Note 12 is of the nature of a general observation, and, at all events, has no reference to any particular or general remarks in my article, the only essential point of difference remaining between Mr. Stevens and myself is, the construction of the Alphabetical Catalogue, which is discussed in Notes 3 and 4. Here I must, first of all, make clear a misunderstanding on the part of Mr. Stevens. When I described as defective (S. 362) the way in which works without particular authors are alphabetically entered in the Museum Catalogue, and adduced Periodical Publications as an illustration, I was dealing with the question, under what catch-word works such as "Geographisches Jahrbuch," "Zeitschrift für Völkerpsychologie," "Annales des Sciences Naturelles," &c., and also non-periodical works, such as Pauly's "Real-Encyclopädie," can best be arranged in an Alphabetical Catalogue, and can most surely be found by those persons—and it is only for such persons that an Alphabetical Catalogue is principally intended—who are already acquainted with the titles of such works in their current form. Now, it is my conviction that the French and German bibliographers are right in entering such works under the chief word of the title ("Jahrbuch," "Zeitschrift," "Annales," &c.); while the further arrangement of all works with similar names is regulated by the further indications contained in the title. In the same way, the works of different individual authors upon the same subject appear in different places in the Alphabetical Catalogues, according as the author is called White or Black, and so on; and authors of the same name are further arranged under their forenames and designations, without any regard to coherency of subject. And it is, of course, further desirable, in the case of names of well-known editors of periodical publications or collective works, such as J. C. Poggendorf, Benj. Silliman, Aug. Pauly, and so on, to supply references under their names. Such a principle seems to me to be anything rather than scholastic, but, in fact, to be theoretically correct, and at the same time pre-eminently practical. But at the British Museum periodical works are not catalogued according to their titles, but are collected in thirty-eight volumes, under the catchword "Periodical Publications," and therefore under a factitious subject catchword. Within this, again, they are arranged from another subject point of view—the name of the place of publication. A very happily chosen principle! Who amongst my English colleagues—to say nothing of the simple users of the Reading-room—would undertake to name with certainty the place of publication of even the smallest fraction of all the periodical literature of the past and present? Who can tell straight off that the *Zeitschrift für Ægyptische Sprache*, the organ of Lepsius in Berlin, is published at Leipzig; or that the *Rheinisches Museum für Philologie*, formerly the organ of the philologists of Bonn, appears at Frankfort-on-the-Maine? There can be no doubt that the thirty-eight volumes of Periodical Publications are *only* of use by means of the twelve index volumes. Can that, however, be called a safe guide which only by a circuitous route leads the reader to his destination—*i.e.* the

knowledge of the press-mark, and which itself to a certain extent requires the index as a guide? It was an error, which I regret, when I said (S. 362) that the periodical literature in the main catalogue is not entered under the distinguishing names. According to Mr. Stevens this is the case.* At all events, the reader only finds from these entries that the periodical he is seeking is in the library, while further particulars, and particularly the press-mark, must be sought elsewhere.

Another question, upon which I did not touch at all, has reference to what Mr. Stevens says in Note 3. When in a catalogue the titles are not only arranged alphabetically under authors' names, &c., but, in addition, fully or partially indicated under one or several subject headings, as is the case with several very recent American bibliographies, this is, so to speak, a work of supererogation on the part of the alphabetical catalogue. With regard to the subject headings selected, such a catalogue offered what we expect from a systematic catalogue. But these portions of the alphabetical catalogue become superfluous as soon as the library possesses a good classed catalogue of its contents. I do not, therefore, wish in the slightest degree to depreciate the triumph which the Museum catalogue has won by its "CAESAR" and "FREDERICK" collections, or others of its articles, but nevertheless I maintain that the Museum could have brought together the same and a still greater collection of works upon these subjects from a good systematic catalogue; and besides this, anyone who is occupied with Frederick, for example, would find in immediate connection with the literature about him also the literature of the immediately preceding and succeeding age, of Prussian history generally, and so on.

Of all, then, that Mr. Stevens has led into the field against me, very little turns out to be well founded: strictly speaking, only one point—in regard to the cross-references for periodical literature in the main catalogue. When again, at S. 360, I spoke of the number of volumes of the new Alphabetical Catalogue as 1,457, while Mr. Stevens (p. 28) calls them nearly 3,000, I relied upon the List of the Books of Reference of 1871, as I had no later authentic data. Mr. Axon also, in the *Academy* (1881), speaks of more than 2,000 volumes.† Even Mr. Stevens has shown too many weak places, and at pp. 28 and 32, proves himself to be so inadequately informed as to the condition of German libraries, that he would have done well very considerably to moderate the tone of his polemic.

I conclude with the expression of my conviction that no one who read my article in the *Preussische Jahrbücher*, without prejudice, can possibly retain the impression under which Mr. Stevens has

* According to my notes, I looked in vain in the main catalogue for the "Zeitschrift für Alterthumswissenschaft," and for the "Zeitschrift für romanische Philologie," under "Zeitschrift," but I may have been mistaken.

† I embrace this opportunity to correct another error upon S. 363. Contrary to the information supplied to me in London, that books are not sent to the British Museum for inspection, I learn from another quarter that this is the case.

attacked my few criticisms. I have repeatedly in such warm terms expressed my honest admiration of this magnificent institution. That when I wished to give my fellow-countrymen an insight into the management and administration of this, in many respects, unique institution, I also allowed myself the freedom of pointing out what appeared to me capable of improvement, ought not to be taken amiss. An institution founded and constructed from so high a standpoint must also be judged by the highest standard.

I am, &c.,

CARL DZIATZKO.

DR. SELIGMANN said that he had intended, not at all as a German, but as an honorary member of the Association, to offer a few remarks on the subject, which was now for the third time an order of the day. After Professor Dziatzko's elaborate answer to Mr. Stevens, he would confine himself to opposing Mr. Stevens's resolution. Professor Dziatzko's article was fair, and while he paid due respect to his colleagues at the British Museum he had expressed his convictions as a librarian and a scholar, and had never dreamt that anyone could take offence at what he had written. Mr. Stevens differed on very many points from Professor Dziatzko, and had subjected his paper to an elaborate criticism. To this none could object, but when Mr. Stevens came and asked the members to give him a verdict against Professor Dziatzko, he quite forgot that he was thus aiming at the root of the Association's existence. It had been formed to discuss library matters, and not to adopt resolutions which would virtually shut the mouths of the members. And if the resolution was adopted, did anyone suppose that the matter would rest there? Scientific and academic questions were not to be disposed of by such resolutions. It had not availed that Urban VIII., and his congregation of cardinals, monks, and mathematicians, had adopted a resolution condemning Galileo's idea of the rotation of the earth. To the present day, we still say with Galileo, 'E pur si muove.' If Professor Dziatzko's paper was voted to be based on false information, although the writer had informed himself on the spot with his own eyes, and without prejudice, that was the very way to make Professor Dziatzko's statements to be accepted as a dogma, not in Germany only, but elsewhere. Whether it was wise to write this particular article was another question. The speaker, if he might be permitted to speak of himself, had taken another course, and, although his views on the Museum were on record, he had always avoided saying anything of the Museum in public which he thought the officers would not like. The principle of the Association, however, was discussion, and so national an institution as the Museum necessarily came within the sphere of their discussions. Professor Dziatzko's standing as librarian and scholar, and his thoroughly friendly attitude to the Museum, undoubtedly gave him a claim to be heard, and he ought not to be put on his trial by such a resolution. It was true that many improvements had taken place since Prof. Dziatzko was here, and Mr.

Porter particularly was always very anxious to satisfy the requirements of the day. But if the authorities supposed that everything at the Museum was perfect, they were mistaken; the millennium of their work, independently of financial questions, had yet to come. Mr. Stevens had mentioned as a "triumph" of Sir Antonio Panizzi, that he had been able to bring out the full bibliography of Frederick the Great, but that was surely a triumph which every well-regulated library should achieve without any record. As the name of the great king had been mentioned, the speaker might mention an anecdote of him. One day he passed a house and saw a libel upon himself placed very high upon it, on which he said, "Please hang it a little lower, that everyone may read it." His example, however, was not followed everywhere. Mr. Stevens had claimed the merit of impartiality and neutrality, and that from a peculiar point of view, a national one. The speaker thought that they did not ask of what nation a man is so long as his views were thorough and conscientious. They inquired into the merits of Prof. Dizatzko's paper and Mr. Stevens's reply, and they easily discovered the true motives as well as the relations of the Professor and Mr. Stevens respectively to the Museum. One point he would correct in Mr. Stevens's criticism. He spoke of "privileged readers" in Germany. The speaker could assure them that in no country in the world, England included, were instruction and the aids to instruction afforded by libraries cheaper or more freely open to everyone than in Germany. They did object, indeed, to those persons who make reading-rooms their abode, for they had no other, who never repaid the nation by working for their own good, but who prevented others from working, and were a great nuisance. To such readers he was sure that Mr. Stevens would object. In conclusion, he hoped the motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. HARRISON thought that the resolution had better not be put. The frankness with which Professor Dziatzko had spoken should not be taken as an offence. He was glad this discussion had taken place, and thought that enough had been done by setting our views in answer to Professor Dziatzko in print in the MONTHLY NOTES.

Mr. WELCH thought there was some misunderstanding on the matter. The importance of it consisted in the appearance of the paper in MONTHLY NOTES, where it looked like criticism of the Association on the working of the Museum. We had never had any reflections on a particular library, and it was unfortunate that the paper had been printed. He thought that the resolution should be carried.

Mr. BRACE pointed out that the paper appearing in our organ had been seen by many persons who otherwise would not have seen it. Many of the statements made by the Professor were true when the paper was written, but were not true now. At the same time he should like to see the form of the resolution altered.

Mr. TEDDER again had to regret the absence of any representative of the British Museum, a fact which was the only noteworthy incident in these proceedings. Every member of our

Association was proud of the Museum, of its excellent management, and of its able and courteous officials; and this was the reason why we should be ready to discuss any observations, and more especially those of a distinguished foreigner, on that institution in an amicable and impartial manner. There were few libraries more closely approaching perfection than that of the British Museum, but then it had not yet reached the last and ideal stage of existence, and its most devoted champion would not venture to assert that it was incapable of improvement, nor had any bibliothecal Pangloss yet arisen to say that it was "la meilleure des bibliothèques possibles." The Museum had, however, found an excellent advocate in Mr. Stevens, whose knowledge of its history and working was equalled by few; and although his somewhat over-eloquent and ornate periods might neither instruct nor persuade his listeners, they could not fail to interest them. He repeated at great length some well-known facts which have never been denied, and the letter of Professor Dziatzko read this evening dealt very fully with all contested questions. Nothing could be more generous than Professor Dziatzko's just praise of our national library, and the few points on which he had made suggestions were not, in the speaker's opinion, dealt with at all by Mr. Stevens. These matters were: 1. The want of a subject-catalogue; 2. The late supply of current periodical literature (it seems this defect is felt, and will be remedied by the projected periodical-room); 3. The late supply of new, and especially foreign books; 4. The necessity of a revision of the reference-library. Professor Dziatzko deserved great credit for his important monograph and weighty professional remarks, and Mr. Thomas had done good service in bringing the critical portions of the paper before those members who are not acquainted with German—the historical and descriptive part being already familiar to them. In an occasional note in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of March 16 occur these words: "The paper of this foreign visitor shows such an appreciation of the value and defects of the Museum library that an abstract of his opinions should not be confined to the journal of a few specialists." The latter observation is not very flattering towards us, but the note shows what is thought of the matter by an outside critic. The paper had been very amply discussed, and it would be a very unfortunate conclusion to arrive at, if Mr. Stevens' resolution were carried. It would please nobody and irritate everyone else. Few could care to vote for it, and no one would wish to vote against it. The speaker sincerely hoped Mr. Stevens would see the propriety of withdrawing his resolution; otherwise he should feel bound to move the previous question.

Mr. DOUTHWAITE was ready to second the previous question, though he hoped it would not be necessary.

Mr. OVERALL pointed out that, in the original article, Professor Dziatzko was writing for his colleagues in Germany. The paper appeared to the speaker to be by no means unfriendly. Many of the defects indicated had already been corrected, and, to that extent, the paper fell to the ground. On the other hand, the Professor

highly complimented the Museum. We must all admit that a subject catalogue would be very desirable if it could be had.

Mr. THOMAS observed that the word "objections," which figured in the resolution, was not taken from Professor Dziatzko, and he must say that it was entirely owing to Mr. Stevens that the discussion had taken a somewhat polemical turn. The Professor's article was anything rather than the attack upon the Museum which it had been attempted to make it out. What was said of the catalogue was said in passing in the expository portion of the paper. The Professor's formal suggestions began only at the foot of page 11 of the translation. They were four in number, and the speaker did not see how they could be disposed of by the resolution. It should be remembered that, at all events, the first three of them were not criticisms of what the Museum professed to do already, but rather suggestions as to future progress, and no one, therefore, could fairly take offence at them. The responsibility for publishing the translation must be shared by every member present at the February meeting, including Mr. Stevens himself, for it was unanimously agreed, after hearing the paper, that it was proper to be published in MONTHLY NOTES. The speaker, indeed, did not think that the publication required any defence. The article had been already published in Germany, and he was unable to see that there could be a more appropriate subject for discussion by our Association than the views of a competent observer upon the aims and methods of our National Library.

Mr. STEVENS said that, although he by no means backed down from the chief statements in his speech, and, after hearing the Professor's reply and explanations, found nothing, or very little, to modify, he was ready, in deference to the feelings of some of his colleagues, to withdraw his resolution. At the same time he thought that, as an unfortunate impression had been produced by taking out only the critical portions of the paper, it was very desirable that the article should be published as a whole.

Motion accordingly withdrawn.

The meeting then adjourned.

LECTURES AT THE LIVERPOOL PUBLIC LIBRARY.

For a period of seventeen years the Free Library Committee of Liverpool have been accustomed to have delivered, during three months in the winter, a course of free popular lectures in the lecture-hall of the Brown Library and Museum. These lectures are largely intended to attract non-scientific people and the somewhat illiterate rather than the educated. The Liverpool Free Library, it must be premised, is established under a local Act, which, though differing very little from the general Act, contains, however, a section permitting the Committee to have lectures given, and, if necessary, to make a charge for admittance, provided that, in case any surplus remains after paying expenses, it goes to the credit of the library rate.

Notwithstanding this power given by the Act, the Committee have never exercised it, but have always given the lectures entirely free. In this course they have felt fully encouraged by the class of people who regularly attended them—a class unmistakably of mechanics and unskilled labourers, to whom the exaction of a payment for admittance, however small, would have proved a hindrance, if not a prohibition to their attendance. It will be admitted that there are many people who, through want of education, are unequal to the mental effort of sustained reading; but who are nevertheless of an inquiring disposition, and take great pleasure in seeing experiments of a useful and practical kind. To these the popular lecture is a great attraction; and even the inveterate novel reader is found to be allured by the announcement of an accompanying exhibition of diagrams to the lecture, or illustrations by means of the oxy-hydrogen light—or, in more popular phrase, the magic lantern. These lectures have grown so popular during the last few years, that the small lecture-hall of the Brown library, which did not hold when crowded more than 450 people, was frequently filled to overflowing long before the lecture began, so that numbers (computed at several hundreds at times) had to go away unable to gain admittance.

Under these circumstances, and with the full conviction that they were acting wisely and well, the Library Committee applied themselves to the task of improving the accommodation. In October, 1879, the extension of the old library, now known so well as the Picton Reading-room, in honour of Sir James A. Picton, who has been Chairman of the Institution some thirty years, was finished and opened. This room is circular, and has a diameter of one hundred feet. It was at one time contemplated to make the basement area beneath into an aquarium, and active steps were taken to carry out the idea; but second thoughts, often said to be best, decided the Committee in favour of a new lecture-hall. This has been carried out in a most able and successful manner by their architect, Mr. C. Sherlock; and on the 3rd of January of this present year it was opened by an inaugural lecture, delivered by Sir James Picton. The hall is circular, after the form of the room above, and is of corresponding diameter. It is without any obstruction of any kind in the way of pillars, the supports for the floor of the Picton reading-room above consisting of a number of iron girders, or immense brackets, so to speak, which spring from the wall and meet in the centre. Whether it is unique in construction it is difficult to say without greater inquiry; but it is certainly uncommon and ingenious. The whole of this lecture theatre, which is 28 feet in height in the centre, was excavated out of the solid rock. During its formation, as tier upon tier of roughly-hewn seats appeared, cut out of the same primitive material, it became strongly suggestive, in a small way, of the Colosseum at Rome, and many were the remarks to that effect. But, if it was faintly suggestive of the great Roman building and its world-famed games, it was strongly suggestive of a local place of amusement in days gone by devoted

to the popular English game of cock-fighting; for here were seen, when the excavations were commenced, the remains of what an advertisement in one of the earliest Liverpool newspapers refers to as the New Cock-pit near the Infirmary, "where a main of cocks will be fought between the gentlemen of Liverpool and Warrington for five pounds a battle and fifty pounds the odd one." Those who know the pile of buildings which stand in William Brown Street, devoted to literature, science and art, must say with truth that Liverpool is now carrying on a worthier game and waging a nobler battle than was conducted on the same site a hundred years ago. The success which has attended the opening of the new lecture-hall has been beyond all expectation, for while the average attendance during the whole course last year in the old lecture-hall was only 350, this year it has been 1,030; this number, it may be added, the hall will hold comfortably, but 1,500 can be accommodated without material inconvenience. To illustrate the general character of these lectures it will be enough to quote from the syllabus the titles, &c., of the first dozen, though many of the forty of which the course consisted were more calculated to appeal to the popular mind, as was shown by the attendance of above 1,700 people at each of the lectures on Bach and Mendelssohn, which were illustrated by vocal and instrumental music.

"Our Municipal Institutions: Their Past and Future," by Sir James A. Picton, J.P., F.S.A.—"Animal Defences," with Illustrative Drawings, by Rev. H. H. Higgins, M.A.—"Universities, Old and New," by Mr. G. H. Rendall, M.A., Principal of University College, Liverpool.—"The Basque Provinces of Spain: Their History, Institutions, and Laws," by Mr. Clements R. Markham, C.B., F.R.S., Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society.—"The Practical Application of some of Faraday's Discoveries," illustrated by Experiments, by Dr. Oliver J. Lodge, Professor of Physics and Mathematics, University College, Liverpool.—"Elocution," illustrated by Recitals and Readings, by Mr. Henry Vandenhoff.—"Sketches of the Public and Private Character of Edmund Burke," by Mr. J. MacCunn, M.A., Professor of Logic, Political Economy, &c., University College, Liverpool.—"Our Iron-clad Fleet and its Guns," illustrated by the Oxy-hydrogen Light, by Captain Edward Stubbs, R.N.—"Chemical Force," with Experiments, by Mr. E. Davies, F.C.S., F.I.C.—"Elocution, Gesture, &c.," illustrated by Recitals and Readings, by Mr. Henry Vandenhoff.—"John Howard, the Prison Philanthropist," by Rev. J. Burbidge.—"On the History of the Jews in Spain and Portugal: Their Persecution and Expulsion," by Rev. William Stern, Ph.D.

While so much is being done for the comparatively uneducated classes, it must not be supposed that nothing is done for those who are better educated, though it may be that, in many cases, their purses are no better filled. For the purpose of combining thoroughness with utility, a course of lectures, usually twelve, have been for some years given free in the Autumn in connection with the Cambridge University higher education scheme, but wholly at the expense of the Library Committee. There have been two consecutive courses on Political Economy, and two on English Literature; and several shorter courses, but not in connection with Cambridge, on Chemistry. At the end of each course on Political Economy and English Literature an examination

followed, conducted by the University, for the benefit of those students who chose to have such a test applied to their work and studies, and who were ambitious to receive the certificate of proficiency which was awarded to those who were successful in getting the requisite number of marks. The number of students who thus entered, both male and female, and the marks which a very large percentage of them gained, have been equally gratifying, if not more so, than the success of the popular lectures. At present, the Public Free Libraries Act does not empower Library Committees to pay for lectures out of the Library rate; but the results at Liverpool are conclusively such as to make it an important consideration how far Library Committees should have the power, in any future amended Bill, to work in this direction for the common weal, should they choose to do so; and it is to be hoped that the clause proposed by Sir James Picton to this effect in the new Free Libraries Bill drafted at Manchester, coupled with the power to make a small charge if necessary, will receive the approval of the Legislature. P. C.

LIBRARY NOTES.

ASHTON.—The formal opening of the new Free Public Library took place on Saturday, March 25. The opening ceremony was performed by the Mayoress, Mrs. Andrew, who is the niece of the late Mr. George Heginbottom, to whom the establishment of the Library is largely due, Mr. Heginbottom having left a sum of £500, which was to go to the Mechanics' Institution, if a Free Library was not founded in five years. The collection of books dedicated to the public includes over 2,000 volumes, purchased with this bequest, and 1,000 volumes presented by Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., the rest being presented by private persons and societies in the neighbourhood. The Library opened with 3,900 volumes, which are to be used, at present, only upon the premises. After the Library had been declared open, a public meeting was held in the large assembly room, at which addresses were delivered by the Mayor, Mr. Councillor Parry, Chairman of the Free Library Committee, Rev. Thomas Green, Mr. Alderman Heginbottom, the Rev. J. D. Kelly, &c., &c. The Librarian is Mr. Naylor.

CAMBRIDGE.—In a report of the Library Syndicate of the University of Cambridge, dated March 1, 1882, the following recommendations are made to the Senate:—1. That a sum of £3,500 instead of £3,000 be annually contributed from the University Chest towards the maintenance of the Library; 2. That the debt on the general fund of the Library, amounting to £1,181 4*s.* 2*d.*, be discharged from the University Chest by instalments; 3. That certain increases be made in the rates of increase in the salaries of the library assistants; 4. That the Library be open six hours on Saturday instead of four hours only, as heretofore. In the discussion on the report, which took place on March 14 (see *Cambridge University Reporter*, March 21), the only point touched upon was the

question of keeping open the Library two extra hours weekly, and the consequent hardship to the staff.

CARDIFF.—The new building, which is intended to accommodate the Free Library, Museum, and Science and Art Schools, will be opened on the 1st of June with an imposing ceremony. The building has cost about £12,000, and is admirably arranged for its purpose. The late Mr. W. Menelaus has presented £10,000 worth of pictures, to "form an Art Gallery, or at least to commence one." Over 1,000 volumes of books have just been presented by a retired county court judge, Mr. Thomas Falconer, who resides in the neighbourhood.

CARLISLE.—Dr. Robert Elliott, the Medical Officer of Health for Carlisle, has called the attention of the local library authorities to the possibility of scarlet fever being spread by means of books lent to persons sick and convalescent of the disease. He suggests that by the aid of lists of the books circulated the course of the fever might be traced.

EDINBURGH.—LITERARY INSTITUTE.—At a meeting of the subscribers, held on the 29th of March, the directors proposed that a committee of the subscribers should be appointed to co-operate with the directors, in order to maintain and extend the work of the Institute. The Institute was started as a limited liability company, and many of the original shareholders have died or removed from the south side, so that the shares were now in comparatively few hands. There was a danger of the Institute not being kept up unless it were more largely supported. It was agreed to adopt the suggestion, and a committee of twenty-six appointed, including three ladies.

EDINBURGH.—PHILOSOPHICAL INSTITUTION.—The annual meeting of the members was held on the 28th March in the Library. The Directors reported a surplus of £83 18*s.* on the year's income of £2,159 7*s.* 5*d.*; 574 new books had been added to this Library, exclusive of 109 vols. purchased to replace worn out or missing volumes. The new catalogue contained a list of 24,000 volumes. Treasurer Harrison observed that during the whole 36 years of its existence the Institution had been carried on successfully upon the lines on which it was established. The Institution had offered to its members a news-room, a reading-room, a library, and a course of lectures by the best men to be found within the four seas, at a time when any one of these promises might have appeared rather too much to make in the whole subscription; yet the Institution had been carried on entirely through the guinea subscriptions of its members, and it had moreover saved upwards of £4,000 in money. He did not think that in Great Britain, or anywhere else, anything similar had been done, or done with anything like the same success. Mr. Gladstone was re-elected President of the Institution.

LIVERPOOL.—An interesting ceremony took place at the Free Public Library on Friday, the 31st March, in connection with the appointment of Mr. John Frowde as Librarian to the Free Library

about to be established in Barrow-in-Furness. Mr. Frowde has been an assistant at the Liverpool Free Public Library for eleven years, and, in token of the esteem and respect felt for him, his colleagues in the Institution met and presented him with a gold watch chain and a handsome illuminated address, this latter being the work of his junior colleague, Mr. J. H. Quinn. Mr. Cowell, in making the presentation, addressed a few well-chosen words of the general feeling of appreciation of the many and valuable qualities possessed by Mr. Frowde, to which the latter suitably replied.

LONDON.—BRITISH MUSEUM.—A notice has been issued by Mr. Bond, Principal Librarian, announcing that in the reading-room the electric light will be continued during the month of April, so that readers can remain till 8 p.m. From the 1st May to the 1st December the closing time will be 7 p.m., and during the remainder of the year 8 p.m. The galleries will be open to the public every day in the year, except Christmas Day and Good Friday.

LONDON.—LONDON INSTITUTION.—Mr. James Macdonald Horsburgh, M.A. Oxon, senior master of modern subjects at Radley College, has been chosen, out of 44 candidates, to succeed Mr. Nicholson as principal librarian and superintendent of the London Institution. Mr. Stanley Lane-Poole, B.A. Oxon, the Orientalist, stood next, and after him Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister, librarian of the Leeds Library. No one over 40 years of age was allowed to compete, but these three gentlemen were all under 29.

PARIS.—It is announced from Paris that, in order to guard as far as possible against the danger of fire, the authorities of the Bibliothèque Nationale are about completely to isolate that building, with its valuable manuscripts and books, from the surrounding houses. The cost of this measure will be 3,200,000 francs. Many occupiers of houses in the Rue Vivienne and the Rue Colbert will be compelled in consequence to quit their residences in July next, when the work will be carried out.

READING.—The Free Public Library Committee have invited applications for the office of Librarian for the Free Public Library about to be established. Applications were to be sent to the town clerk by the 12th of April. We notice that the Committee limited the number of testimonials which might be sent to three, and that they invited the applicants to name their own salary.

Mr. Edward Edwards proposes to publish a second edition of his "Memoirs of Libraries," for subscribers only. It is to be in three volumes, and the price of each volume will be £1 12*s*. Much of the matter contained in the first edition will be omitted, especially the accounts of ancient libraries, and a good deal of merely documentary matter. The strictly narrative portions will be extended, and new chapters will be added. The whole will be thoroughly revised, and some new illustrations will be added. Mr. Edwards' prospectus contains a "Chronological Note of the Author's Chief

Labours and Writings (up to 1870, exclusive) on the History and Organisation of Libraries, Public and Private."

Mr. Cotgreave has now registered what he calls his "Long-Reacher," which was exhibited at our March Monthly Meeting. It is especially designed to save time and labour in taking down and replacing books upon high shelves in libraries and booksellers' shops, though it may be applied to many other purposes.

Mr. W. A. Cotton has published in his book on "Bromsgrove: Its History and Antiquities," a list of the books (100 vols. in number) in the Bromsgrove Church Library, which has been reprinted in full by the *Bibliographer*. To be useful, however, such lists should be more carefully prepared than that in question, which abounds in every conceivable fault of cataloguing. The books themselves are not of any special interest.

We have received from the compiler, Herr P. E. Richter, a List of the Additions to the Royal Public Library at Dresden, for 1881. It consists of an alphabetical part, with very full "systematic" indexes in twenty-six classes, and the whole is very carefully done.

The *Harvard University Bulletin* for January, besides University intelligence and the list of accessions to the Library, contains another instalment of Mr. Scudder's elaborate "Bibliography of Fossil Insects." The present instalment chiefly consists of a list of Mr. Scudder's own contributions to the subject.

The January *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library* contains an extensive list of additions to the various departments of the Library. The Bibliography of the Renaissance concludes with "Part IV.—Biography." A new and enlarged List of Indexes to Periodicals in the Library is also printed, and the number concludes with the first instalment of books and articles, &c., on copyright and kindred subjects to be found in the Library.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Catalogue of the Books in the Cheltenham Library. Fourth Edition. By Henry Basevi, *Colonel, Retired List*. Cheltenham, 1882. 8vo, pp. iv.–151.

A very neatly printed catalogue on the dictionary plan. Works of fiction have been excluded from the body of the catalogue and relegated to the appendix, a plan not without practical advantages in the case of a circulating library. The catalogue embraces over 11,000 volumes.

Leeds Public Library. Catalogue of the Contents of Section N, Poetry and Dramatic Literature. James Yates. Leeds, January, 1882. 8vo, pp. 58. Price 3*d*.

This catalogue includes 942 volumes. The contents of collected editions are set out, and the stores of the library exhibited under such main heads as "Ballads," "Drama," "Poems."

Leicester. The Tenth Annual Report of the Free Library Committee. Leicester, 1881. 8vo, pp. 32.

During the year ending April 9, 1881, the issues from the Reference Depart-

ment were 29,456, as compared with 17,831 in the previous year. In the Lending Department, on the other hand, the issues fell from 174,456 in the previous year to 158,346, a decrease for which the Committee are unable to account. The total number of volumes in the library is 20,193, exclusive of the local collection (527 volumes). The rate (one halfpenny) produced £777 4*s*. Besides various tables, &c., the report includes the additions to the Leicestershire Department for the year.

Liverpool. Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library, Museum, and Walker Art Gallery of the City of Liverpool. Liverpool, 1882. 8vo, pp. 27.

The number of volumes issued in the Reference Library was 828,525, besides the constant use of about 200 volumes of works of reference, of the use of which no account is kept. The number of volumes added during the year was 2,372, making the total number of volumes in the Reference Library 74,830. In the Lending Libraries the total issues were 423,051 volumes, 322,973 consisting of Prose Fiction. With the Reference and Lending Departments there is a small decrease from last year's issues. The number of volumes in the Lending Libraries is now 43,979. The Lecture season was very successful. The Report affords no financial information.

Norwich. Annual Report of the Free Library Committee to the Town Council. Norwich [1882]. 8vo, pp. 11.

The issues in the Lending Department were 32,836, and the attendance at the Reading-room has been registered four times daily, the number being 45,206. The number of volumes in stock is 6,300. The rate produced £937 10*s*.; of the expenditure, £274 19*s*. 6*d*. was for interest and instalment of loan.

Plymouth. Fifth Report of the Free Public Library and Newsrooms Committee. Plymouth, 1882. 8vo, pp. 32.

The number of volumes in use in all departments was 162,048, being 9,803 less than in 1880. The decrease was principally in fiction and juvenile works. The Library now contains over 14,000 volumes and pamphlets. The amount received from the Corporation was £700. The Committee hope that the grant for the current year may be the full equivalent of a penny rate. The Report includes tables and library additions.

Rotherham. First Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library. Rotherham, 1881. 8vo, pp. 12.

The issues for the year were 45,609, and the number of ticket-holders 2,810. The number of volumes in the Library is 2,862. A list of the year's additions is appended. There is no financial information.

Stoke-upon-Trent. Third Annual Report of the Public Free Library Committee, 1880–81. Stoke [1881]. 8vo, pp. 19.

The issues for the year ending November 6th, 1881, were 33,269, in the Lending Department, and 2,692 in the Reading-room. The number of volumes in the Library is 6,427, of which 1,043 are works of reference. The amount received from the overseers was £295 19*s*. 2*d*., and £123 10*s*. 6*d*. was received in subscriptions and donations.

Walsall. Twenty-third Annual Report of the Free Library Committee, 1880–81. Walsall, 1881. 8vo, pp. 15.

The issues show a considerable increase over the previous year, the total issues being, at the Chief Library, 63,443, and from the Bloxwich branch 7,611. The number of volumes in the Library is 11,135.

Wigan. Free Public Library. Fourth Annual Report of the Librarian. March 9th, 1882. Wigan, 1882. 8vo, pp. 25.

The year has been one of steady progress. The issues in the Lending Depart-

ment have been 58,746, in the Reference Department 6,160. The number of volumes in the Library is now 25,332. The attendance on Sundays in the News-room and Reference Department remains about the same. Lists of Societies and Transactions represented in the Library, and of the more important works in the Reference Department, are appended to the Report. There is no financial report.

Philadelphia. Fifty-ninth Annual Report of the Mercantile Library Company of Philadelphia. Philadelphia, 1882. 8vo, pp. 32.

This Library claims as "a marked peculiarity from the first that the book-cases have been kept open, and every member has had the privilege of going directly to the shelves to make his own selection of books for reading and study, an advantage which is enjoyed in no other large library in the world." The number of members and subscribers on 1 Jan., 1882, was 5,571. The number of volumes in the Library was 143,135, exclusive of 8,782 unbound pamphlets. The circulation for the year was 153,186, the number of visits to the rooms 348,426, of which 28,000 were upon Sundays. The year's income was $44,383.48. The Library has its own bindery.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The English Catalogue of Books for 1881, containing a complete list of all the books published in Great Britain and Ireland in the year 1881, with their sizes, prices, and publishers' names; also of the principal books published in the United States of America, with the addition of an Index to Subjects. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, 1882. 8vo, pp. 107. Price 5*s*.

This catalogue scarcely answers to the promise of its title-page, as it is only an index to the list of books which appears every fortnight in the *Publishers' Circular*. But as it is the only annual catalogue of English literature, we ought to be thankful for it, and wait hopefully for the good time when we shall be as well supplied as the Germans.

Trübner's Catalogue of Dictionaries and Grammars of the principal Languages and Dialects of the World. Second Edition, considerably enlarged and revised, with an Alphabetical Index [edited by Mr. Hiersemann]. London: Trübner and Co., 1882. 8vo, pp. viii.–170.

A book so useful to the librarian, philological student, and bookseller, should soon be out of print again; we will, therefore, make one or two small suggestions in view of a new edition. In the first place, the list of works on Greek and Latin is somewhat meagre; under the latter, one misses Corradini's edition of Forcellini, the great work of Freund, and the popular, although less important, works of Dr. Smith. Under English, the Dictionary of Americanisms of Bartlett only finds a place in the form of its obsolete second edition, 1859; a fourth and enlarged edition came out in 1877. Davies's Supplementary English Dictionary, 1881, is absent; and a supplementary part of 92 pages to Stratmann's Dictionary appeared in 1881, and is not mentioned. The excellent Magyar dictionary of Bizonfy is not to be found; this omission is all the more noteworthy from the fact that it is first dictionary of the English and Hungarian languages. Fabretti's "Corpus Inscriptionum Italicarum antiquioris aevi" is duly recorded under Etruscan, but the three supplements which have appeared are not noticed.

August, 1799, some forty years after its foundation. The meeting of the committee at which this singular minute was inserted was attended by no less distinguished men than William Roscoe, Dr. Currie, and Dr. Rutter:—"This day, for the first time, the committee met at four o'clock in the afternoon, and, having transacted the necessary business of the library, they dined together at five o'clock, and spent the remainder of the day with harmonious pleasantry. Resolved unanimously, 'That the monthly committee meet henceforward on the second Tuesday in the month at three o'clock, and that they afterwards dine together; that dinner be on the table at four o'clock precisely, and that the bill be called at six o'clock, when such gentlemen as chuse may depart, and such as chuse may club again; that red port be the only wine allowed, and that if any gentleman prefer white wine he pay for it distinct from his share of the general shot; and that all the wine be brought up in the original bottles from the bin, and decanted in the club-room.'" These festive meetings of the committee were held at the Star and Garter Tavern, in Paradise-street.—A. W.

THOMLINSON LIBRARY, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE (MONTHLY NOTES, Vol. iii., p. 8).—We have received from Mr. Haggerston a long and interesting account of this library, which we hope to print in full in an early number.—ED. M. N.

AUTHOR WANTED.—Who was the author of "The Perils of the Nation: An Appeal to the Legislation, the Clergy, and the Higher and Middle Classes. Seeley, London, 1844," "Remedies suggested for some of the Evils which constitute the Perils of the Nation. London, 1844"? I should feel greatly indebted for an answer.—H. W.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TRAINING OF LIBRARY ASSISTANTS.

SIR,—I believe the Library Association some two or three years ago recommended that the system of having boys apprenticed to Public Libraries should be adopted. I am desirous of ascertaining if, at that or any other time, they have laid down any rules or method for training such apprentices.

I have a son apprenticed to a library for five years, and am anxious to learn what is the proper system of training. It appears to me a very important matter, both in the interests of libraries and librarians, that some systematic training should be carried out. Any information you can give me on the subject will be esteemed a favour by,

Yours, &c.,
PATERFAMILIAS.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—May Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. Andrew Taylor, "Present-day Limits to Subscription Libraries"—"The Thomlinson Library," by W. J. Haggerston—Library Notes—Notices of Bibliographies—Catalogues and Reports—Notes and Queries.

The next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, June 2nd, 1882, when a Paper will be read by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, entitled "Library Statistics of a Europe."

The date of the Annual Meeting at Cambridge has been provisionally fixed for Tuesday, the 5th September, and following days.

MAY MONTHLY MEETING.

The Eighth Monthly Meeting of the Fifth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, May 5th, at 8 p.m., Mr. B. R. Wheatley in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. James Dauber, Mus.B., of Wigan, was duly elected a member of the Association. The following gentleman was proposed and seconded for election at the next Monthly Meeting: Mr. William Buchanan, Registrar, 10, Carrington Street, Glasgow.

It was proposed by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, seconded by Mr. Cornelius Walford, and carried unanimously, that Mr. Edward Edwards be elected an Honorary Member of the Association.

The Chairman then called upon the Secretary to read a Paper by Mr. Andrew Taylor, Treasurer of the Edinburgh Select Subscription Library, entitled

Present-day Limits to Public Subscription Libraries.

The past winter in Edinburgh has been a quiet one in reference to any discussion on the adoption of the Free Libraries Act. Random hits, reminding one of the late fierce battle, may have been

noticed once and again in the daily prints. But where are the trenchant leaders, the voluminous correspondence, and, above all, the army of sandwich-men perambulating our streets with their appeals to over-rated tax-payers, lately introduced to the Conference by Mr. Ralph Richardson? Where has the enthusiasm for public free libraries by voluntary subscriptions taken a tangible shape? Certainly not in Edinburgh, otherwise than in printer's ink. What more of the movement for opening up the Advocates' Library by the addition of a public reading-room? When the question was first mooted at the Edinburgh meeting of the Library Association, I posed as the advocate of existing institutions. But in truth, the balance-sheet over which I preside is not in such a state as to be cited as a triumphant testimony of the working of willinghood in this direction of voluntary effort. And I look in vain for similar evidence from the financial conditions of sister societies in the city. The Philosophical Institution appears to prosper, but it offers other attractions than its library. The question really is, apart from the utilisation of the Advocates' Library, Can libraries proper exist apart from public taxation? Of course, the Edinburgh Subscription, the Select Subscription, and the Mechanics' Libraries which were pointed out during the recent discussion, had solved the problem by living through most of the years of the present century. But are not all these founded on principles, though good enough in their day, now ready to wax old and vanish away? The practical experience of one of these institutions, mainly in its financial aspects, will best answer the question.

A tabular statement now lies before me, detailing the income and expenditure of the library with which I am connected, for the last

					Receipts.		Expenditure.		
Years.	Highest and Lowest Number of Members.	Shares Sold.	Struck Off.	Transferred.	Annual Payments, Fines, &c.	Entry Money and Catalogues.	Management of Library.	Property.	Books and Binding.
					£	£	£	£	£
1800 to 1810	23—106	136	41	41	—	36	105	—	252
1810 to 1820	105—123	60	40	81	650	200	192	190	471
1820 to 1830	133—235	155	40	57	964	355	585	78	891
1830 to 1840	368—595	328	63	366	1,005	416	605	58	1,001
1840 to 1850	593—582	41	18	492	3,894	464	1,778	626	1,832
1850 to 1860	605—440	17	—	394	3,204	130	1,697	74	1,559
1860 to 1870	281	30	—	131	2,378	83	1,499	31	952
1870 to 1880	—	—	—	—	2,087	33	1,405	45	671

eighty years. I note such of the facts as may be interesting to a general public. Established by twelve humble men, it has collected and spent fully £14,500 19*s.* for library purposes; and accumulated over 30,000 volumes. Its shelves illustrate the many changes in

publishing since 1800; from Murray's early magnificent cream-laid quartoes to Constable's Miscellany and Knight's Weekly Volume; from the first blue and yellows of the Edinburgh to Chambers's Journal, the Penny Magazine of the useful knowledge time to the early Cornhills, where it is gravely asked—How much of this stir of Brougham's time was useless knowledge? We have scarce black letters and valuable pamphlets. But I write as a treasurer, not as a bibliographer. Our annals stretch over three periods: one of gradual slow growth, another of unbounded prosperity, while the present can only be truthfully written about as one of decay. Up till the year 1820, the number of members varied from 30 to 123; during the next decade the numbers varied from 133 to 235. But at the epoch of the first Reform Bill, the time of the cry that the schoolmaster is abroad, the society gained a new life. From 1830 to 1840 its constituency averaged 500; while 328 shares were sold at the then entry fee of two guineas each. Fully £1,178 was spent in management and rent; while no less than £1,882 was expended on books and binding. The catalogue of the 15,000 volumes then accumulated was published at an expense of £250. At the beginning of the next ten years, the number of members culminated at 650. Since then it has gradually decreased to about 300, with, of course, a corresponding reduction in the income and expenditure. While during the last ten years something like £1,405 has been expended on rents and management, only £671 has been spent on books and binding.

I do not stay to discuss in any detail the external causes which have retarded the progress of the Library. The establishment of such institutions as the Philosophical, combining news-rooms, lectures, and library in one payment, have no doubt taken away some subscribers. The admirable development of booksellers' reading clubs on the plan of "Mudie's" has also more seriously reduced our subscribers' list. But the continuous existence of the Institution for a time of forty years' decline, shows how it has met the wants of at least a class of readers in a great city. If it decays, the causes must lie mainly within its own borders. What are they?

The principle of vicious book-keeping long pursued, of counting all monies expended on books and binding as realisable capital; and, secondly, the method, rendered almost obligatory in our case, by one of the constitutional laws, of keeping every book entered on the catalogue in perpetuity.

Most of our present annual income goes in payment of rent, salary, and incidental expenses; the moiety is often swallowed in periodicals, subscriptions to booksellers' reading clubs; sometimes a fraction may be expended in permanent books of reference, &c. In other words, apart from our old books, we are just a miniature bookseller's reading club. This, no doubt, suits a considerable majority of our members, who mostly confine their borrowing books to the interval betwixt October and April. They could not mentally utilise the more abundant supplies of the booksellers' libraries, apart altogether from the enhanced price demanded. But

of what use is a great mass of our older books? What, for instance, of the 3,800 volumes of old novels, or the long series of once-popular periodicals now lying dormant? It would gratify our readers to have the use of a more plentiful supply of the more solid season books than the booksellers' clubs can afford to give us from their limited stores in this department of their stock; so, too, in regard to books purchased from their surplus catalogues. Had we agreed to sell again most of these every three or four years, space and funds, now both sorely needed, would be abundant. A library committee must refer publishers' literary assistants—and we have many of these on our roll—to the institutions supported by public funds. Though not assuming to themselves the office of inquisitors over a *periodic index expurgatorius*, they must recognise officially, the ephemeral character of even the great mass of our more solid literature, and act accordingly. Skilled advice as to which books to keep may easily be had. Why should not the Library Association itself assist in this matter? Further, had we agreed to have kept from £1,500 to £3,000 as a permanent endowment fund out of the £7,000 and more expended by us since 1800 for rent and library charges, the greater part of our annual income might now be spent on books, with the prospect of our subscribers' list mounting up again several hundreds. Its decrease can be traced to a time of economy, necessitated by previous over-expenditure; and temporary increases have always come when the library table was crowded with new books.

The entry money used long to form the main fund for purchasing new books. In our ten years of prosperity—1830-1840—fully £464 was thus drawn; and the sum thus added to the funds altogether since 1800 amounts to over £171,731. This formed a main feature in all libraries founded on the subscription plan. But since the advent of the newer institutions which ask only an annual payment from subscribers, who are also free from further liability to pay in succeeding years, the acceptance of shareholding liability has been much objected to by the outside public. We admitted readers who need hold no share in 1867, and the consequence appears to have been that no new shares have been bought from the library. Up till 1830 so many as 351 shares had been sold; fully 328 were taken betwixt 1830 and 1840; but during the last forty years only 101 have been sold. So far, then, the admission of readers, while giving a temporary prosperity, has invalidated a fundamental basis of our sound financial life. During all this latter period, fewer expensive books have appeared on our catalogue, for lack of the reserve fund got from this source, and mostly so expended. We have returned to the principle of such a fund, in trying a modified system of compounding. Here, again, we believe the rigidity of the first subscription library idea has to be relaxed, not abandoned. Mere annual subscribers do not show the enthusiasm often betrayed by grey-headed men who have had memories of such an institution as ours in their boyhood. Further, are not the administrative duties falling to shareholders an important part

of adult education. And, indeed, is not the greatest "idol of the den" besetting our annual Library subscriber—that nervous dread that he don't get his full money-worth of reading—most inimical to earnest study? Now, let an entry fee involve the idea of compounding, the payee to have full privileges of voting, and using the Library Hall as a club-room, even though at times books are not taken out, and he does not then pay the customary annual or quarterly subscription—then you secure a life interest in the institution. The sum so fixed need not be paid at once, but could be received periodically till completed along with the regular contributions, only it would have to be kept in a distinct account apart from the ordinary income and expenditure, its amount varying from £3 to £7 according to the circumstances of the Library. Suppose £1,700 were thus amassed in ten years, then you have the means to establish a permanent library; but experience in this way, though little more than of a year's growth, is promising.

To sum up, I think the subscription plan, with a few modifications to present-day requirements, capable of establishing district libraries in such a city as Edinburgh, each with 300 or 500 members—not books, as I have been inadvertently misreported. One year's assessment of the Free Libraries Act in Edinburgh would have permanently endowed our own institution. Its charge—four shillings per quarter, or fourpence-halfpenny a week—is not grudged by the very classes who would have specially used the Free Libraries. Let the Edinburgh opponents of the Act then show us some practical sympathy. Our vigorous life will be the best appeal against a renewal of the agitation for the Acts. The northern metropolis cannot retain its present position in reference to this important branch of adult education unless it sullies its fair name.

A brief discussion ensued, at the close of which a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Taylor for his Paper.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE THOMLINSON LIBRARY, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

By W. J. Haggerston.

A LIBRARY belonging to the Mayor and Corporation of this ancient borough, had been located in the church of St. Nicholas, from a very early period. Dr. J. Collingwood Bruce, in his "Handbook to Newcastle-on-Tyne," published in 1863, pp. 36–37, speaking of St. Nicholas' Church, says:—"This Church has long been in possession of a small library, to which the inhabitants of the town have access. In the year 1736, Dr. Thomlinson having bequeathed his books, to the number of 1,600 to this town, Sir Walter Blackett erected the incongruous edifice which stands on the South side of the church, for the better accommodation of the collections. The vestry is on the ground floor; the old library and Dr. Thomlinson's library occupy the upper storeys. Amongst the books in the old

library are a copy of Walton's Polyglott, and some valuable editions of the Fathers. The chains by which these books were fastened to the reading-shelves are preserved: they have portions of the boards adhering to them. Little use has for many years been made of these libraries, and, unless they are committed to the care of some public institution, whose arrangements admit of free access being had to them at all reasonable hours, the only purpose they are ever likely to subserve is the breeding of successive generations of most unmetaphorical book-worms. In the old library, Brand tells us, is a very curious MS. copy of the Bible, with many beautiful illuminations, which appears to have belonged to the Church of Hexham. He (writing in 1789) thought that it could not be less than 600 years old. It is still there. There are some other MSS., dating, it is supposed, from the time of William Rufus, and even anterior to it."

On January 31, 1735–6, Dr. Thomlinson wrote to his friend, Walter Calverley Blacket, Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne (afterwards Sir Walter C. Blacket), as follows:—"Dear Sir, Being desirous, when I die, y^{t} my Books should be put into a public way of being useful, and placed near ye sacred Walls of y^{t} Church in which I spent the Flower of my Age, as an unworthy Lecturer; I design'd a Plan for a Library above ye Vestry of St. Nicholas, w^{ch} if executed, I have left in my Will my whole Sudy [sic] of Books to ye Mayor and Burgesses of Newcastle, &c.—This is the best Return I can make for ye many and singular Favours receiv'd from a kind Providence and a generous Corporation; as well as ye sincerest Expression of my great Esteem for ye Church of England and her Clergy; w^{ch}, I hope, will flourish and outshine all Opposers till Books and Time itself shall be no more.

"And if you, Generous Sir, will be so good as to build y^{t} Library, so design'd by me, I do promise y^{t} y^{e} Legacy of all my Books, shall never be revers'd by, Sir,

"Your affectionate Friend, &

"Most obed^{t} Servant,

"Whickham." "Rob^{t} Thomlinson.

This request was acceded to by Mr. Blacket, and the building seems to have been completed, and Dr. Thomlinson's books and book-cases placed therein in the year 1741, for Dr. Thomlinson's will, which bears date November 5th, 1741, states that—"Whereas . . . . Walter Blacket, of Wallington, Esq., ... hath, at his own expense, built over the Vestry of the Parish Church of St. Nicolas, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, a handsome Fabric . . . . for the reception of my Books, and those of other Benefactors, and has endowed the same with a Rent-charge of £25 a year to be paid to a Library Keeper. . . . And whereas I have put into the said Fabric, or Library, above one thousand six hundred Books, and, for the increase of the said Library, have purchased of the said Walter Blacket a Rent-charge of £5 a year, to be a perpetual Fund, to supply the said Library with Books. . . ."

The appointment of a Librarian in the first instance was made by Dr. Thomlinson himself, and the person so appointed was the Rev. Nathaniel Clayton, B.D. After the decease of Dr. Thomlinson (which took place March 24th, 1748), the appointment of the Librarian was to be left in the hands of Walter Blacket, Esq., and after his death to the heirs male of his body; and failing the said Walter Blacket, and the heirs male of his body, then the "Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the time being, the Archdeacon of Northumberland for the time being, the Vicar of Newcastle-upon-Tyne for the time being, and the Lecturer of St. Nicolas' Church for the time being, or the majority of them." It is further stipulated in the will that each Librarian to be elected "shall be chosen from amongst the then Curates of the Churches of St. Nicolas, All Saints, St. John's, and St. Andrew's, in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, preference being given to those of St. Nicolas."

The Librarian on his appointment is required to give a bond in the sum of £300, for the full and faithful discharge of the duties of his office; and he is further required to take the following form of oath, viz. :—

"You swear that you will well and truly serve in the place or office of Librarian, or Keeper of the Library in Newcastle-upon-Tyne, called Dr. Thomlinson's Library, so long as you shall continue to be the Keeper thereof; and that you will faithfully and duly observe and keep all the Orders or Statutes thereof by you subscribed. So help you God."

The laws provide that "The Library is to be visited every year, or oftener, as the Archdeacon of Northumberland shall appoint, he deputing some of the Clergy of the Town to assist the Vicar and Lecturer of St. Nicholas's in examining and calling over the Books by the Catalogue."

"That there be two correct Catalogues of the said Books, one or both to be of Parchment, one to be kept in the Library, and the other in the Town Chamber, after they are compared and examined. And the Librarian shall at his entrance, in the presence of two or more of the Trustees, compare the Catalogue with the Books, and give bond for their preservation according to the Catalogue."

The visitors are the Archdeacon of Northumberland and the Mayor of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

According to the Rules, "No book is to be *lent out* of the said Library, but only to one that is going to publish a Book of at least 300 Pages in Octavo. That the Borrower, that is going to publish, must not have more than four or six Books in his Custody at once, for a Time not exceeding six Weeks, or two Months at the most: unless the Book he is going to publish be large, in which case he may be allowed to borrow a greater number of Books, not exceeding ten at a Time, and for a Time not exceeding ten weeks at the most: and that only by Special Licence, under the Hands of the Archdeacon of Northumberland, as well as the Vicar and Lecturer aforesaid. He must deposit in the Hands of the Librarian double the value set on each Book; and shall sign a note to forfeit half

the value of the money, if the Book be damaged when returned; and the whole, if he returns not the Book in the Time limited. And he shall promise under his hand to give to the said Library, a printed copy of the Book he intends to publish, well bound, as soon as possible."

The Librarians appointed to succeed the Rev. Nathaniel Clayton were Rev. Richard Brewster, 1755, Rev. John Ellison, 1764, Rev. Joseph Wilkinson, 1807, Rev. John Barnet, 1826, and Rev. James Taylor in 1828. Since that period it would be a work of some difficulty to accurately name the Librarians and the dates of their appointments.

(*To be continued.*)

LIBRARY NOTES.

BIRMINGHAM.—It is expected that the new building for the Birmingham Reference Library, Principal News-room, and Central Lending Library, will be opened on June 1st. The Right Hon. J. Bright, M.P., has consented to give an address on the occasion, and it is intended that representatives of the Library Association, and of the principal libraries of the country, shall be invited to attend. Among the interesting incidents of the day will be the presentation of a sum of nearly £15,000, subscribed chiefly by the town and neighbourhood, for the purchase of books for the New Reference Library. Nearly 50,000 volumes have been secured as a commencement of the New Reference Department. It is intended that within the next few years the Reference Department alone shall contain 100,000 volumes. Very much will depend upon the steady and judicious choice of these books. Few things suffer more from haste than the making of a library. One would often gladly part with a thousand volumes which may be tolerated in a library, in favour of one hundred which have a far higher claim to be there. The previous reputation of the Birmingham Reference Library was due, not so much to the number as to the value of its works, and we hope that the New Reference Library will sustain and increase the character given it in 1869 in Mr. Edward Edwards's "Free Town Libraries"—"Really a library, and not merely a heap of books."

CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Pink writes to us:—"For five years, to the end of 1880, our Reading-room Library (containing 900 volumes) was free from that troublesome pest, the book-stealer. In the early part of 1881 we lost two volumes. Early this year I received from the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, a large handbill recording a conviction for this offence, which handbill I suspended in our room, adding to it in large letters the word "*Caution.*" Within five or six weeks of this notice being exhibited we lost eleven volumes. I removed it on the 2nd April, since which time not a single volume has been taken away. Was it cause and effect?"

FLEETWOOD.—Several weeks ago a public meeting of ratepayers of Fleetwood declared in favour of the adoption of the Free Libraries Acts in Fleetwood. On the 2nd May, the Local Board passed a resolution declaring the vote taken at the public meeting contrary to the amended Act, and therefore not binding on the board or the ratepayers; and the board therefore decided not to entertain the question of adopting the Free Libraries Acts at present.

HASTINGS.—A public meeting has been convened for Tuesday, May 16th, by the Mayor, in compliance with an influentially signed requisition, to consider the desirability of adopting the Free Libraries Acts. It is understood that Sir Thomas Brassey has refused to allow the Reference Library which he has established at Claremont to become part of the proposed Public Library.

KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—The Rev. J. M. Gordon writes:—"Out of the gentlemen who applied to us for the post of Librarian, we selected Mr. Charles Baxter, formerly of Newcastle and Swansea Libraries, and he came to reside here in January last. The work of selecting books goes slowly forward, and the Lending Library will, in all probability, not be opened before September or October. But the Committee were anxious that the public should begin as soon as possible to derive some benefit from the Library, and accordingly we opened the Reading-room on the first of this month. The hours are from 9 a.m. till 10 p.m. Already the boon seems greatly appreciated, and in the evenings we have more visitors than we can comfortably accommodate. There is an ample supply of all the leading newspapers and magazines, and the books already purchased are available for the use of readers on the premises. We have determined to adopt Elliot's Indicator."

LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.—Our readers will be glad to notice that the terms of subscription to the printed Museum Catalogue have been revised. The accessions for the year 1882 may be obtained for a subscription of £3; and the portions of the General Catalogue printed during the year for £3 10*s*. As the Catalogue is being gradually put into print as the volumes of the Manuscript Catalogue become overcrowded, the latter portions are of course taken from different parts of the alphabet.

LONDON: LONDON INSTITUTION.—The Annual General Meeting of the Proprietors was held on April 26th. The issues in the Circulating Department for the past year were reported as 75,730, as compared with 58,380 for the previous year. The percentage of fiction circulated was only 39·39. The income for the year was £4,247 4*s*. 2*d*., which shows a great advance upon the income for 1874–5, being, we believe, the late Librarian's first year of office, when the total receipts were £3,080 14*s*. 8*d*. It is remarked in the Report that the income derived from Non-Proprietors now covers the entire expense of the purchase of books, and of the subscriptions to other Libraries.

MANCHESTER.—At the opening of the new Branch Library in

Deansgate, which took place on the 6th of April, addresses were delivered by the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Baker), Mr. Jas. Crossley, and Mr. Croston. The Library opens with 18,000 volumes. The office of librarian of the Ancoats branch has been filled by the appointment of Miss Emily Casserley, who has been engaged in the library service since 1871. This is the first time that such an appointment has been made in Manchester.

READING.—Mr. W. H. Greenhough, chief librarian of the Stockport Public Free Library, and formerly of the Salford Free Libraries, has been appointed to the chief librarianship at Reading.

WYCOMBE.—The ceremony of handing over a Free Library to the town of Wycombe took place on the 18th April. The institution, which comprises a large reading-room and a reference library of equal size, together with Librarian's residence, committee rooms, &c., situated in the centre of the town, was founded by Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., Recorder of Reading, and a native of Wycombe, in 1876. Since that year Mr. Griffits has borne the entire cost of its support, which amounts to a considerable sum per annum, the money raised by the public having in the meanwhile been devoted to the formation of an endowment fund. This already amounts to more than £1,200, and it is hoped will be largely augmented by the proceeds of a fancy fair to be held in July. Mr. Griffits has presented the freehold buildings to the town, on condition that the fund be increased within the next seven years to £3,000, and the formal transfer of the deeds has now been made, Lord Carrington and the Mayor of Wycombe accepting them on behalf of the town. These gentlemen and others acknowledged warmly the obligations of the town to Mr. Griffits for his splendid gift.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Herr P. E. Richter, Secretary of the Royal Public Library at Dresden, for calling our attention to the appearance of a French version of our "Cataloguing Rules" in the *Messager des Sciences Historiques* of Brussels. We are probably not wrong in supposing Herr Richter to be the author of the German translation of them mentioned in our March number.

We regret to learn that Mr. W. E. Foster's valuable reference-lists will no longer be published in the *Library Journal*. In the March number of our official organ may be read some useful notes by Mr. C. A. Cutter on placards for shelves. In the same issue M[elvil] D [ui] wants to hear of some practical device for cutting the edges of magazines and pamphlets, instead of the slow process of the ivory paper-knife. It is too much trouble to send them to the binder's to be trimmed.

Not the least among the claims of Richard Bentley to the respect of librarians is the fact that he was keeper of the Royal Libraries from 1694 to his death in 1742. The recent addition to the English Men of Letters Series (Bentley: By Professor R. C. Jebb) is made particularly interesting from the large use by the author of bibliographical illustrations.

We have received from Mr. Mason, of the Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, a neat little folding card which he has had printed for his subscribers. It contains a list of the magazines in circulation, with perpendicular lines for the months, so that readers may note the numbers which they have borrowed. It is sold at a profit for one penny, and has proved very popular.

In the *Sunday Review* for April is a list of 77 members of the Library Association who signed the memorial of February last to Mr. Gladstone in connection with the expediency of opening the British Museum on Sunday. The memorial was supported by 2,150 signatures, all obtained during February 15-22, and is represented to have been "the most weighty expression of opinion which has ever been given on the Sunday question."

Professor Ch. Schmidt, of Strasburg, is engaged upon a work on the history of the libraries of that city during the Middle Ages, and treating incidentally the early history of the Strasburg printing-press.

The French Government have purchased the books and papers of Mariette Pacha for 79,000frs. The library amounts to 3,000 volumes on Egyptology, and is said to include an almost complete series of works issued between 1840 and 1875.

The new Bibliothèque de l'Opéra has recently been inaugurated at Paris under a decree of December 10th, 1881, which provides, among other matters, that it shall include the Opéra archives, and shall remain exclusively a special collection of dramatic and musical works, and that it shall be open to the public between August 16th and June 30th. M. Nuitter has compiled a catalogue of the dramatic books.

It is proposed to collect in one room of the Biblioteca Mediceo-Laurenziana all the Dante MSS. (amounting to about 300) in the different Florentine libraries which are under Government control.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Glasgow. Supplementary Catalogue of Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, 1871–81. Glasgow, 1882. 8vo, pp. 50. Price 4*d.*

Contains the accessions of the last ten years catalogued on the dictionary plan, subjects, author, and title-entries being marked by different forms of type. Mr. Madeley's demy book-scale is followed in indicating sizes. The catalogue is followed by four pages of advertisements.

Malvern. Catalogue of the Books in the School Library, Malvern College. Leeds, 1881. 8vo, pp. 41.

A classed catalogue with a praeter-rational arrangement. Each alternate page is left blank and unnumbered.

Rochdale Free Public Library. Catalogue of the Books in the Lending Department. Compiled by George Hanson, Principal

Librarian. Rochdale, 1882. Cr. 8vo, pp. 347, half-bound. Price 1s.

A catalogue comprising 23,178 volumes, and compiled on the dictionary system under authors, subjects, and titles. Books are also collected under such class-headings as "Juvenile Literature," "Music," "Poems," &c. The contents of collected works and selections of contents of magazines are given, and many explanatory notes are added. Novels appearing in magazines are all catalogued under their authors and titles.

Swindon. Great Western Railway (New Swindon) Mechanics' Institution. Catalogue of Books. New and Revised Edition. Compiled by Alfred J. Birch, Librarian. Swindon, 1878. 8vo, pp. 150. Supplement to Catalogue, 1880, pp. 73. Second Supplement, 1881, pp. 19. Third Supplement, 1882, pp. 23.

A classed catalogue with entries under authors and titles. In the Supplements the contents of collected works are set out and explanatory notes added. We hope that Mr. Birch may soon be able to issue a consolidated catalogue.

Cardiff Free Library, Museum, and Science and Art Schools. Nineteenth Annual Report, 1880–81. Cardiff, 1881. 8vo, pp. 23.

The issues for the year were 62,281, being an increase of about 4,000 on the previous year. The income for the year was £1,711 6*s.* 9½*d.* (including Corporation grant of £1,292 1*s.* 4*d.*), of which £691 18*s.* 2½d. was expended upon the Library. There are some interesting tables, especially those of the books issued to male and female borrowers.

Glasgow. Annual Report of Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, 1881–82. Glasgow, 1882. 8vo, pp. 12, and wrapper.

The issues for the year were 57,463, being at least as large a gain as in the previous year. 149 new members have joined during the year, the entire number of members now being 370. The income for the year was £694 7*s.* 9½*d.* The Directors refer to their cordial relations with the Mitchell Library.

Buffalo, N.Y. Young Men's Library. Books for Young Readers. A Classified Catalogue. By J. N. Larned. 8vo, pp. 63.

Prepared to furnish assistance in the selecting of good books for young readers, those specially recommended being marked with an asterisk. The books are classed by subjects, and are further divided into three grades for children of different ages. Brief notes are appended to the books in the class of Historical Fiction. On Manila paper.

Taunton, Mass. First Supplement to the Catalogue of the Public Library of the City of Taunton, Mass. Taunton, 1881. 4to, pp. viii.–71, boards.

"The design is to place every work under the name or names to which it may properly be attributed, and to classify it under the head or heads to which it belongs, the specific heads being themselves arranged under those more generic in character, thus bringing all closely-related subjects into juxtaposition, and enabling the reader to see at one view the resources of the Library in any given direction. It is thought that this plan avoids, to a great extent, the necessity of cross references and anticipates doubts regarding the terminology of headings." We presume that this has a meaning, and print it therefore for the benefit of cleverer heads than our own. The catalogue proper is followed by a classified index. Manila paper.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

W. Carew Hazlitt. Second Series of Bibliographical Collections and Notes on Early English Literature, 1474–1700. London: B. Quaritch, 1882. 8vo, pp. x.–717. Price £1 16s.

Supplementary to the same writer's *Handbook*, 1867, and *Collections and Notes*, 1876. The three works contain about 21,000 titles of English works of more or less rarity, and are useful as containing materials for bibliography, although something more than the mere accurate copying of title-pages and exact description of collations should be understood by the word bibliography.

Bibliography of Robert Browning, from 1833 to 1881. Compiled by Frederick J. Furnivall. London: Published for the Browning Society by N. Trübner and Co. 1882. 8vo, pp. 117–74. Price 5s.

This consists of additions to the Bibliography in Part I. of the Browning Society's Papers, 1881, including—1. Browning's Acted Plays; 2. Fresh Entries of Criticisms on Browning's Works; 3. Fresh Personal Notices of Browning; 4. Notes on Browning's Poems and Furnivall's Bibliography; 5. Short Index; and Mr. Nettleship's Classification of Browning's Poems. The pages are chiefly occupied with extracts from various sources relating to Mr. Browning and his writings, and the compilation reflects great credit upon the industry of Mr. Furnivall. But it is a subject of regret that so much bibliographical energy would be wasted in collecting scraps of uninstructive gossip about a man of genius, who, however great may be his literary power, is still a living personage, and whose proper place in the hierarchy of fame has yet to be fixed. Mr. Browning is happily still with us, and as a crowning glory to his career may yet give to the world a series of epics upon the members of the society which bears his name.

Manchester Bibliography for 1881. By Charles William Sutton. Manchester, 1882. 8vo, pp. 157–175.

This, the second of Mr. Sutton's annual Manchester Bibliographies, is reprinted from the April number of the *Manchester Quarterly*, and exhibits the compiler's usual care and accuracy. Of the books recorded the number actually produced in Manchester is 323, and of those written by natives or residents of the city but printed elsewhere the number is 42. Mr. Sutton classifies them, and it appears that the most numerousof the classes is Politics,Commerce, and Social Questions, numbering 56. Omitting periodicals, History, Biography, and Travel come next with 43, and in the third place Music, with 40 publications.

The Literary History of England in the End of the Eighteenth and Beginning of the Nineteenth Century. By Mrs. Oliphant. London: Macmillan and Co., 1882. 3 vols., 8vo. Price 36s.

This finds a place on the *lucus a non lucendo* principle. Mrs. Oliphant's work may be interesting to persons with a taste for harmless reading, but, as literary history without bibliography is valueless, it cannot prove of much use as a book of reference.

May's British and Irish Press Guide. 1882. London: F. L. May and Co. 8vo, pp. xvi.–256 and cover. Price 1s.

This is the ninth year of this very full and useful handbook of our newspaper and periodical literature. It registers no less than 2,137 newspapers published in the United Kingdom, besides 930 periodicals and 384 annuals, &c. There are a dictionary of subjects, &c., with the organs representing them, and a list of societies and their respective publications, besides a number of very interesting maps showing the localization of newspaper literature. Altogether the book contains a really wonderful amount of information. We observe that, although our MONTHLY NOTES is duly registered, no mention is made of our "Transactions."

Library of Harvard University. Bibliographical Contributions. Edited by Justin Winsor, Librarian. No. 15. List of American Authors in Geology and Palæontology. By J. D. Whitney. Cambridge, Mass.: Univ. Press, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. 11.

This list is reprinted from the Bulletin of Harvard University, and includes the names of persons born or of long residence in the United States who have contributed to the progress of geological or palæontological science. The following are announced to appear in the same form:—References in Analytic Geometry, by J. M. Peirce; Calendar of the Arthur Lee MSS. at Harvard; Bibliography of Fossil Insects, by S. H. Scudder; Classified Index to the Maps in Petermann's Geograph. Mittheilungen, 1855–81, by G. R. Bliss, Jun.; and list of the most useful reference books, by Justin Winsor.

Catalogue of French Books offered for Sale by Dulau and Co., 37, Soho Square, W.C. London: Dulau and Co., 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 326.

A useful price-list of modern French literature.

Bibliographie Belge: Journal Général de l'Imprimerie, de la Librairie et des Industries qui s'y rattachent; publié sur les Documents fournis par le Ministre de l'Intérieur. 1re Année. No. 1, 15 Avril, 1882. Bruxelles, 1882. La. 8vo.

This proposes to issue a list of every publication brought out in Belgium.

Das Zeitungswesen sonst und jetzt; Von Detler Freiherr von Biedermann. Leipzig: Friedrich, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 109. Price 2*s*.

An interesting little work written in a popular manner. The bibliographical part leaves much to be desired, however.

Biografia del Cardinale Angelo Mai; da Benedetto Prina. Bergamo: Giaffieri e Gatti, 1882. 8vo, pp. 107.

One of the chapters of Professor Prina's interesting volume is devoted to Mai's labours at the Vatican.

Angelo Mai e Giacomo Leopardi; da Dott. Elia Zerbini. Bergamo: Giaffieri e Gatti, 1882. 8vo.

Both of these works were issued on the occasion of the celebration of the centenary of the great Cardinal-Librarian at Bergamo, in February last. In 1820 Leopardi addressed an eloquent *canzone* to Mai on his discovery of the *De Republica* of Cicero.

Anuario Bibliográfico de la República Arjentina: Ano II., 1880; Director Alberto Navarro Viola. Buenos Aires, 1881. Sm. 8vo, pp. 409, and 1 leaf unnumbered.

A list, with critical notices, of the books published during 1880 in the Argentine Confederation, which has become one of the most flourishing States of South America. Under bibliography eight books are described.

The following Indexes have recently been issued:—*General Index to the Transactions of the Zoological Society of London.* Vols. I.–X., 1835–79. London: Printed for the Society, 1881. 4to, pp. 98, price 10*s*. And *General Index to the Journal of the Quekett Microscopical Club*, first series. Vols. I.–VI., 1868–81. London: Published for the Club by D. Bogue, 1882. 8vo, pp. 22, price 6*d*. The latter was compiled by our member, Mr. Alpheus Smith, the Librarian of the Club.

In the (New York) *Publishers' Weekly* for April 8th appears the commencement of a bibliography of books and articles relating to literary property, copyright, &c., compiled by Mr. Thorvald Solberg. The list has been looked over by Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress.

In Mr. Stanford's announcement of his new map of Central Equatorial Africa it is notified that a bibliography will be published of the authorities upon which the map is based. It would be well if all maps of little known localities were accompanied with a similar list.

An interesting International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts and of Book Manufacture is to be held at Leipzig in the course of the summer. The articles exhibited will be displayed under the following sections:—1. An historical exhibition showing the progress in the making of books from 1450 to 1850; 2. Typography and printing in relief; 3. Other graphic arts; 4. Bookbinding in conjunction with printing; 5. Manufacture of machinery for printing purposes; 6. Machinery and tools for all of the above-named industries.

MM. J. de Beauchamps and Ed. Rouveyre are going to bring out a "Guide du Libraire-Antiquaire et du Bibliophile: Vade Mecum à l'usage de tous ceux qui achètent ou vendent des libres." The periodical will appear in two monthly parts of 16 pages, each with two or more plates of bindings, book-plates, rare title-pages, &c.

M. Ch. Rœssler, of Havre, is preparing a bibliography of all documents, plans, prints, &c., relating to that town.

A bibliography of the numerous works of the late Paulin Paris is being compiled by his son, M. Gaston Paris.

Prof. Comparetti has been deputed to draw up a catalogue of the papyri discovered at Herculaneum.

The third fasciculus of the *Bibliographie de l'Oratoire*, par le Père A. M. P. Ingold, librarian of the Oratory, has lately been issued. The last part reaches to *Morin*.

A lengthy bibliographical notice by M. A. Fage is included in his recent edition of the *Œuvres de Baluze*. Tulle: imp. Grauffon, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 119.

Prof. Paul Meyer succeeds the late M. Quicherat as Director of the Ecole des Chartes.

A bibliography of the philosopher's writings and of works on his life and doctrines is prefixed to *The Philosophical System of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati:* translated by Thomas Davidson. London: Kegan Paul and Co., 1882. 8vo.

An article on "The Boke of St. Albans," in the *Bibliographer* for May, states that the only perfect copies known of the first edition are those in the collections of Earl Spencer and the Earl of Pembroke. The remainder of the article is occupied with the relation of an apocryphal story told o the glorification of the

imaginative bookseller who purchased the Littlecote copy. We may remark that the Powderham copy referred to in MONTHLY NOTES of March is quite as perfect as that of Earl Spencer.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

AUTHOR WANTED ("MONTHLY NOTES," Vol. iii., p. 64).—"The Perils of the Nation" was written by Robert B. Seeley. See Allibone and the Advocates' Lib. Catalogue.—C. W. S.

BOOK WASH AND VARNISH.—Our binder has given me the following recipe for the wash used by him in *cleaning* bookbinding:—Dissolve about two ounces of kid glue in a pint of water, add half-teaspoonful of oxalic acid, and about twelve drops of strong ammonia. Use warm with a sponge. Is there likely to be any harm to the leather from the infusion of oxalic acid? He uses the following *varnish*:—Spirits of wine, shellac, and benzoin. Use as much shellac as the spirits will dissolve. About a quarter of a pound of benzoin to a quart of spirits. Half-a-pound of shellac in a quart of spirits will make the varnish moderately thick.—C. W. S.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

SIR,—A man is going the round of the Libraries stating that he is an Assistant Librarian out of employment, and in search of work: anything, so long as it will enable him to live. He represents himself as having been employed in different Libraries according to the town which he happens to be honouring (?) with his presence. He told me that he had been engaged at one of the Manchester Branch Libraries, and at Manchester last year he stated that he had been employed at Leicester. He accounts for being out of employment by saying that he left Library work to accept a clerkship at the Cape; the climate brought on fever, and he was sent home again, and, on inquiry, he told me that he had been back in England eight weeks. Mr. Sutton writes me that he paid Manchester a visit last summer—a little discrepancy here. He is an arrant scoundrel, a professional beggar, who has gone about the country pretty well, and seems to have learnt a great deal of the personal history of Librarians; but when he is catechised about technicalities, the imposture is at once disclosed. I might tell much more, but enough. Forewarned is forearmed; if he should visit any members of the Association they will know how to act.

Yours, &c.,

Doncaster. J. B.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.

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Vol. 3. No. 6.] [*June* 15, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—June Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, "Library Statistics of Europe"—"Opening of the Birmingham Libraries"—"The Thomlinson Library," by W. J. Haggerston.—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies—Correspondence.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, July 7th, 1882, at 8 p.m., for the transaction of business.

After the Monthly Meeting will be held a Meeting of the Committee (of the whole Association) appointed to prepare illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules.

The Committee on Size-Notation will also meet.

The date of the Annual Meeting at Cambridge, has been definitely fixed for Tuesday, the 5th September, and probably *three* following days. A meeting of Cambridge residents has been held, and a Committee appointed to make the necessary local arrangements. The Council will be glad to receive offers of Papers as early as possible.

The following letter has been received from Mr. Edward Edwards, in acknowledgment to the intimation that he had been elected an Honorary Member of our Association:—

12, Iffley Road, Oxford,
10*th May*, 1882.

DEAR SIR,—My most cordial and respectful thanks are offered to the Library Association for the honour they have done me in placing my name upon their roll as an Honorary Member, a distinction which I highly prize.

The one regret that mingles with my feelings of satisfaction upon the occasion is, that I can scarcely hope to testify my sense of the obligation conferred upon

me, even by my attendance as a looker-on, at the Cambridge Meeting. Advanced age, fast-failing strength, and increasing deafness are warnings that may not be disregarded.

To the worthy labours of the Association, I heartily wish every prosperity.

For the kindness which prompted you to propose me for the honour, and for the very obliging terms in which you have notified it, I tender my especial thanks. I am, Dear Sir, With great respect,

Your Faithful Servant,

EDWARD EDWARDS.

ERNEST THOMAS, Esq.,
Hon Secretary of the Library Association.

It is hoped that those of our members, who have not already paid their subscriptions for the current year, will forward them to the TREASURER before the books are closed for the audit, and it is also hoped that as many members as possible will show their appreciation of the MONTHLY NOTES in their enlarged form by forwarding the additional voluntary subscription of 2*s*.

JUNE MONTHLY MEETING.

THE Eighth Monthly Meeting of the Fifth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, June 2nd, at 8 p.m., Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that Mr. James M. Horsburgh, Principal Librarian of the London Institution, had joined the Association. Mr. J. P. Edmond, 64, Bonaccord Street, Aberdeen, and Mr. William Buchanan, 10, Carrington Street, Glasgow, were duly elected members of the Association. The following gentlemen were proposed and seconded for election at the next Monthly Meeting: Mr. A. B. Chamberlain, Whetstone, Somerset Road, Edgbaston, and Mr. Silvanus Wilkins, Forest House, Moseley, proposed by Mr. SCARSE; Mr. Walter T. Glover, Moorhurst, Kersal, Manchester, proposed by Mr. THOMAS.

It was proposed by Mr. H. R. TEDDER, and seconded by Mr. E. C. THOMAS, that Count Ugo Balzani and Professor Carl Dziatzko be elected Honorary Members of the Association.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. ERNEST C. THOMAS to read a Paper, entitled

LIBRARY STATISTICS OF EUROPE,

Of which, in consequence of the pressure on our space, we can only present an abstract.

After referring to the development of interest in general library statistics within recent times, the writer described briefly the various attempts that had been made to deal with (1) the library statistics of particular countries; (2) general European and comparative statistics. The statistics of France, Italy, Switzerland, and Austria in particular, had been more or less satisfactorily ascertained and published within the last twenty years—those of France, Italy, and

Austria by their respective Governments, those of Switzerland and Germany generally by private effort.

Not very much had been done, at all events, to publish general or comparative statistics since the attempts of Constantin in 1839, and the fuller inquiries of Mr. Edward Edwards, whose results were published by the Statistical Society in 1848. Inquiries were instituted, in connexion with the Select Committees of the House of Commons on the British Museum and on Public Libraries, in 1836–7 and 1849–50 respectively. In the former case but little information was collected; in the latter case, returns were received from Continental Governments, describing, but describing rather generally, some 264 libraries. Meantime, Mr. Edwards had supplemented his former tables, and was enabled to furnish the Committee with statistical accounts of 457 libraries (including those in the United Kingdom) of 10,000 volumes and upwards.

Since that time very little had been done to present details, though summary comparisons on insufficient data had been made by the compilers of some of the reports issued by particular governments on their own libraries, especially in the Italian and Austrian Reports already mentioned. The treatment of this question in the United States Report is not one of the most satisfactory chapters in that valuable volume, occupying itself too exclusively with Balbi, and not making full use of later authorities. Very recently a paper was published by Bratassevic in an Austrian official publication, the *Statistische Monatschrift*, in which an attempt was made to compare the library statistics of the chief European countries. Austria was patriotically brought out at the head of the list, as possessing the largest number of public libraries, and the largest percentage of books in such libraries in proportion to its population. Next in number of libraries came France, Italy, Prussia, and then Great Britain, which was said to have only 200 libraries, with 2,871,493 printed volumes and 26,000 MSS.! Austria was shown to possess 26·8 volumes per 100 inhabitants, while Great Britain had only 6 per 100. The writer would not have attached so much importance to the article, but for the fact that it had been quoted as authoritative in English journals, and had been reproduced in our official organ without comment and apparently without suspicion. The writer went on to show the obvious incorrectness of the figures, as well as the incompleteness of the list appended by Bratassevic to his paper of the (154) European libraries of 25,000 volumes and upwards, and briefly summarised the results of an inquiry which Mr. Tedder and himself had recently been conducting, an account of which will shortly be published in the new volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. He concluded by urging that library statistics, though their value might of course be easily exaggerated, nevertheless had great interest, and might prove of great practical service.

A brief discussion followed, after which a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Thomas for his Paper.

The Meeting then adjourned.

OPENING OF THE BIRMINGHAM LIBRARIES.

On Thursday, June 1st, the new Central Free Reference and Lending Libraries and Temporary Art Gallery were formally opened by a meeting at the Town Hall, followed by a banquet given by the Mayor in the evening. But before relating the incidents of this most interesting occasion, it may be worth while to devote a few words to the past history of the Free Library. The Act was adopted at Birmingham on June 21st, 1860, and the District Library at Constitution Hill was that first opened on April 22nd of the following year. A building for a Central Library was subsequently erected, and the Lending Department and Art Gallery made accessible to the public on September 6th, 1865. The Reference Library was not ready until twelve months later, the interval having been occupied in selecting books upon the principle of representing every phase of human thought, of acquiring works of permanent value, as well as modern and popular literature, and of adding rare and costly volumes not usually to be found in provincial or private libraries. A collection of 16,195 volumes was thus brought together, and the Reference Department opened on October 26th, 1866. Two years later, the famous Shakespeare Memorial Library was commenced, and in 1873 Mr. Bragge presented his Cervantes Collection in 590 volumes. The important Staunton Warwickshire Collection was purchased for £2,285 in 1875. These and many other accessions made more accommodation for them a pressing necessity; and it was in carrying out plans for new buildings that occurred the disastrous fire of Saturday, January 11th, 1879, which entirely destroyed the fabric and all the books except about a thousand volumes. With the prompt energy to be expected of Birmingham citizens, the Free Libraries' Committee passed a resolution on the following Monday, declaring that it was a public duty to repair the loss, and asking for a subscription of not less than £10,000. A sub-committee was also appointed to devise a scheme for a new library. At a subsequent public meeting, the appeal was heartily responded to, and at the close of the year £14,000 had been collected. This sum has since been increased, and still remains untouched, the insurance fund and a portion of the ordinary income having been alone expended. Temporary apartments for reference and lending libraries were fitted up in the Council House, and the new building was commenced, the plans having been agreed to about three months after the fire. A few facts relating to this last and notable addition to great English libraries may be here given. A portico, 32 feet wide and 12 feet deep, affords entry to the vestibule, which is 29 feet wide by 20 feet deep, separated from the hall by a glass screen. The entrance hall is of noble proportions, being 60 feet long, 28 feet wide, and 45 feet high. At the right hand are placed the circulating library and the news-room, a lofty, well ventilated hall, 100 feet long and 64 feet wide, fitted with stands and other conveniences. The reference library on the first storey is approached by a

staircase winding up the side of the lofty entrance-hall. It is somewhat in the shape of Γ, the projection at right angles representing the room used as a Temporary Art Gallery, the upright line standing for the Library proper. The latter is divided into a central compartment and two aisles by granite columns, supporting arches, in which are clerestory windows fitted in with coloured glass. There are also sky lights in the roof. The centre of the room reaches to 50 feet, the aisles being 23 feet high. The latter are separated by barriers from the centre of the room, and contain the presses for books placed against the walls. Around both rooms is a light iron gallery, giving access to the upper shelves. A marked feature of the ornamentation of the room is the splendid glazed bookcase, occupying the whole of the entrance end of the room, which is to contain books of special value. All the fittings are of oak, and admirably finished and arranged. The decorations are extremely rich and beautiful. Leading out of the Temporary Art Gallery is the Shakespeare Library, upon which special decoration has been lavished. The design is Elizabethan, and the bookcases, which are glazed, richly carved. The upper compartments are filled in with screens of gilt metal-work. These are the apartments to which the public are admitted, but there are other rooms for the use of the officials. Altogether, for convenience of arrangement and beauty of design, this new Library leaves nothing to be desired. The total cost, including fittings and all other expenses, will be between £52,000 and £53,000. About 50,000 volumes have been already collected for the Reference, and 20,000 volumes for the Lending Library. Upon the former, £12,000 have been already expended, and a great number of books have been presented. The new Art Gallery has already been enriched by a superb collection of paintings by David Cox, and other valuable gifts.

The inaugural ceremony took place at twelve o'clock in the Town Hall, which was filled with an audience consisting of leading townspeople, representatives of the educational and other public institutions, donors to the Library Restoration Fund, the Mayor (Mr. Alderman Avery), Mr. J. Bright, Mr. J. Chamberlain, Sir H. Parkes, Mr. G. J. Johnson, Chairman, Mr. Timmins, Mr. J. T. Bunce, Mr. Tonks, and the other members of the Library Committee; besides Mr. J. D. Mullins (Chief Librarian), Mr. G. Wakeley (Sub-Librarian), and other members of his staff. A special feature in the proceedings was the invitations which had been extended to about fifty of the leading Librarians of the county, nearly all of whom accepted the honour thus shown to them. The following gentlemen (nearly all members of our Association) were present:—

Sir P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, South Kensington; G. BULLEN, British Museum; H. R. TEDDER, Athenæum Club; E. C. THOMAS, Hon. Sec. Library Association; E. B. NICHOLSON, Bodleian Library; Sir J. A. PICTON, Chairman, P. COWELL, Chief Librarian, Liverpool Public Library; Alderman BAKER, Chairman, C. W. SUTTON, Chief Librarian, Manchester Public Library; C. E. SCARSE, Birmingham Old Library; R. K. DENT, Aston Manor; G. CATLIN, Handsworth; J. BAILEY, Smethwick; C. F MACKMAIN, Bilston; C. G. VIRGO, Bradford; J. F,

NICHOLLS, Bristol; E. BROWN, Coventry; S. STEPHENS, Darlaston; F. T. BARRETT, Glasgow; J. YATES, Leeds; W. J. HAGGERSTON, Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. P. BRISCOE, Nottingham; W. H. K. WRIGHT, Plymouth; A. COTGREAVE, Richmond; T. HURST, Sheffield; A. MORGAN, Walsall; C. MADELEY, Warrington; T. HAYNES, Warwick; D. MARSH, Willenhall; and Mr. HENRY STEVENS, representing American Libraries.

In opening the proceedings the MAYOR gave an account of the history of the Library, and of the exertions made to repair the loss, and said the ceremony of that day would constitute a memorable incident in the annals of Birmingham. The Library was truly free, inasmuch as the people were invited to participate in its treasures without payment, and without let or hindrance. It was great also, not only in the sense of magnitude, but as being a collection of the finest monuments of literature. They had the pleasure of opening this restored Library with 50,000 volumes, not a mere mass of books, but a well selected library. Mr. JAFFRAY (Treasurer of the Restoration Committee) then handed to the Mayor a cheque of £15,179 18*s.* 8*d.*, representing the contributions to the Restoration Fund, and suggested that after the cheque had been cashed it should be framed and hung up among the art treasures of the Library.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT, in delivering his inaugural address, remarked that his speaking from that platform had generally been connected with great political questions on which there was often much conflict of opinion, and in which the speaker was stimulated with a desire to convince. There was now no conflict, but a perfect unanimity. Many platitudes were usually spoken on these occasions, and perhaps on this subject as on education, everything that could be said had been spoken many hundreds of times. He would, however, relate an incident of his own experience connected with his late friend, Sir David Dundas, whom he visited upon his death bed, and who said: "I have never pretended to be a learned man or a scholar, but God has given me a great love of books," and gave him (Mr. Bright) a parting benediction in a quotation from a letter of Lord Bacon, "May God lead you by the hand." What was a great love of books? It was, in point of fact, something like a personal introduction to the great and good men of all times. Many of us have felt something of this feeling when in a great library. A house might possess costly pictures, valuable ornaments, and a great variety of decoration, but the speaker would prefer to these, one comfortable room well stocked with books. The only subject of lamentation is, that life was too short to enjoy them all. After referring to the great libraries at Windsor, Chatsworth, Woburn, and other places, Mr. Bright said that, not only in the houses of royalty, of tremendous personages, and of the middle classes, but also in the houses of the most humble, a little library was a most precious possession. Twenty years ago, when spending a holiday in Sutherlandshire, he entered a shepherd's cottage, where the only book was a thin volume of an edition, never before or since seen, of "Paradise Regained," the work of a poet unsurpassed in any age or any country. The presence of this little volume seemed to transfigure the solitary cottage, which was illumined as

it were, by the genius of Milton. He went on to say that he was not a critic and had never been a writer, but he had an opinion of the books he read. He had read one very lately to which he would like to refer. It was a book containing the compositions of the most remarkable old lady he had ever heard of, one Janet Hamilton. She was the wife of a journeyman shoemaker, and had had a family of ten children. She never went to school, she did not learn to write till she was fifty, became blind at sixty, and lived to about 76. The love of books was her ruling passion. Now this old lady has written poems, which, if placed among the writings of Burns, no one would doubt were the work of the greatest of Scotch poets. Mr. Bright then spoke at some length of the American poets, referring to Bryant, Longfellow, Whittier, Wendell Holmes and Lowell, and quoted the "Song of Hiawatha," and the "Farewell of a Virginian Slave-mother." Without exaggerating the productions of the American poets, he would give them the title of "pleasure-giving," which, forty years ago, he had given to Leigh Hunt, affording thereby much satisfaction to the poet. He would mention one other book, to his mind the most instructive book of history he had ever read, Bancroft's "History and Colonisation of the United States," which deserves to be read by everybody who wishes to have a true knowledge of some of the most important events which transpired during the last century. In the Central Library no price would be demanded, and no question asked as to any book that might be wanted to be read. Everything would be free, not to the rich only, but to the poor also, as well as to that large class, neither rich nor poor. No greater blessing than a love of books could be given to an artizan's family. In conclusion, Mr. Bright said: "I spoke of the library in the beginning of my observations as a fountain of refreshment, instruction, and wisdom. Of it may be said, that he who drinks shall still thirst, and thirsting for knowledge and still drinking, we may hope that he will grow to a greater mental and moral stature, more useful as a citizen, more moral as a man. Mr. Mayor, I cannot sit down without offering my word of congratulation to you over the circumstances which have brought about this day's interesting occupation. The wisdom and the generosity of your municipality are conspicuous; if not known, you are becoming known as the leading municipality in this country."

Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN proposed a vote of thanks to the subscribers, the committee, and officers of the Library Restoration Fund. He agreed with Mr. Bright in his estimate of the value of small collections of books, and did not doubt that a few books, properly read and comprehended, might be of more use to their possessor than the vast collection of some millionaire. He was a great believer in miscellaneous reading. Mr. G. J. JOHNSON seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. Mr. SAM. TIMMINS, in reply, said their work was not yet finished. It might be hoped that some of those present would render additional assistance in making the central library of the central town of England worthy of the Borough and

of the neighbourhood by which it was surrounded. After a vote of thanks to the Mayor, the company left the Town Hall and visited the new building, which was then declared to be open.

In the evening, the Mayor gave a banquet to celebrate the event. About 140 guests sat down to table, and among those present were most of those gentlemen whose names have already been mentioned. After the usual loyal and colonial toasts, the latter of which were responded to by Lord NORTON and Sir H. PARKES in a manner quite commensurate with the magnitude of the subject, Mr. J. CHAMBERLAIN proposed the toast of the "Duties of the Municipality towards Art and Literature." He said twenty years ago many persons would have disposed of the question in very few words. They would have been considered matters above the comprehension of town councillors and aldermen. There had grown up, however, an extended conception of the capacities of local government. One result had been the attraction to municipal life of men of higher character and great intellectual power.

Mr. R. W. DALE responded on behalf of "Literature." The library opened that day would not augment the material wealth of the town. In the erection of that library they had higher purposes in view. Its value was largely increased in his mind by the fact that they owed it not to private munificence, but to the public spirit of the municipality. By erecting Libraries and Galleries of Art they were surrounding municipal life with new and higher interests. Sir P. CUNLIFFE OWEN responded for "Art." Mr. Alderman COLLINGS proposed "Libraries and Librarians," and excited some laughter when he said that he had been accused of setting on fire the old Library, in order to get a better one; and the laughter was increased by his inadvertent remark of "But so it was." Mr. Alderman BAKER (Mayor of Manchester), in reply, observed that Mr. Bright had delivered an interesting and "intelligent" address. Mr. E. B. NICHOLSON (Bodley's Librarian) said that librarians could have but one opinion as to the collection of books which had been gathered together, the building provided for them, and the opportunities of self-instruction and recreation afforded to the poorest inhabitant of Birmingham. And, although the librarian was very often a ratepayer, with an income inadequate to his social position, no less than to his skill and energy, he believed that nearly all librarians admitted the impossibility of maintaining such libraries on the voluntary system, and endorsed the principles of the Public Libraries Acts. The non-adoption of those Acts by such towns as London (one parish excepted), Edinburgh, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Hull and Portsmouth, was not only a local but a national misfortune. Unless such towns hastened their steps, adoption should be made compulsory; for the rate-supported public library was, directly or indirectly, every man's gain, and was an indispensable element in popular education and popular civilisation. He cordially acknowledged the industry, energy, and ingenuity contributed to their profession by free public librarians and not least by Mr. Mullins and such former Birmingham men as Mr.

Barrett and Mr. Haggerston. Mr. J. BRIGHT, in proposing the health of the Mayor, agreed that nothing could be of greater advantage to the country than that the municipal corporations of the United Kingdom should have increased powers. The MAYOR, in responding, expressed his profound gratification that so many gentlemen of literary distinction representing other institutions, were with them that day. The priceless collection of books they had seen had been acquired absolutely by the potentiality of the penny rate.

A select few then adjourned to hold the usual meeting of the Executive Committee. We must apologise for even mentioning the name of that mysterious body; but it ought to be known that it was owing to one of its members, Mr. J. Thackray Bunce, supported by another prominent officer, Mr. Sam. Timmins, that so many librarians were asked to attend the ceremony of the morning. We can say no more, but merely add that a great deal of urgent and important business was transacted amid the chanting of weird hymns, and the celebration of mystic rites known only to the initiated. At last, this pleasant day, ever to be remembered by those who were present, came to an end. In conclusion, acknowledgment should be made to our excellent Vice-President, Mr. J. D. Mullins, both for the important share he took in the preparations for the day and for the attention he paid to the comfort of his *confrères*.

H. R. T.

THE THOMLINSON LIBRARY, NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

(*Continued from* p. 72.)

THE Visitors for the year 1789 report that they "found all the books in their proper places (and generally in good state and condition) as specified in the Catalogue," except 14 stated to be wanted, and that 2 had been replaced.

The Report for 1826 is to the effect that with a view to make the Library more generally useful, permission had been given to Mr. Emerson Charnley, bookseller, to print and publish a catalogue of the collections, which he had undertaken to do at his own risk and expense. Mr. Charnley was further requested to furnish an estimate of the probable expense of putting the Library into proper repair, many of the volumes being found in a state of rapid decay; but as there was no fund for the purpose, the visitors suggested that a public subscription should be entered into to defray the cost, as well as the "fitting up the Library in such a manner as to render it convenient for study." The Reverend the Librarian was also instructed to attend between the hours of 11 and 1 every day, except Sundays, Festivals, Fast Days, and Saturdays, which were set apart for cleaning the books.

Little evidently had been done, for in the following year the Visitors found the books, especially those in the Old Library, to be in a "very bad state," and they gave instructions to Mr. Charnley to "superintend the repairing and binding of those books, and to

make a catalogue of the same, which is to be done at the expense of the Corporation (this section being called the Corporation Library), so as to put the Library into that state in which it may be creditable to the Corporation, and useful to the inhabitants."

From this period until August, 1829, the local papers were filled with letters from indignant townsmen, who insisted on having the Library open not from 11 to 1 on five days in the week, but for six hours in the day for one part of the year, five hours for another, and never at any time of the year for less than four hours. In July of that year, a deputation from the Newcastle Literary and Philosophical Society waited upon the Mayor to request that the Trustees would deal with the matter. On the 31st of that month the Mayor, the Vicar, and the Lecturer of St. Nicholas, met in Dr. Thomlinson's Library, when it was resolved:—"That the Library shall be accessible to the public during the hours pointed out by the will of the late Dr. Thomlinson, which are as follows: From the 10th of March to the 10th of September, from seven o'clock in the morning to one in the afternoon; from the 10th of September to the 10th of November, from eight to one; from the 10th of November to the 16th of January, from nine to one, and from the 16th of January to the 10th of March, from eight in the morning to one in the afternoon, on every day, unless it be Sunday, Festival, or Fast Day, and shall be open in the afternoon from three o'clock to six o'clock, if the sun do not set before, in the event of any person from the country coming to the Library on purpose to study."

In the same year Mr. Charnley's promised Catalogue was published. It is a work that reflects very great credit upon the compiler for accuracy of transcription, but is comparatively useless to the student, as it is a mere alphabetical list according to authors' names, and the student wishing to follow up any particular subject would find it useless unless (which is very unlikely) he was thoroughly acquainted with the authorities on such subject. Things improved at the Library, but the interest soon fell off. Visitors could not get the book they asked for, others were in such a condition as to be unfit to use, the room was not opened at the hours named, and so the matter wore on, until for many years past I am satisfied many a day goes over without a single person being put to the trouble to hunt up the beadle in his solitude near to the workshop of the late Thomas Bewick.

For more than fifty years, the Committee of the Literary and Philosophical Society have been making attempts to get the Library transferred to their fine building in Westgate Road, but the negotiations have always broken down, the principal difficulty during the late Vicar's term of office being the £25, or rather £30 per annum endowment. The present Vicar, the Rev. Canon Martin, M.A., speaking at the banquet which followed the inauguration of the Public Library, South Shields, Oct. 16th, 1873, in reply to the toast of the "Literary Institutions of the North," said "That he was a trustee of one of the oldest Literary institutions in this part of the kingdom, that curious, old, and now obsolete

library, called Thomlinson's Library. It was, perhaps, as little used as a library could be, the old books in many cases covered with dust, with dilapidated clothing, waiting till some old bookworm came to make his researches, and fish out something worth knowing. . . . There was precious little in the Thomlinson Library to arouse the emotional spirit, unless one was interested in the ecclesiastical controversy of 250 years ago; but still it was a grand old library—and it was a free library."

In conclusion, allow me to say, that since the establishment of the Public Library, the subject of transferring the contents of the Thomlinson Library to the Reference Department of the new building now in course of erection, has been again and again re-opened, and the Public Libraries' Committee have appointed a sub-Committee to consider the whole question, to examine the library, confer with the trustees and report as to the advisability of taking over the entire collection, so that for all time it may be carefully preserved, and the entire public, not only of Newcastle and the Northern Counties, but of the country at large, may have the advantage of its use. I shall not fail to advise the readers of MONTHLY NOTES of the future progress of the negotiations.

W. J. HAGGERSTON.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BELFAST.—On the 1st inst., a large and influential deputation presented a memorial to the Belfast Town Council urging the establishment of a Public Library, Art Gallery, and Museum, under the Free Libraries Act. The Mayor promised to call a meeting on the subject at the earliest possible moment.

BIRMINGHAM.—It is surely not the least notable circumstance in connection with the re-opening of the Birmingham Central Libraries (of which we have spoken elsewhere in the present number), that Cardinal Newman has sent the Mayor a cheque for £20 towards the Library Fund.—Messrs. Tangye Brothers have offered to furnish a "John Bright Room" in the new Library in a style equal to that of the "Shakspeare Room," and to provide it with books on political economy, statistics, and modern history, and also to establish a fund for the purpose of keeping up the supply of books, and of providing prizes to students of these subjects.

CARDIFF.—The new Free Library building was opened on the 31st of May, in presence of the Mayor and Corporation of Cardiff. An imposing procession, representing nearly every public body connected with the town, passed through the town before the ceremony, and business was largely suspended.

HASTINGS.—At the public meeting held on the 16th of May to consider the desirability of adopting the Public Libraries Acts, it was decided, after a long and animated discussion, not to adopt them. Only about twenty voted in favour of their adoption, and Mr. Liddiard, the mover of the resolution, finally withdrew his demand for a poll.

HULL.—The forty-fifth annual meeting of the Yorkshire Union of Mechanics' Institutes will be held at Hull on Wednesday, June 21st, 1882, at the Royal Philosophical Institute. The conference will be opened by Sir Edward Baines, the President of the Union, and the evening meeting will be presided over by Lord Edmond Fitzmaurice, M.P. The number of institutes in the Union in 1881 was 256, most of which possess libraries of their own, besides which the Union has a Village Library of over 16,000 volumes, which are circulated in boxes of 50 volumes each amongst over 160 villages.

LEICESTER.—Mr. J: Hart, High Bailiff of the Borough of Leicester, has offered to present a new Free Library to East St: Margaret's Ward. Plans have been approved by the donor, and the building will soon be commenced. The structure will be a handsome one, and the front will be decorated by carved panels. The principal room will be 55 feet by 34, and a Librarian's room and offices will be included.

LIVERPOOL.—LIVERPOOL (LYCEUM) LIBRARY.—The one hundred and twenty-third annual meeting of the proprietors of this Library was held on Tuesday, May 23rd, the President, Mr. Fred. Wevill, in the chair. The Committee's Annual Report showed that during the year, ending April 30th, the Library had been open 306 days, and in that period 61,176 works (equal to about 150,000 vols.) were issued, being an average of about 500 volumes. We find, from the Treasurer's Accounts, that £635 10*s*. 7*d*. has been expended in the purchase and hire of books and bookbinding; and, after the payment of the necessary working expenses of the Library, a balance of £116 14*s*. 8*d*. is carried forward. There have been 1,166 volumes added to the permanent stock of the Library during the year, and 1,409 volumes have been borrowed from London Subscription Libraries, making a total acquisition of 2,575 volumes of new books.

LONDON.—BRABY AND CO.'S LIBRARY.—The twelfth annual meeting was held in the new building, erected as a Library, at Messrs. Braby and Co.'s works, Deptford, Mr. Frederick Braby in the chair. Mr. W. R. Douthwaite, of Gray's Inn, and Mr. C. Welch, our Hon. Secretary, were present. The Report was read by Mr. G. R. Humphrey, the Hon. Secretary. The Library now contains over 1,400 volumes, and the circulation for last year was 990. A resolution of congratulation and good-will was moved by the Rev. R. J. Simpson, and seconded by Mr. Douthwaite.

LONDON.—LONDON LIBRARY.—The annual meeting was held on Thursday, May 25th, when Sir Henry Barkly took the chair, and, in moving the adoption of the Report (see p. 96), referred to the fact of the occasion being the twenty-fifth anniversary of the librarianship of Mr. R. Harrison, under whose management the Library has shown a steady improvement. In 1857 there were only 660 members; there are now 1,712. Suggestions were made as to circulating the Report beforehand among the members, and opening the Library in the evening, and it was understood that

these questions would have the careful consideration of the Committee.

LONDON.—SOUTH LONDON FREE LIBRARY.—This is entirely supported by voluntary subscriptions, and in consequence of a demand having been made by the parochial authorities for rates, a public meeting was held on Monday, June 6, to protest against the attempt, as being contrary to the Act 6 and 7 Victoria, c. 36, which exempts such institutions. It was finally agreed that a member of the council should wait upon the assessment authorities on the subject.

MANCHESTER.—We are sorry to learn, from Mr. Sutton, of the decease of one of our Manchester members. Mr. T. B. M. Dutton, Librarian of the Manchester Athenæum, died on the 6th inst., after a long and painful illness. He had been librarian of the institution for about eighteen years, and was previously an assistant in the Free Public Library at Peel Park, Salford. Some of our members will doubtless remember his friendliness and courtesy in connection with our meeting at Manchester.

MERTHYR TYDVIL.—The six days' poll on the question of adopting the Public Libraries Acts finished at Merthyr Vale on Saturday, May 20th. The total numbers were: For, 294; Against, 826; majority against, 532. The parish of Merthyr is a long and straggling one, and the heaviest vote was in the outlying district of Dowlais, where the "hill men" registered 506 votes "against," and only 11 "for." The entire number of voters is about 2,500, so that the poll was not generally a heavy one.

NEWARK.—The foundation-stone of the Free Library, which has been presented to the inhabitants of Newark by the munificence of Mr. William Gilstrap, of Bury St. Edmunds, a native of the town, was laid by the donor on Whit Monday, May 29th. The Mayor and Corporation, and most of the leading inhabitants were present. After laying the stone, Mr. Gilstrap delivered an address.

OXFORD.—Grants of books have been made by convocation, to the Free Library at Bethnal Green, to the Watford Public Library, and to the Halifax Public Library.—A decree has also been passed, making over to the curators of the Bodleian Library, the rooms hitherto used for examination purposes.

READING.—The New Public Buildings, comprising a Town Hall, Public Free Library and Museum, and Schools for Science and Art, built at a cost of about £60,000, were presented to the Corporation on behalf of the Subscribers, and formally opened, on May 31st, by John Walter, Esq., M.P. The Public Libraries Acts were adopted at Reading on May 17th, 1877. The population of the Borough is 42,000, and the income derived from the rate is about £645. The Library receives a start by a donation of 4,000 volumes. The Library is divided into three rooms by handsome screens of oak and glass from floor to ceiling. The Lending Library is 21 feet by 31 feet, the News-room is 28 feet by 31 feet, and the Reading-room and

Reference Library is 48 feet by 42 feet, each room being 20 feet high. There are also arrangements for ladies' and librarian's rooms.

STAFFORD.—Mr. De' Mazzinghi writes: The Borough of Stafford has recently been organizing a Free Library, both for reference and circulation. Its reading-room for newspapers and periodicals has been open a month or two, and has found favour with the townsmen. The Library has been built upon a site adjoining the New Borough Hall, with which it communicates. Over the reading-room is a room of the same size, containing a museum of natural history, furnished almost entirely by the collection made by the donor, Mr. Wragge, in the course of his travels in different parts of the world. Another donation is that of the Hon. William Littleton's Zulu Collection, made in South Africa, when acting as secretary to Sir Bartle Frere. The room above at the top is appropriated to the School of Art. The Circulating Library is lodged at present in presses occupying one side of the Mayor's dining-room, which has also to accommodate at one end an indicator for 5,000 volumes upon the Wolverhampton principle. Liberal donations have been made, both of books and money, and the lending department will soon be opened. A Reference Library also is lodged in glazed cases occupying a side of the Reading-room. One of these is filled by a useful set of standard works, forming part of the bequest of the late Mr. Hicks Smith, Barrister, to the William Salt Library, which, by arrangement with his representatives, was waived by the Trustees in favour of the Free Library, the William Salt Library being, as is well known, of a very special and indeed unique character, even amongst antiquarian Libraries, and its shelf accommodation appropriated to books of a corresponding kind. The Corporation of Stafford have appointed Mr. Calvert to take charge of the Free Library.

STOCKPORT.—Mr. J. D. Buckland has been appointed Chief Librarian of the Stockport Public Free Library, in succession to Mr. W. H. Greenbough, and has intimated his intention to join the Library Association.

YORK.—The Rev. Canon Raine, the librarian of York Minster Library, recently read a very interesting paper on the Library to a meeting of friends at the house of our Hon. Local Secretary, Mr. W. W. Morrell, which will probably be published shortly by the Yorkshire Archæological Society. The Library is at present admirably conducted, and is open two or three times a week. A few persons pay a subscription of £1 1*s.* annually.

Cornell University now possesses a Library Bulletin similar to that at Harvard, and consisting of a record of the principal accessions, with notes and bibliographical appendices. Among the latter, brief lists of books relating to the German civil services and to Petrarch, drawn up by the Librarian, Prof. Willard Fiske, have already appeared.

The children of the late Mr. T. Crane have erected at Quincy (U.S.) a Public Library building, in memory of their father, at a cost of 40,000 dols.

A part of the numerous MS. collections left by the late Édouard Fournier have been acquired by the Bibliothèque de l'Arsenal, another part relating to the City of Paris is in the hands of the Bibliothèque de la Ville, and the late Baron James de Rothschild secured the remainder.

The *Journal des Savants* for April contains an article on the Cabinet des Manuscrits of the Bibliothèque Nationale.

The sixteenth and last volume, just out, of the new edition of "Correspondance par Grimm, Diderot, etc., revue par M. Tourneux" (which, may be observed, includes an excellent index to the work), contains a long account of the library and papers of Grimm, during and after the Revolution.

In the Supplement to the *Journal de Genève* of April 14, may be read an interesting contribution by M. Eug. Ritter, "Sur les MSS. de J. J. Rousseau, légués à la Bibliothèque Publique de Genève par Mme. Streckeisen-Moulton."

The article "Libraries" in the forthcoming volume of the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, which will soon be published, may be presumed to possess special interest to our readers. Unfortunately the space at the disposal of the writers has necessitated a great deal of compression as well as a great deal of omission. This is especially the case with regard to the chapter on "Library Management," where an endeavour is made to present a succinct but comprehensive view of this much-embracing subject. In the historical portion, the well-known facts relating to ancient and mediæval libraries are re-examined. Modern libraries are treated not so much with a view to write their annals, or to describe their bibliographical rarities, as to show the nature of the work they are accomplishing. The article is followed by elaborate tables, in which much information as to the leading libraries of the world is briefly presented. In the case of the United Kingdom no particular limit of extent is observed, and full justice is done to the Libraries established under the Acts. As regards other countries, it has been necessary to draw the line, except in the case of special collections, at libraries of 30,000 volumes and upwards. The entire number of libraries thus registered amounts to nearly a thousand, and the information has been obtained in nearly every instance direct from the officers of the different libraries enumerated.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Manchester Public Free Libraries. Catalogue of the Chorlton and Ardwick Branch Lending Library. Second Edition. Manchester, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. viii.–237, hf.-bd.

A catalogue of a collection of 17,500 volumes on the now familiar index system, which was first introduced by the Manchester Free Libraries fifteen years ago.

Schoeffer. As early as November 15th, 1454, two printers were at work at Mentz; one *may* have been Johann Gutenberg, the other was *probably* Peter Schoeffer, but there is evidence to show that the latter did not claim to be the first Mentz printer, as in his *Justinianus* of 24th May, 1468, he speaks of two Johannes "librorum insignes prothocaragmatici." One of these must have been Fust, who was the other? He may have been Gutenberg, but there is not sufficient evidence to prove the fact. It will thus be seen that the result of Dr. Hessel's inquiry is somewhat of a negative and disappointing character. But he has produced a scholarly and able book, which, for its critical examination of documentary evidence, and deductions from comparative study of founts of type, is an admirable specimen of exact bibliography as opposed to the feeble gossip which usually passes under the name. The book is dedicated to our president, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, in "testimony . . . of his singularly profound, exact and original knowledge of bibliography and kindred subjects."

A Manual of Historical Literature: comprising brief descriptions of the most Important Histories, in English, French, and German; together with practical suggestions as to methods and courses of Historical Study, for the use of Students, General Readers, and Collectors of Books. By C. Kendall Adams. New York: Harper, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. xl.-665. Price 12*s.* 6*d.*

A useful and laborious work, consisting of fourteen chapters, the first being a general introduction, the latest being devoted to the United States. In each chapter the most important works on the subject to which it relates are briefly criticised, and at the end of each chapter are a few suggestions to readers and students. The index is good.

The Reporters arranged and characterised, with incidental remarks. By John William Wallace. Fourth edition, revised and enlarged. Published under the superintendence of Franklin Fiske Heard. Boston: Soule and Bugbee, 1882. 8vo, pp. vi.-654.

We should have noticed this book before, but that we hoped to find room for more than a brief note of it. Originally contributed to an American law magazine, this work, which in its 2nd edition, issued in 1845, filled less than a hundred and fifty pages, has now grown to a portly volume. Its notices of the earlier reporters are not only of interest, but of practical service to the lawyer; and its veteran author has reason to feel that he at least is no longer, in Coke's phrase, "a debtor to his profession." His editor, Mr. Heard, who has come to the aid of the author's failing eyesight, has already done much for legal bibliography.

A Complete Catalogue of Modern Law Books, British, American, and Colonial; with a Selection of such Old Works as are still of value, and Appendices containing Chronological Tables of all the Reports, Statutes, Digests, &c., of the various Countries. Compiled by Herbert G. Sweet; the very full Index of Subjects by John Nicholson, Librarian of the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn. London: Henry Sweet, 1882. 8vo, pp. vii.-472.

The Catalogue part of this book is better done, indeed, than the Index, but still leaves much to be desired. As if, nevertheless, his subject was not enough for him, the compiler includes many books that in no way belong to law, such as works on shorthand and politics. Thus he includes two works on political economy. If two, why not more? We observe, indeed, that they are both recent, and both American, so that there may be some occult bookselling reason for including them. The list of abbreviations is altogether too foolish. We hope to return to the "very full Index of Subjects," and for the present will merely say that only great pains and great incompetence could have produced so elaborate and so poor a piece of work. Its compiler has still to learn the very rudiments of classification.

Catalogue of Periodical Literature, Journals, and Transactions of Learned Societies, Issues from Government and Private Presses, Collections; to which are added a Botanical Library, a Scientific Library, and Miscellaneous Books. Offered by B. Quaritch. London: B. Quaritch, 1882. 8vo, pp. iv.-445–807.

Lettered outside "General Catalogue, Pt. III." The index is in treble columns, occupies 42 pages, and is compiled in a very slovenly manner. Some idea of the practical value of the elaborate classification may be obtained from the fact that Freeman's Historical Geography is entered under Historical Collections, and Watt's Bibliotheca under Works on Natural History.

The Two Worlds: Addressed to the Students of the Royal Academy. By J. E. Hodgson, R.A. London: A. Seale [1882]. Sm. 8vo, 16 pp.

An eloquent appeal by the new Librarian of the Royal Academy, in favour of books and literature, and pointing out to students the advantages they enjoy in the well-chosen library of that institution.

Annuaire Bulletin de la Société de la l'Histoire de France. Année 1881. Paris: Librairie Renouard, 1881. 8vo, pp. 320. Price, 5*s*.

Contains the usual valuable bibliography of works connected with French history. Among the documents reproduced in the "Séconde partie" are "Documents relatifs à la Bibliothèque du Roi et au Trésor des Chartes (1736–8).

Bibliographie Raisonnée et Pratique. Guide du Libraire-antiquaire et du Bibliophile. Vade Mecum à l'usage de tous ceux qui achètent ou vendent des livres. Par J. de Beauchamps et Ed. Rouveyre. Première livraison. Paris: E. Rouveyre et G. Blond, 1882. 8vo, pp. 16, and Album of 7 plates. Subscription (two monthly parts) 15 frs.

The first part of this periodical, announced in MONTHLY NOTES for May, has now come to hand and very disappointing it is. The literary part merely consists of a list of miscellaneous books likely to tempt the French collector, with notes evidently intended to sell the copies described. The Album comprises facsimiles of a volume with the Pompadour arms, the title page of an *Heures* of 1498, besides representations of the bindings of Capé, Alló and Derome. These are certainly very well reproduced, but are really only illustrated specimens of the books previously mentioned. Altogether, there is an unpleasant flavour of bookselling under false pretences in the new bibliographical journal.

V Annuario delle Biblioteche populari d'Italia dal 1879, in poi. Di Antonio Bruni, con cronica estera. Roma: Ettore Berni, 1882. Sm. 8vo.

Professor Antonio Bruni has been an active worker in the cause of popular education. In 1861 he founded, at Prato, a lending library, for the use of artisans; and, during the last five years, has brought out, annually, this useful little publication, which includes appeals in favour of popular libraries besides a quantity of statistical information respecting them. The 8,300 communes of the Italian peninsula, at present, contain 5,000 of these institutions: France, however, which, in 1867, had only 4,823, now possesses 20,000.

We regret to learn that the proposed scheme for an International Exhibition of the Graphic Arts and Book Manufacture spoken of in the May Number of MONTHLY NOTES has been abandoned. We owe this information to the courtesy of our member, Mr. Grevel, who has just returned from Leipzig.

The April Number of *The Cape Quarterly Review* contains the first of a series of "Notes on Books relating to South Africa," by Mr. George M. Theal.

The June Number of the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer* contains an account of the bibliography of the "Historia Trojana."

In the supplement issued with Part IV. of the *Western Antiquary*, edited by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, bearing date March, 1882, appears a specimen article of a "Devonshire Bibliography" contributed by the Rev. J. Ingle Dredge, dealing with the works of Theophilus Gale.

The June Number of the *Bibliographer* contains an interesting list by Mr. Edward Smith, of books of travel written by "Foreigners in England," which is disfigured, however, by some ugly misprints. As we have had occasion to observe before, bibliographical lists to be valuable must be thorough, and must above all be accurate. In the last number of the *Bibliographer*, the editor undertook to "arrange in chronological order" a list of some of the chief books on Siberia. The titles were very meagre and inaccurate, and the value of the chronology may be gauged by the fact that the "Jeune Sibérienne" of Xavier de Maistre was assigned to 1878. As many school-girls are aware, de Maistre died in 1852, so that any book issuing from him in 1878 must have been a communication from the spirit-world—and bibliography may begin to rank, not as a "physical," but as a "psychical" science.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Training of Library Assistants.

Sir,—Although the system of apprenticing librarians has been adopted at Newcastle, Worcester, and other places, and was mentioned at the Edinburgh meeting in 1880 when the question was introduced, I am glad to tell "Paterfamilias" that the Association has thus far never recommended that young librarians should be bound over like so many Oliver Twists. I may add, that a report laid before the Gray's Inn Meeting in September last (see Monthly Notes, II., 62–4) indicates the line which a thorough professional training should take. However, the report was "received" on that occasion but not "adopted," whatever the distinction may have been intended to mean, and the whole subject was afterwards referred (see Monthly Notes, II., 74) to a committee, consisting of Messrs. Bradshaw, Mullins, Cowell, and Overall, so that we may now expect to see the matter dealt with in a liberal and comprehensive spirit.

I am, &c.,

Librarian.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents—Official Notices—July Monthly Meeting—"A German Librarian on our Cataloguing Rules"—"List of Selected Books on Political Economy," by W. Stanley Jevons—Library Notes—Library Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies—Correspondence.

THE next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, on Friday, August 4th, 1882, at 8 p.m., for the transaction of business.

After the Monthly Meeting will be held a Meeting of the Committee (of the whole Association) appointed to prepare illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules.

A Meeting of the Committee to prepare illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules will also be held at the Library Chambers, 2, Gray's Inn Square, Gray's Inn, on Friday, 21st July, at 7 p.m.

The Council have decided that the Cambridge Meeting shall be arranged to extend over four days. It has also been decided to devote special attention to the subjects of binding and classification. Offers of papers on these and other subjects must reach the Secretaries not later than the 4th of August.

Mr. Tedder and the Secretaries have been appointed to examine the answers received in answer to the Binding Circular, issued last year, and to prepare a report upon them.

The Council have acceded to the request formally made by the Editor of the *Library Journal*, to be allowed to drop from its title the words in which it purports to be the official organ of our

Association. Messrs. Trübner and Co. have also given notice to determine the present arrangement for the publication of the MONTHLY NOTES at the end of the year.

JULY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE ninth Monthly Meeting of the fifth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, July 7th, at 8 p.m., Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD, V.P., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that Mr. J. D. BUCKLAND, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Stockport; Mr. ALFRED LANCASTER, Librarian, Free Public Library, St. Helen's; and Mr. J. F. NICHOLLS, Librarian, Free Public Library, Bristol, had joined the Association.

The following gentlemen, having been duly proposed and seconded at the previous meeting, were unanimously elected members of the Association:—Mr. A. B. CHAMBERLAIN, Whetstone, Somerset Road, Edgbaston; Mr. WALTER T. GLOVER, Moorhouse, Kersal, Manchester; Mr. SILVANUS WILKINS, Forest House, Moseley.

Mr. J. E. LIDDIARD, West Hill Lodge, Hastings, was proposed by Mr. Welch, and seconded by Mr. Brace, for election at the next Monthly Meeting.

Count UGO BALZANI and Professor CARL DZIATZKO were unanimously elected Honorary Members of the Association.

The Meeting then adjourned.

A GERMAN LIBRARIAN ON OUR CATALOGUING RULES.

WE have already called the attention of our readers to the interest felt abroad in our attempt to establish a code of cataloguing rules, as shown by the publication of translations of them into French and German. We have since received a communication from a gentleman on the staff of one of the largest libraries of Germany, of which we are glad to make use in these pages, not only as a contribution to the discussion of our tentative code, but also as an additional illustration of the interest felt abroad in our proceedings, and of the community of feeling which should exist amongst those who are engaged in common pursuits.

Our correspondent begins by observing that when the associated librarians of a whole kingdom propose a common system for the preparation of catalogues, every unprejudiced foreigner who feels a genuine interest in librarianship must rejoice, and that perhaps all the more if he is not so fortunate as to find any uniformity in the libraries of his own country. As the members of the Library Association are not merely concerned with the cataloguing of English books, and as cataloguing rules, whether they have been proposed by Schmeller of Munich, by Ebert of Dresden, or by the Library Association of the United Kingdom, are *mutatis mutandis* equally valid for all cataloguers; and as these rules, since they are

to be employed by learners as well as by masters, should leave as little room for misunderstanding as possible, our correspondent hopes that he may be rendering a service in calling our attention to a few points, some of which may be more familiar to him as a German than they are to us. His original intention, he adds, was to institute a thorough examination, so as to indicate the points of difference between our rules and those which have been laid down especially by Ebert. He proposed, also, as he regrets the absence of illustrations, to have sent a collection of carefully-selected examples. However, his engagements and occupations do not at present admit of his sending more than a few suggestions which have occurred to him in going through the Rules. These are as follows:—

On the section dealing with "Title" it may be remarked that very often parts of works, and, indeed, often volumes of periodicals, are published under quite a different title. Beginners especially cannot too carefully be warned that no double title should be ignored, unless, on the one hand, his library is to appear poorer than it really is; and, on the other, if the risk is to be avoided that publications which already exist in the library, as parts of a work, or volumes of a periodical, may be ordered over again. In the case of double titles, therefore, should be added: "also under the title ——."

In some old works it happens that second and third volumes which really belong to them, nevertheless, have titles entirely different from the title of the first volume. In such cases it is not sufficient to add after the title, Vol. I., II., III., but it should be expressly observed: The title of Vol. II., or III., is different, as follows:——.

It unfortunately often happens in the case of Periodica that they change their title; thus, *e.g.*, instead of "Handbuch für den Kgl. Preussischen Hof und Staat," we have a "Staatskalender," which, after some years, changes its title back again. In such cases the librarian has to determine whether he will write "Handbuch für den Kgl. Preuss. Hof und Staat auf das Jahr 1818–1849, und auf das Jahr 1859–1882," and "Kgl. Preuss. Staatskalender auf das Jahr 1850–1858;" or, whether, as is also the practice in some places, he will give under the catch word "Staatskalender" a cross-reference to "Handbuch, &c." In my opinion good catalogues should be so prepared that they may not merely serve for the finding of books, but that they may also be used for bibliographical purposes. That the yearly volumes of such a publication, which, though they have different titles, have, in fact, the same contents, should, in a systematic catalogue, come together, seems to me to be obvious.

Under 6 (*a.*), it might be well to add that important epitheta, *e.g.*, "Third edition revised by the author," or, "Third edition revised by the author's manuscript," and so on, should be given as they stand. The direction "as specified," is hardly enough for beginners.

Under 6 (*b.*), attention might be called to the fact that it is not unimportant whether the cataloguer writes T.I–VI., while, perhaps, on the title-pages stands: Vol. I., T. 1. 2.; Vol. II. T. 3. 4.; Vol. III., T. 5. 6.; or even, as thoughtless librarians write, when they have six "bookbinder's volumes" before them, "6 Bände," instead of observing how the author has divided his work. Attention should also be called, *ex officio*, to the half-titles, fly-leaves, &c., as they often have very different names from those on the title-pages and are often cited by the half-title, which is, strictly speaking, quite allowable.

Under 6 (*e.*) it might be well, in view of the widely different treatment of the question of size, to remind the cataloguer that the indication of size should not depend on his individual idea, but should be in accordance with the practice once for all laid down in his Library, in order to avoid confusion.

Under 6 (*c.*), when the place of publication is different from that of printing, precedence is to be given to the one which appears on the title-page.

Under 6 (*f.*): The name of the publisher *must* be given in certain cases, such as incunabula and encyclopædias, with those of Pierer, Zedler and others.

Under 6 (*g.*): The year of publication in the case of many Swedish books is given, not on the title-page, but at the foot of the back of the title-page, or even on the last page of the book, reminding us of the fashion usual in incunabula.

When the date of issue of an "occasional" publication is taken from the "occasion" which gave rise to it, as in "Fest-und-Denkschriften," &c., or from the preface or "license" of the book, the date should be bracketed, and the reason and source of the date given.

Under 7, the cataloguer should be directed to distinguish by a note those cases where the title of a book, and only the title, is in another language than the text, *e.g.*, Lagarde, Συμμίκτα would be wrongly catalogued amongst Greek books.

Under 8 might be treated the subject of *Accedentia*. By *Accedentia* are meant those writings which are added to another work, either by the same or a different author, generally without a separate pagination. In very many cases the *Accedentia* have appeared independently, but are not found separate in libraries, but merely as Accedentia. It is, therefore, of great use in a library to indicate, together with the title, everything that *accedit*.

Under 9. "Notes explanatory," &c. Here it might be well for the benefit of beginners, to add a warning against necessarily regarding two copies as duplicates. This can only be asserted after a careful examination of title and text.

Under 10. Many authors have a peculiar habit of giving on one work only one fore-name, on another perhaps two, and, finally, three upon another. In order that the works of the same author may not be entered in different parts of the catalogue, all the fore-names of an author must be entered in the proper place, and cross-references given from the several fore-names under which he has published books.

Under 31 attention should be called to the form, not only of Latin names, but to the s, es, us, and n, en, so often found in German names of the 17th and 18th centuries, where the librarian can only learn by experience whether they belong to the name or are mere flexional terminations. It would, for instance, be a great mistake to enter the "Journal der Mathematik, herausgegeben von Crellen," under *Crellen*, for his name was *Crell*. There are thousands of such cases. ED.

LIST OF SELECTED BOOKS IN POLITICAL ECONOMY.

[The following List has been kindly drawn up by Dr. W. STANLEY JEVONS, at the request of the Editor, who hopes to follow it up with similar lists upon other subjects.]

Adam Smith's *Wealth of Nations.*

The basis of every economic library. The best "library" edition is that of Thorold Rogers, in two vols. (Clarendon Press). 1st ed., pp. xlvi., 423; viii., 594. McCulloch's one vol. edition is valuable for reference, chiefly on account of the good index. Gibbon Wakefield's edition, in four vols. (12mo. London, Knight, 1843), should be secured when it is met with; the notes are good. There is a very cheap (3*s.* 6*d.*) reprint edition, pp. 781 (Ward and Lock), which gives the text complete; but there are plenty also of good old three-volume editions.

J. S. Mill's *Principles of Political Economy.* (Longmans.)

The cheap "People's Edition" is, except as regards type, equally good with the more expensive library editions.

The following works are recommended as treating of the science generally:—

Some Leading Principles of Political Economy newly Expounded. By J. E. CAIRNES. (Macmillan.) 1874. Pp. xix., 506.

Harmonies of Political Economy. By FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT. Translated from the 3rd edition of the French, by P. J. STIRLING. 2nd ed. Edinburgh (Oliver and Boyd). Pp. 528.

Economic Sophisms. By FRÉDÉRIC BASTIAT. Translated from the 5th edition of the French by P. J. STIRLING. Edinburgh (Oliver and Boyd). 1873. Pp. viii., 235.

The Wages Question: A Treatise on Wages and the Wages Class. By FRANCIS A. WALKER, Yale College. (Macmillan.) 1878. Pp. 428.

The Economics of Industry. By ALFRED MARSHALL and MARY PALEY MARSHALL. (Macmillan.) 1879. Pp. xiv., 231

Political Economy. By NASSAU WILLIAM SENIOR. 5th Edition. London (Griffin). 1863. Pp. viii., 231.

Indispensable as a student's text book. The original edition of the book is found in the "Encyclopædia Metropolitana" (Division —Useful Arts).

James Mill's *Elements of Political Economy*. 3rd Ed. 1826. Pp. viii., 304.

Easily procured and excellent.

For the history of Political Economy it is desirable to have the following works:—

Principles of Political Economy. By WILLIAM ROSCHER. Translated by JOHN J. LALOR. Chicago (Callaghan and Company). 1878. 2 vols., pp. xxi., 464, 465.

The chief value of the work lies in the foot notes, which are replete with information and references.

Histoire de l'Economie Politique en Europe. Suivie d'une Bibliographie raisonnée des principaux Ouvrages. Par BLANQUI. 4th Ed. Paris (Guillaumin). 1860. 2 vols., 12mo, pp. 384, 412.

This work has been recently (1880) translated into English by E. J. Leonard, with a Preface by David Wells (George Bell and Sons). But this edition is said to lack the bibliography which adds value to the original.

Guide to the Study of Political Economy. By Dr. LUIGI COSSA. Translated from the Second Italian Edition. With a Preface by W. STANLEY JEVONS. (Macmillan.) 1880. 12mo, pp. xvi., 237.

Principles of Political Economy. With sketch of the Rise and Progress of the Science. By J. R. MCCULLOCH.

There is a cheap (3*s*. 6*d*.) edition (Ward and Lock), pp. 360.

The Literature of Political Economy: A Classified Catalogue of Select Publications in the different departments of that Science, with Historical, Critical and Biographical Notices. By J. R. MCCULLOCH. London (Longmans). 1845. Pp. xiii., 407.

Indispensable to an economic library, but difficult to obtain. Though far from being complete and perfectly accurate, it is practically the only bibliography of Economics in English.

Dictionnaire de l'Economie Politique. Publié sous la direction de MM. Ch. COQUELIN ET GUILLAUMIN. Paris (Librairie de Guillaumin). 1852. 2 vols., pp. 971, 896.

A very valuable work, especially as regards the biography and bibliography of economic writers. The later edition appears not to be superior to that named.

The Romance of Trade. By H. R. FOX BOURNE. London. (Cassell, no date.) Pp. vi., 379.

A readable and instructive book.

The Growth of English Industry and Commerce. By W. CUNNINGHAM, M.A., Cambridge, at the University Press. 1882. Pp., xiv., 492. 3 Charts and 2 Maps.

In spite of its extensive and therefore somewhat expensive character, it is impossible to omit mentioning the following great economico-historical work:—

A History of Agriculture and Prices in England from the Year after the Oxford Parliament (1259) *to the commencement of the*

Continental War, 1793. Compiled entirely from Original and Contemporaneous Records. By JAMES E. THOROLD ROGERS, M.A., Oxford, at the Clarendon Press. Vols. I. and II., 1876. Pp. xvi. 711; xviii., 714. Vols. III. and IV., 1882. Pp. xvii., 775; xx., 779.

Passing now to books treating of special departments of the Science we must note :—

The Economy of Machinery and Manufactures. By CHARLES BABBAGE. 3rd Ed. London, 1832. Pp. xxiv., 392.

A work of great excellence. Easily purchased second-hand, but said to be still in print.

History of the Middle and Working Classes; with a Popular Exposition of the Economical and Political Principles which have influenced the Past and Present Condition of the Industrious Orders. By JOHN WADE. London, 1833. Pp. xx., 604.

A book which, though old, has not been superseded by anything better. It is partly founded on Eden's celebrated work. There is a cheap reprint, 4th ed., 1842. Edinburgh (Chambers). Pp. 174, double col.

Political and Social Economy; its Practical Applications. By JOHN HILL BURTON. Edinburgh (Chambers). 1829. Pp. xii., 345.

Political Economy for Plain People. Applied to the Past and Present State of Britain. By G. POULETT SCROPE, F.R.S. 2nd ed. London (Longmans). 1873. Pp. xxv., 353.

English Factory Legislation. By ERNST EDLER VON PLENER. With an Introduction by ANTHONY JOHN MUNDELLA, M.P. London (Chapman). 1873. 12mo, pp. xxiv., 175.

Essays in Political and Moral Philosophy. By T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE. Dublin (Hodges, Forster and Co., University Press Series). 1879. Pp. xii., 483.

Contains some valuable articles on gold, prices, wages, philosophical method of political economy, &c.

Essays in Political Economy, Theoretical and Applied. By J. E. CAIRNES. London (Macmillan). 1873. Pp. xi., 371.

Treats of depreciation of gold, land, free trade, &c.

The Character and Logical Method of Political Economy. By J. E. CAIRNES. 2nd and enlarged Edition. London (Macmillan). 1875. Pp. xvii., 229.

Essays on some Unsettled Questions of Political Economy. By JOHN STUART MILL. (Longmans.) 1844.

The Conditions of Social Well-being; or, Inquiries into the Material and Moral Position of the Populations of Europe and America, with Particular Reference to those of Great Britain and Ireland. By DAVID CUNNINGHAM. (Longmans.) 1878. Pp. xv., 357.

As regards economic statistics, it is especially recommended that every library should have a copy of the following very cheap annual Parliamentary paper :—

Statistical Abstract for the United Kingdom. 8vo. (Price in 1881, 10*d.*)

There are several other almost equally valuable and cheap official publications, such as the *Statistical Abstract of the Colonial Possessions of British India*, &c.

For the older economic statistics the best work is *The Progress of the Nation.* By G. R. PORTER. New ed. (Murray.) 1847. Pp. xxiii., 846. (Later edition, 1851.)

MacCulloch's Commercial Dictionary, contains a mass of information. The earlier editions are to be easily found, and any edition is better than none. There is a quite new edition, edited by A. J. WILSON. (Longmans.)

There are numerous books, taking various views of socialistic discussions, but the following can be confidently recommended :—

Robert Owen, and his Social Philosophy. By W. L. SARGANT. London (Smith, Elder & Co.). 1860. Pp. xxiv., 446.

Social Innovators, and their Schemes. Same author and publisher.

On the Land Question the following works are to be named :—

The Land Question, with Particular Reference to England and Scotland. By JOHN MACDONNELL. (Macmillan.) 1873. Pp. 250.

Primitive Property. Translated from the French of EMILE DE LAVELEYE by G. R. L. MARRIOT. With an introduction by T. E. CLIFFE LESLIE. (Macmillan.) London, 1878. Pp. xlvii., 356.

One of the best works of the so-called historical school of political economy ; to which also belongs the following earlier but very excellent book :—

An Essay on the Distribution of Wealth, and on the Sources of Taxation. By the Rev. RICHARD JONES. London, 1831. Pp. xlix., 329 (49).

The following was published under the sanction of the Cobden Club :—

On the Agricultural Communities of the Middle Ages, and Inclosures of the Sixteenth Century. Translated from the German of E. NASSE by Colonel H. A. OUVRY. London (Macmillan). 1871. Pp. 100.

Systems of Land Tenure in Various Countries. A series of essays published under the sanction of the Cobden Club. Edited by J. W. PROBYN. London. (Cheaper edition, 1876, title page undated, Cassell.) Pp. viii., 418.

All the other publications of the Cobden Club are desirable acquisitions. The larger volumes, such as the "Cobden Club Essays," 1872, and the Essays on "Local Government and Taxation" are not easy to find, but there are numerous minor publications. The secretary of the Club is Mr. Richard Gowing, 53, St. John's Park, London, N.

Among the more useful and readable works on finance, money, &c., may be named :

Goschen's *Theory of the Foreign Exchanges.* Any edition.

James Wilson on *Capital, Currency, and Banking.* London, 1844.

Laing's *Theory of Business for Busy Men.* 2nd Edition. (Longmans.) 1868. Pp. viii., 285.

Bagehot's *Lombard Street.* 6th Edition. (Kegan Paul & Co.)

Chevalier's *Cours d'Economie Politique.* 3me Tome, "La Monnaie." Paris.

Essays in Finance. By ROBERT GIFFEN. London (George Bell & Sons). 1880. Pp. xii., 347.

Money. By FRANCIS A. WALKER. New York (Henry Holt & Co.); London (Macmillan). 1878. Pp. xv., 550.

Money in its Relation to Trade and Industry. By F. A. WALKER. New York (Henry Holt & Co.). 1879. 12mo. Pp. iv., 339.

A Treatise on the Coins of the Realm; In a Letter to the King. By Charles, First Earl of LIVERPOOL.

A masterly work, which contains by far the best history and general account of the English Currency. The original edition (4to, 1805: Oxford, pp. 268) is scarce; but the 8vo reprint, issued by the Bank of England (Effingham Wilson, 1880, pp. xii., 295) is fortunately to be had.

Turning to the subject of Banking:—

The Principles and Practice of Banking. By J. W. GILBART.

Any of the later editions; but the best is a new edition by Michie (George Bell and Sons).

The Scottish Banker; or, A Popular Exposition of the Practice of Banking in Scotland. By W. H. LOGAN. New Ed., 1850.

A small but good book.

The Practice of Banking. Embracing the Cases at Law and Equity, bearing upon all Branches of the Subject. By JOHN HUTCHISON. London (Effingham Wilson). *Title undated,* 1880? Pp. xxviii., 526.

Banking Reform: An Essay on Prominent Banking Dangers, and the Remedies they Demand. By A. J. WILSON. London (Longmans). 1879. Pp. vi., 192.

The history of banking may be found either in *Lawson's History of Banking,* which is scarce, or in

The Theory and Practice of Banking. By HENRY DUNNING MACLEOD. 2 vols. Longmans. 1855. Pp. xxiv., 436; lxxxii., 542.

In regard to Finance and Taxation, the works to be sought for are as follows:—

The Financial Statements of 1853, 1860-63; *to which are added a Speech on Tax Bills,* 1861, *and on Charities,* 1863. By W. E. GLADSTONE. London (Murray). 1863. Pp. 462.

Twenty Years of Financial Policy: A Summary of the Chief Financial Measures passed between 1842 and 1861; with a Table of Budgets. By Sir STAFFORD H. NORTHCOTE, Bart. London (Saunders, Otley and Co.). 1862. Pp. xvi., 399.

National Finance: A Review of the Policy of the last Two Parliaments. By JOHN NOBLE. London (Longmans). 1875. Pp. 368.

A book which has not been superseded is

The History of the Public Revenue of the British Empire. By Sir JOHN SINCLAIR. Third Edition. Three vols. 1803. Pp. xvi., 532; viii., 411, 63; viii., 320, 196.

The third volume contains a valuable bibliography of works on Finance.

On Free Trade the best treatise is—

Free Trade and Protection. New and Cheaper Edition. By the Right Hon. HENRY FAWCETT. London (Macmillan). 1882.

The following works by AUGUSTUS MONGREDIEN are published by Cassells, or by the Cobden Club:—

Free Trade and English Commerce. History of the Free Trade Movement in England. 5th Ed.

Pleas for Protection Examined.

Among a multitude of works relating to labour and capital, the following only can be mentioned here:—

The Labour Laws. By JAMES EDWARD DAVIS. London (Butterworths). 1875. Pp. xv., 335.

The Conflicts of Capital and Labour. Being a History and Review of the Trades Unions of Great Britain. By GEORGE HOWELL. London (Chatto and Windus). 1878. Pp. xviii., 520.

An excellent cheap little work or primer, giving the elements of the labour question, is—

Political Economy for the People. By JOHN LANCELOT SHADWELL. Reprinted from the *Labour News.* London (Trübner). 1880. 12mo. Pp. v., 154.

The most compendious French text book of the science is—

Traité d'Economie Politique, exposé didactique . . . Par JOSEPH GARNIER. 5me Ed. Paris (Guillaumin). 1863. Pp. xii., 748.

The theory of the science, partly according to the recent French views, may be well studied in

Plutology; or, The Theory of Efforts to satisfy Human Wants. By W. E. HEARN, Professor of Political Economy in the University of Melbourne. London (Macmillan). 1864. Pp. xii, 475.

Having specified some of the more indispensable works, the following are added as books which may safely be purchased when they are met with at reasonable prices.

Henry Thornton's *Inquiry into the Nature and Effects of Paper Credit,* 1802.

Thoughts and Details of the High and Low Prices. By THOMAS TOOKE, and the other minor writings of the same author. Tooke and Newmarch's *History of Prices,* in 6 vols. is sold at absurdly high prices.

Torrens *On the Production of Wealth.*

Whately's *Introductory Lectures on Political Economy.*

Nicholls' *History of the Poor Law.*

Eden's *State of the Poor.* 3 vols. 4to. 1797.

The last is an invaluable work, and contains a bibliography of books on the subject. Unfortunately it is scarce and expensive.

LIBRARY NOTES.

GATESHEAD.—The Free Library scheme here appears to be in a fair way of being carried into effect. A suitable site for a building has been found, and plans have been prepared, for the execution of which tenders have been invited. It was hoped that the Mechanics' Institute, which was not flourishing, might have been transferred to the town, but the members of the Mutual Improvement Society joined the Institute *en masse* and then objected to their Institute being handed over to the public.

LYNN.—The proposal to adopt the Free Libraries Acts in respect to the Museum, was defeated on a poll being taken in March last, the votes being, For, 201; Against, 504, out of 3,489 voters. It is thought by some persons that a proposal to place the Library under the Acts would meet with more support. Some account of the Library in its present state will be found on another page of this number.

MANCHESTER.—The Trustees of the British Museum have presented to the Manchester Free Library the 16 parts so far issued of the "Catalogue of the General Library," and have announced their intention of forwarding the subsequent parts as they come from the press. This gift is sent in witness of the desire of the trustees of the British Museum to assist, as far as possible, the formation of Free Libraries in the great centres of the United Kingdom, by donations of such of the Museum publications as may be considered useful for them.

Mr. James McCullagh, of this city, has been appointed to the Librarianship and Assistant Secretaryship of the Manchester Mechanics' Institution.

PUTNEY.—At the meeting of Putney ratepayers to consider the advisability of adopting the Libraries Acts, the chair was taken by Mr. Baron Pollock. The resolution in favour of adopting the Acts, was carried by 65 votes to 50, and a poll was thereupon demanded.

RICHMOND.—Pressure of matter prevents us giving more than a passing notice of the interesting and highly successful dinner at the Star and Garter, on June 25, on the first anniversary of the opening of the Free Library. Canon Farrar occupied the chair, and about 200 ladies and gentlemen were present, including Countess Russell, Lord and Lady Brabourne, Mr. Holman Hunt, and many distinguished residents. Among the members of our Association present were Messrs. A. Cotgreave, W. H. Greenhough,

Edw. King, H. Stevens, H. R. Tedder, and E. C. Thomas. A sum of £150 11*s.* 6*d.* was collected to cover the deficit of £117. Books and libraries generally proved so fertile a subject for after-dinner talk, that the proceedings were protracted to a very late hour.

RUNCORN.—A Free Library was opened at Runcorn, on July 6th, by Sir James A. Picton. The *Liverpool Mercury*, of the following day, gives a full report of the inaugural address.

STIRLING.—The Macfarlane Free Library was re-opened on Saturday, June 10th, the chair being taken at the opening ceremony by Bailie Watt. The Library was established by the late John Macfarlane, Esq., in 1855. Since then the funds have increased, and additional accommodation having become necessary, an arrangement has been made with the trustees of the Smith Institute, by which the two institutions have been amalgamated, largely through the exertions of Mr. John Murray, a nephew of the founder. There are at present about 8,588 volumes in the Library. The trustees have also distributed, free of charge, about 1,000 volumes to twelve different villages and libraries around Stirling.

WARRINGTON.—The Library of the Warrington Museum has just received, by the will of the late Dr. Kendrick, of that town, one hundred volumes, which, according to the terms of the bequest, were selected by the Committee from his books. This bequest is the first which the Museum has received during the generation which has passed since its establishment, and it comes from a gentleman who, during his lifetime, was one of its chief benefactors, he having presented to the Reference Library upwards of 1,000 articles, besides very valuable gifts to the collection of antiquities.

WYCOMBE.—A Rustic Fancy Fair and Summer Fête, on behalf of the Endowment Fund of the Free Library, will be held in the private grounds of Wycombe Abbey, on Tuesday, July 18th, and two following days. The fair will be opened by Lady Carrington on Tuesday, at 2 p.m.

We have not yet received any detailed account of the Meeting of the A.L.A. Mr. Justin Winsor writes to us: "I have just returned from Cincinnati, where our American Library Association had a four days' session. After that we went for three days—thirty of us—on an excursion to the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky. We had a very pleasurable time, and could have wished to have had some of our L.A.U.K. friends for company."

An appreciative article in *The Saturday Review* of July 1st, on the late Mr. William Bodham Donne, who died on June 20th, aged 75 years, bears testimony to the courtesy and urbanity with which he so admirably filled the office of Librarian of the London Library from 1852 to 1857.

We regret to notice the death of Dr. Ernest Anton Max Haas, Assistant in the Department of Printed Books at the British

Museum, and Professor of Sanskrit at University College, in his 48th year.

The April number of the *Harvard University Bulletin* contains instalments of Mr. Scudder's "Bibliography of Fossil Insects," and of the Calendar of the Lee Manuscripts, of a List of the Most Useful Reference Books, by Justin Winsor; of a Classified Index to the Maps in Petermann's "Geographische Mittheilungen," 1855-1881; and of a List of American Authors in Geology and Palæontology.

The March Bulletin of the Boston Public Library contains lists of books on Ireland and the Irish Question, on Civil Service Reform, &c.

The Public Library (with which has been incorporated the Mercantile Library) of Peoria, Ill., has begun the publication of a monthly bulletin, entitled *Library News*.

What remain of the MSS. of the ancient Abbaye de Cluny have been ceded by the municipality of that town to the Bibliothèque Nationale. Many having been lost in former years, M. Delisle has been empowered to take steps to obtain possession of any charters and documents which may have formerly belonged to the abbey.

"Une visite à la bibliothèque de Munich: cabinet des curiosités" is the title of an illustrated article in *L'Art* for June 18.

The Bibliothèque Royale at Brussels is now illuminated by the electric light.

The famous libraries of the princely families of Barberini and Massimo at Rome are both for sale. No purchaser for them having been found in Italy, it was decided to offer them to purchasers abroad, but the government has laid an embargo upon their exportation, in the terms of the law providing for the State purchase of works of art, including MSS. with miniatures.

In addition to the popular libraries which have been formed in Paris, there are now nearly fifty in the villages of the Department of the Seine which receive grants from the Conseil-Général. Of these thirty-four are "communal" libraries, that is to say, are paid for out of the public funds, while the others are founded and kept up by private subscription. But, as they are alike open free for the benefit of the inhabitants at large, the Conseil-Général grants an annual subsidy of £20 to each library. During the first three months of this year the communal libraries lent 12,695 books, and the voluntary libraries 13,725; this total being more than for the whole of last year. Most of these libraries are only circulating, but a few of them are provided with reading-rooms, which are open in the evening.

The Rev. W. Robertson Smith writes to the *Times* (July 6) to express regret at the dismissal of Dr. Spitta-Bey from the librarianship of the great Vice-regal Library at Cairo, the foundation of

which was one of the best schemes of Ismail Pasha. The step was due to religious bigotry, and will lead, it is feared, to the closing of the library to European scholars.

We regret to announce the death of the Rev. Canon James Craigie Robertson, librarian of the Canterbury Cathedral Library, who died on July 9th, aged 69 years. Canon Robertson took part in the London Conference of 1877.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Bath. Fifty-seventh Annual Report of the Committee of the Bath Royal Literary and Scientific Institution, being for the year 1881. Bath, 1882. 8vo, pp. 18.

The amount received from subscriptions during the year was £311 1*s.* 6*d.*, against £282 17*s.* 6*d.* in the previous year, and a good many donations of books have been received. A summary of the meteorological observations taken during the year by Mr. C. P. Russell, the Librarian, is appended, and also the Twenty-fifth Report of the Literary and Philosophical Association.

Burnley. Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Burnley Mechanics' Institution. Burnley, 1882. 8vo, pp. 18, and cover.

The number of members was 1,448, being an increase of 115 on the previous year, and the largest number since the institution was founded. The receipts were £1,468 1*s.* 4*d.*, and the expenditure £1,496 15*s.* 1*d.* The total issues from the library were 26,429, besides 5,126 from the Book Club. The accessions were 477, and the total number of volumes in the library is now 10,654, and the collection is the best in the district. There are flourishing classes in connection with the Institution.

Cambridge University Library. [Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Syndics to the Senate, June 7, 1882. In *Cambridge University Reporter*, June 24.]

The number of titles printed for the general Catalogue during 1881 was 16,475, as compared with 19,429 in 1880, and 14,047 in 1879. The new catalogue is now entirely in print. Mr. C. Bendall has been authorised to prepare a catalogue of the Northern Buddhist Sanskrit MSS., which the Press Syndicate will print. Mr. Tedder again inspected the library last October. "Steps have been taken in connection with Sections 3 (copyright accessions), 4 (acquisitions by purchase), 5 (the class-catalogues and the result of the inspection of the shelves), and 6 (suggestions for a reader's guide-book), of Mr. Tedder's report which it is hoped will produce desirable results." A list of donations, and a statement of the library accounts for 1881, are appended.

Exeter. Devon and Exeter Albert Memorial Museum, Schools of Science and Art, and Free Library. Twelfth Annual Report of the Committee, for the year ending 14th April, 1882. Exeter, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. 18.

All readers' tickets having been cancelled in order to revise the register of borrowers, there has been a decrease in the issues in the lending department, which were 25,158. The issues in the Reference Library were 16,284—an increase on the previous year. The number of volumes in the lending library was 9,450, and in the reference department 2,757. The entire income of the institution was £728 12*s.* 8*d.*

Glasgow. Report on the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, 1881. Glasgow, 1882. 8vo, pp. 44.

The number of volumes in the library on 31st December was 40,096, of which 6,989 were added during the past year. The Glasgow collection now contains about 1,600 items. Poets' Corner contained the works of 1,454 authors in 3,041 volumes, having acquired during the year the Burns' collection formed by Mr. James Gibson, consisting of 830 volumes. The books bequeathed by Bailie Moir have been placed in the library and consist of over 4,000 volumes and pamphlets. The number of volumes issued during the year was 403,713, the largest total yet attained. Prose fiction formed 8·57 per cent. of the entire issues. These statistics do not include the current magazines. The interest received from the Mitchell bequest was £2,585 17*s.* 2*d.*, all but £139 of which was spent upon the library. The Committee deplore the position of the library, in regard to premises, and urge its claims upon the citizens.

Hull Subscription Library. Report of the Committee to the 106th Annual General Meeting ... and List of Books admitted during the past year. Hull. 8vo, pp. 48.

The amount received for subscriptions (513 subscribers) for the year ending November 15th, 1881, was £802 16*s.* 6*d.*, and the amount expended on books, £214 19*s.* 2*d.*, beside a subscription of £63 to Mudie.

Leeds Library. Report, Balance Sheet, and List of Proprietors, December, 1881. 8vo, pp. 22.

Considerable building alterations have been carried out, and the library appears to have been closed part of the year. As regards the general working of the library, the Committee report that there is great cause for satisfaction. The amount received from subscriptions from 1st January to 31st December was £441 4*s.* 2*d.*, and the amount spent upon books and binding £364 17*s.* 1*d.*

Liverpool. Annual Supplementary Catalogue of the Liverpool Library (with the Laws and Report). Liverpool, 1882. 8vo, pp. 71.

For notice of the Report, see our last number (p. 92).

London. British Museum. An account ... of the special Trust Funds for the year ended 31 March, 1882; number of persons admitted ... 1876 to 1881; with a statement of the progress made in the arrangement and description of the collections, &c. Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 15 June, 1882. Folio, pp. 51, price 7*d.*

The number of distinct works added to the department of Printed Books was 30,182, of which 2,526 were presented, 9,347 acquired by English, and 810 by international copyright, and 17,499 by purchase. Besides these 10,242 separate articles, including broadsides, single pieces, &c., have been received, 59,730 title-slips have been written for the various catalogues, and 66,448 titles printed. The titles prepared for the catalogue of English books, before 1640, have been finally reviewed, and are now being prepared for the press. 7,839 volumes were returned from the binders. The number of readers was 134,273, being a daily average of 455, who consulted about six volumes per diem each, exclusive of those in the reference library. Many important old books have been added. In the department of MSS. 690 have been acquired, and 31,197 MSS. consulted during the year. The number of special visitors was 2,071. The Oriental department added 112 MSS., and 1,515 MSS. were consulted by 201 readers during the year.

Lynn. Stanley Library, Lynn. Annual Report for 1881. Lynn, 4to, p. 1.

In this, the twenty-sixth annual report, the Committee announce that they have received £126 19*s.* 3*d.* from 380 subscribers. The circulation was 23,788, and the additions to the Library 194 volumes.

Borough of Newport. The Public Free Library and School of Art and Science. Twelfth Annual Report, 1881. Newport, 1882. 8vo, pp. 19.

Although the Library was closed for some time, in consequence of building operations, the issues exceeded those of the previous year, and amounted to 43,296. The number of volumes in stock was 6,881. The year's income was £667 0*s.* 8*d.*, of which £445 7*s.* was expended upon the Library and Branch Reading-room. The foundation-stone of the new building was laid on the 13th of September.

Richmond. Free Public Library, Richmond, Surrey. First Annual Report of the Committee. 1881-82. Richmond, 1881. 8vo, pp. 40.

We are glad to welcome the first report of the Richmond Library. The issues during the first nine months that the Library has been open amounted to 67,723, and the entire number of visits to the Library to 252,762—"an average of thirteen visits for each person residing in the town." The number of volumes in the Library on March 25 was 8,924, of which over 3,000 are in the reference department. The rate produces nearly £500 per annum, but the numerous expenses incidental to the opening of the Institution leave the Committee with a deficit of £117 7*s.* 9*d.* Mr. Cotgreave has added some very interesting tables, one of which presents the comparative issues of sixty-five Free Public Libraries in Great Britain and Ireland, and must have cost considerable trouble. A photograph of the reading-room appears as a frontispiece.

West Bromwich. Eighth Annual Report of the Committee of the West Bromwich Free Library. June, 1882. West Bromwich. 8vo, pp. 20.

The stock in the lending department has increased to 10,217 volumes; in the reference department, 1,923. The issues were, in the lending library, 67,002 volumes; in the reference department, 1,186. The rate produced £489 1*s.* 6½*d.* On p. 8, line 3 from bottom, Mr. Dickinson reminds us, "petitioned against" should read "petitioned in favour of."

We learn from Miss Stamp, Librarian of the Free Public Library maintained by Mr. James Heywood, of 106, High Street, Notting Hill, that during the year 1881 there were 16,285 readers, of whom 2,189 were women and 1,342 Sunday readers. Miss Stamp observes that the Sunday readers, with very few exceptions, attend only on Sundays. The number of volumes lent out was 10,045. There are about 4,800 volumes in the Library.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The Book Hunter, etc. By John Hill Burton. New edition, with a memoir of the author. Edinburgh: William Blackwood and Sons, 1882. Sm. 4to, pp. civ.-427. Price £2 12*s.* 6*d.*

A thousand copies (all numbered) of this *édition de luxe* have been printed. A memoir of Dr. Burton, by his widow, is prefixed; and a copious index has been added. The illustrations include a characteristic etching of the Book-hunter himself.

Catalogue of books on angling, including ichthyology, pisciculture, fisheries, and fishing laws, from the library of a practitioner of more than fifty years' experience in the art of angling. [By John Bartlett.] Cambridge [U. S.]. 8vo, pp. ii.-77.

A privately printed list of the angling-books belonging to the accomplished author of "Familiar Quotations." About 600 volumes are described, including 50 editions of Izaak Walton.

Notes on Leicestershire MSS. in the Public Record Office and our national libraries. A contribution from the Transactions of the Leicestershire Architectural and Archæological Society. By Rev. W. G. Dimock Fletcher. (For private circulation.) Leicester: S. Clarke, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. 20.

Next to the Public Record Office, the British Museum contains the largest quantity of Leicestershire documents. Besides the Sir Thomas Phillipps and other private collections, the MSS. in the College of Arms, Lincoln's Inn, Lambeth Palace, Episcopal Registers at Lincoln, and the Leicester Free Library, are described.

Voltaire: Bibliographie de ses œuvres. Par Georges Bengesco. Tome I^er^. Paris: E. Rouveyre et G. Blond, 1882. 8vo, pp. xix.-494. Price Papier vélin (500 copies) 25 frs.; Papier de Hollande (50 copies), 50 frs.

The bibliography of Voltaire is the most extensive and perplexing of any modern author; and the present work is a successful effort to deal with the subject in a more satisfactory manner than the *Bibliographie Voltairienne* of Quérard (1842). It is arranged in classified order, with full details of the literary history of each piece, whether issued separately or in a collection; and the place is notified where may be found each book which has been described. The first two volumes will be devoted to Voltaire's own productions, while the third and last will describe translations and literature connected with his writings and person. It is an admirable performance, and will form a necessary supplement to every collected edition of Voltaire.

Catalogue de livres choisis à l'usage des gens du monde, contenant les meilleures productions de la littérature contemporaine. Paris: Librairie de la Société Bibliographique [1882]. Sm. 8vo, pp. vii.-176. Price 2 frs.

The catalogue is confined to modern French literature for general readers, and is divided into classes on the Brunet system. The titles are reproduced with tolerable sufficiency, with publishers' names and current prices; but, unfortunately, dates are almost invariably omitted.

Notice sur les anciens catalogues des livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque du Roi. Par Léopold Delisle, directeur de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Nogent-le-Rotrou: Imprim. Daupeley-Gouverneur, 1882. 8vo, pp. 39.

An extract from the Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes, 1882, tome 43.

Bulletin mensuel des récentes publications Françaises, avec un appendice contenant l'indication des cartes géographiques et des livres anciens nouvellement entrés au département des imprimés de la Bibliothèque Nationale. Janvier-Mars, 1882. Paris: Libr. Champion, 1882. 8vo, pp. 80.

The first number of a publication which deserves success.

Christophe Plantin, imprimeur anversois. Par Max Rooses, conservateur du musée Plantin-Moretus. Anvers: Jos. Maes, 1882. Fasc. 1, folio, pp. 98 and 26 plates. Price £1 5*s*.

To be completed in four parts. The numerous plates, representing portraits of members of the family, title pages of books from the Plantinian press, printers' designs, old engravings, etc., are a special feature of this magnificent work. The letterpress exhibits much bibliographical research.

Bibliographie Tournaisienne. Recherches sur la vie et les travaux des imprimeurs et des libraires de Tournai. Par E. Desmazières. Tournai: Casterman, 1882. 8vo, pp. 768. Price 6*s*.

The first book printed at Tournai dates only from 1610, and comparatively few works were issued until the present century. There was a bookseller, however, at Tournai in the commencement of the 16th century, who had his publications printed at Paris. The bibliography is arranged under the names of printers and publishers, and is supplied with indexes of names of authors, of anonymous books, and of ordinances, edicts, placards, &c.

Catalogue illustré des livres précieux, manuscrits et imprimés, faisant partie de la bibliothèque de M. Ambroise Firmin-Didot. Théologie, Jurisprudence, Sciences, Arts, Beaux-Arts. Vente a l'Hôtel des Commissaires-Priseurs du Lundi 12 au Samedi, 17 Juin, 1882. Paris: Librairie Firmin-Didot et Cie., 1882. La. 8vo, pp. vii.–232, 25 plates, some illuminated. Price £2 10*s*.

The edition is limited to 500 copies, which are sold "au profit des pauvres."
This volume is in continuation of the catalogues of engravings, &c., sold 1879, and of the three previous portions of the library sold, 1879, 1880, and 1881. It is remarkable alike for the marvellous collection of books and MSS. described in it, and the bibliographical skill and extensive learning displayed by the compiler, M. P. Pawlowski, formerly librarian to the late M. Firmin-Didot, and is a notable example of the best order of French cataloguing. The titles are carefully transcribed at length, and the notes are extensive and full of information. The plates represent choice bindings and illuminations.

La Biblioteca Leopardiana in Recanati; ricordo della sua istituzione. Recanati: Tip. R. Simboli, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. 31.

The library has been established in the house and birthplace of Leopardi at Recanati, and will include, besides the original MSS. of the poet's writings, a complete collection of his works in all forms, as well as books relating to him.

Osservazioni e confutazioni intorno al preteso "Sistema nuovissima" dell' indice per materie proposto per le biblioteche, dal Prof. C. Maes; di C. Morando. Torino: Tip. Artistico-letteraria, 1882, 8vo, pp. 7.

The book reviewed is "Saggio d'indice per materie . . . da C. Maes," Roma: Forzani, 1882, 4to, pp. 125, in which the author suggested an alphabetical subject-catalogue for the R. Biblioteca Alessandrina della Università di Roma.

Wissenschaftliche Jahresbericht über die Morgenländischen Studien im Jahre 1879. Unter Mitwirkung mehrerer Fachgelehrten herausgegeben von Ernst Kuhn und August Müller. (Zeitschrift der Deutschen Morgenl. Gesells. Suppl. zum 33 Bande.) Leipzig: F. A. Brockhaus, 1881. 8vo, pp. 183. Price 5*s*.

An elaborate report, arranged in classified order, on the literary result of Oriental studies during the year 1879, the titles of the books and articles referred

to being given in footnotes on each page. But valuable to scholars as this report is, its general usefulness might be largely increased if more attention were paid to bibliographical niceties, and the information supplied in the shape of special notes to each title. We had hoped to have been able to mention the excellent review of Oriental research, which is each year supplied by our member, Mr. W. S. W. Vaux, to the Royal Asiatic Society, but their report for 1881 has not yet reached us.

Illustrirte Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst, mit besonderer Berücksichtigung ihrer technischer Entwicklung bis zur Gegenwart; von Karl Faulmann. Mit 14 Tafeln in Farbendruck, 12 Beilagen, und 380 in den Text gedruckten Illustrationen, Schriftzeichen und Schriftproben. Wien: A. Hartleben, 1882. 8vo, pp. viii.–806. Price 12*s*.

A history of printing from the practical point of view, embracing every application of typography from the fifteenth century to the present day. It contains a rich store of information, and is amply and excellently illustrated. A list of the trade periodicals of all countries is appended.

In the Sunderland and Beckford sales, English auctioneers have recently missed two excellent opportunities of rivalling the admirable Didot catalogue, which we have mentioned above. But the third part of the Sunderland Library catalogue (Puttick and Simpson, July 17–27), now before us, although not equal to the best class of French auction catalogues, is certainly a much superior piece of work to the catalogue of the first part of the Beckford Library (Sotheby, June 30—July 13), which accompanies it. Here the skill of the cataloguer has been mainly restricted to descriptions of bindings, which, however exceptional in artistic merit, are not always more important than the books themselves. Perhaps the lowest depths of incompetency have been reached in a catalogue of the effects of the late Dante G. Rossetti (sold at his house in Chelsea, July 5–7), which included a small collection of Italian and poetical literature. Apart from mere grammatical inaccuracies, only two specimens need be given: Lot 465, *An old copy of Dante Divina Commedia;* Lot 476, Ship of Fools, *in black letter and vellum*, 1519.

Prof. J. S. Blackie has added a brief list of some works relating to the Highlands to his work "Altavona: fact and fiction from my life in the Highlands." (Edinburgh: D. Douglas, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 425).

A bibliography of the subject will be appended to the third part of Capt. Burton's forthcoming "Book of the Sword."

In an appendix to "Studies in Mediæval History," by C. J. Stillé (Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1882, 12mo, pp. 473) is given a well-selected list of books of reference.

A new series of *Le Cabinet Historique*, edited by M. Robert, of the MS. department of the Bibliothèque Nationale, has appeared. It consists of three parts: the first containing all documents connected with libraries and archives; the second being

devoted to inventories of MSS. in private or public collections; and the third being a *courrier*, or correspondence-column.

A meagre bibliography of tea and theine is included in "The Tea Encyclopædia . . . Compiled by the Editor of the Indian Tea Gazette" (London: 1882, 8vo).

The Camden Society has issued letters A and B of a new index to the first series of their publications. The elaborate nature of the undertaking is shown by the fact of the two letters extending to 144 pages in double columns. It is a subject for regret that this extensive and most valuable work, which has been compiled by Mr. Henry Gough, is not to be completed.

Another recent addition to the rapidly increasing collection of indexes is the "Proceedings of the Scientific Meetings of the Zoological Society of London: Index, 1871–1880." London: Printed for the Society, 1882, 8vo, pp. 570. This is arranged in two parts. the first being a list of the names of contributors and of their articles, and the second an index of the species described and referred to. A very full "Index of Obituary Notices for 1880" has also just been published by the Index Society.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Boycotting English Sensational Novelists.

Those who were present at the first Conference of Librarians, held in London, October, 1877, and heard the speech of Mr. W. F. Poole (Chicago) on the admission of Fiction in Public Libraries, will be surprised to find that the American Libraries are the first to advocate the elimination from Public Libraries of sensational novels.

"American Free Libraries are endeavouring to form a league against sensational literature, and have drawn up a list of authors whose works are to be prohibited. Most of the prominent British sensational novelists of the day are under the ban."

D. D.

West Bromwich, 19th June, 1882.

[Our correspondent will find full information upon this subject in the recent numbers of the *Library Journal*.—Ed.]

Note.—The Editor regrets that, although four extra pages are issued with the present number, he has been unable to find room for a great deal of interesting matter, including several Library Reports.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—August Monthly Meeting—Report of the Council—Treasurer's and Auditors' Report—Report on Size-Notation—"The Editor's Report"—Library Notes—Library Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies, &c.

THE September Monthly Meeting will, of course, be absorbed in the Annual Meeting at Cambridge, which will be held on Tuesday, the 5th of September, and three following days. The sittings will be held in the beautiful Hall of King's College, which, together with the Combination Rooms, has been kindly placed by the College authorities at the disposal of our President, Mr. Henry Bradshaw. The Cambridge Union Society also have been good enough to offer the Association the free use of their very convenient rooms during the period of the Meeting.

Papers are expected from our Cambridge members on the following subjects:—The Cambridge Libraries in 1710, by the Rev. Professor Mayor; On Mediæval Libraries, by Mr. J. W. Clark; On the Spread of Books in Early Times, by Mr. Eirikr Magnusson; On the Trinity College Library, by Rev. Robert Sinker, as well as accounts of other College Libraries to be visited.

Other papers already promised are:—On the Printing of the British Museum Catalogue, by Mr. R. Garnett; On Librarianship as a Profession, by Mr. H. R. Tedder; On Early Book Fairs, by Mr. Cornelius Walford; On Public Historiography and Printing, by Mr. James Yates; "Who Spoils our Books?" by Mr. Henry Stevens; On the Cataloguing of Journals and Transactions, by Mr. H. B. Wheatley; and On Binding, by Mr. F. T. Barrett and Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister.

The Committees which have been appointed during the year

will present reports on the important questions of the Training of Library Assistants, Size-Notation, and on Illustrations to our Cataloguing Rules. In view of the discussion upon the latter Report, it has been thought desirable to reprint the Cataloguing Rules with corrections. A Report will also be presented on the Answers received to the Binding Circular issued by the Council last year.

The Council give notice that they will propose at the Annual Meeting the following Amendments to the Constitution:—

In Article 6 to strike out the clause "Provided that the number of persons so elected shall never exceed two-fifths of the whole number of subscribing members."

In Article 11 to insert the words "two years" in the room of the last two words, "one year."

The Treasurer has given notice of his intention to move the following Amendment:—

In Article 4 to strike out the words "and such subscription shall be invested by the Council on behalf of the Association."

The Secretaries have received the following notices of motions intended to be proposed at the Annual Meeting:—

From Mr. E. B. Nicholson, Bodley's Librarian:—"That this Association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums, and art-galleries for some part, at least, of every Sunday; though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable."

From Mr. F. T. Barrett, Librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow:—"That the Council be requested to draw up for the consideration of the Annual Meeting of 1883 a scheme for the classification of books in a library."

It is understood that Mr. Thomas will announce at the next meeting of Council that the pressure of his other duties and engagements will make it impossible for him to seek re-election to the office of Secretary at the Cambridge Meeting.

AUGUST MONTHLY MEETING.

The eleventh Monthly Meeting of the fifth year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, August 4th, at 8 p.m., Mr. B. R. Wheatley, V.P., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that Mr. Robert Bowes, a Member of the Free Library Committee, Cambridge, had joined the Association.

The following gentleman, having been duly proposed and seconded at the previous Meeting, was unanimously elected a

Member of the Association: Mr. J. E. LIDDIARD, West Hill Lodge, Hastings. The following gentlemen were duly proposed and seconded for election at the next Meeting:—Mr. T. D. HALLEY; and Mr. J. F. L. MABIN, 170, Union Street, Plymouth. The Meeting then adjourned.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE COUNCIL FOR THE YEAR 1881-1882.

THE Council have the pleasure of presenting to the Members their Report on the work and progress of the Association for the fifth year of its existence.

At the close of the first lustrum of our activity it is not unnatural to look back with the view of measuring the work that has been done and the progress that has been achieved. So far, at least, as the preliminary labour is concerned of attracting to us the leading librarians of the country and the most zealous friends of Libraries, we have every reason to congratulate ourselves. The accessions to our ranks have steadily continued, so that while at the date of the Oxford Meeting our Members numbered 180, at Manchester 229, at Edinburgh 286, at London, last year, 336, they now number, on the eve of our Fifth Annual Meeting, no less than 368, to which number we may reasonably expect some addition at Cambridge.

The Council think our Members will agree with them, that no small service has been rendered to the cause of Libraries by the bringing together of so many persons interested in their efficient working and prosperity. The opportunities of intercourse afforded by the Association, particularly by its Annual Meetings, have done much to develop, and may almost claim to have created, a real *esprit de corps* among the Librarians of the United Kingdom.

The Monthly Meetings of the Association have been regularly kept up, and on the whole have perhaps been as successful as could be expected, when it is remembered that, from considerations of time and space, we can rarely be favoured at these Meetings with the company of our country members, and that the number of working London members is smaller than it should be. Nevertheless, the Monthly Meetings have done good service in several ways, and have called forth a fair number of interesting papers.

It is, however, to our Annual Meetings that we must look for the most vigorous and active expression of the vital energies of the Association, and the Council feel that they are thoroughly justified in congratulating the Association on the invariable and even increasing success of their annual gatherings. The idea expressed by many members some time ago that biennial or even triennial meetings would prove sufficient, may be taken, for the present, at all events, to have been effectually dispelled.

The Council think that they are also entitled to look with some degree of complacency upon the records and memorials of the

Annual Meetings in the shape of the handsome series of our *Transactions and Proceedings*. At the same time they cannot help feeling that if these expensive volumes are to be continued, it should be our object as time goes on to increase the amount of matter of permanent interest and value appearing in these volumes, while matter of more temporary interest and of less literary value might well be published in the MONTHLY NOTES, now that they have been enlarged.

Besides the numerous important papers contributed to these volumes, or published in the MONTHLY NOTES, the work done by Special Committees may perhaps claim a high degree of practical importance. The Council need not here do more than recapitulate the subjects that have been thus dealt with. During the five years Committees have been appointed from time to time on the following subjects:—A General Catalogue of English Literature; On Mr. Poole's Index to Periodical Literature; On Title-Entries; On Size-Notation; On Indicators; On Library Statistics; On the Training of Library Assistants; On Illustrations to our Cataloguing Rules; and on Binding. While the labours of these Committees have in some cases already borne fruit in actual accomplishment, or in the formation of opinion, in other cases a final issue has not yet been reached, though even in these the work done by the Committees will doubtless have its due share in contributing to ultimate results.

Of the steps which have been taken by the Council during the last three years toward the establishment of a journal which should be worthy of the Association and of the important Library interests and activities of the United Kingdom, the Council propose to speak in another part of this Report, and they will conclude this brief survey of the work of the first five years of our existence with the expression of their hope that the work done during the next five years may be not less zealous and energetic, and that it may be even more fruitful of valuable and enduring results.

London Meeting.—The Annual Meeting held last year in London, under circumstances which it can hardly be necessary for the Council here to recall, was not less successful than previous meetings. Although there was not the same kind of attractions offered as at such leading provincial centres as Edinburgh, Manchester and Oxford, the interest exhibited by our members in the domestic affairs of the Association was not by any means relaxed, and the interest of the London meeting may be said to have been thoroughly sustained. The amount of business in the programme induced the Council to arrange for a four-days' meeting, instead of the usual three days, a precedent which it is proposed to follow this year at Cambridge. In the unhappy loss of the late Mr. Coxe's presence, the Council were fortunate in securing the services of the distinguished lawyer, Mr. J. A. Russell, Q.C., who, as Master of the Library of Gray's Inn, very fitly presided at the meeting which was held in the historic hall of the Honourable Society.

Monthly Meetings.—By the kind permission of the Board of

Management of the London Institution, the use of their Committee-room for our meetings has been continued to us, and the Council hereby offer them, on behalf of the Association, warm thanks for this courtesy. One monthly meeting and several Council meetings have been held at Gray's Inn by the courteous permission of the Treasurer of the Society, to whom also the Council offer hearty thanks. Eleven monthly meetings have been held during the year. The papers read at these meetings have, for the most part, been printed in the MONTHLY NOTES. They have been as follows:—

At the Fourth Meeting for the year (Jan. 6) a paper was read by Mr. J. Ballinger, librarian of the Doncaster Free Library, entitled "Jottings from my Note-book."

At the Fifth Meeting (Feb. 3) a paper was read by Mr. E. C. Thomas, entitled "Professor Dziatzko on the British Museum."

At the Sixth (March 3) and Seventh (April 6) Meetings the adjourned Discussion upon Mr. Thomas's paper was continued, in the course of which two letters from Professor Dziatzko were read. At the Sixth Meeting Mr. Alfred Cotgreave, librarian of the Free Public Library, Richmond, exhibited his "Long-Reacher."

At the Eighth Meeting (May 5) a paper was read by Mr. Andrew Taylor, treasurer of the Edinburgh Subscription Library, entitled "Present-day Limits to Public Subscription Libraries."

At the Ninth Meeting (June 2) a paper was read by Mr. E. C. Thomas, entitled "Library Statistics of Europe."

Committees.—At the October Monthly Meeting, committees were appointed to consider and report on the following subjects: Size-Notation; The Training of Library Assistants; and On the Preparation of Illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules adopted at the last Annual Meeting. Reports from these Committees will be laid before the Association at Cambridge. At the October Council Meeting, a sub-committee of the council was appointed to consider the question of a Journal for the Association, and they prepared a report, which was printed by order of the Council in the number of MONTHLY NOTES for last December (vol. ii., pp. 97—99). Recently the Council have appointed a small sub-committee, consisting of Mr. Tedder and the secretaries, to digest the answers received in reply to the Binding Circular issued last year, and to report to them in time for the Cambridge Meeting. The Council, therefore, confine themselves here to an expression of their regret that the communications received in response to the very large number of circulars sent out have been so few.

Obituary.—We have lost several Members by death during the past year. The death of Major-General Stewart Allan was a loss to us and a still greater loss to the Free Public Library at Richmond. He was a Member of the Committee of that Institution, and his knowledge of books and willing spirit had been of great assistance to it. Mr. H. J. Adams, a publisher and a lover of literature, had not long been a Member of our Association, but took a great interest in our proceedings, and, if he had been spared,

might have been of considerable service to us. The death of Mr. T. B. M. Dutton removed from our ranks a working librarian, who was characterised by great energy and conscientiousness. He received his early training in the oldest of our Free Public Libraries — that of Salford — and was afterwards, for eighteen years, librarian of the Manchester Athenæum. Many of our Members will remember his modest and courteous demeanour at our meeting in Manchester. Even while this Report is being prepared, the Council have been distressed to hear of the sudden death of one of our most distinguished members—Professor W. Stanley Jevons. Professor Jevons, who was present at our Oxford Meeting, in 1878, and was for some time a Member of the Council, has always exhibited the liveliest interest in the affairs of the Association, and in the working of Free Public Libraries. He was also much interested in the question of establishing an English Library Journal, and, probably, the last piece of work which he was destined to finish was the preparation of the valuable "List of Selected Books in Political Economy," which appeared in the July number of MONTHLY NOTES. The Council believe that Dr. Jevons intended to be present at the Cambridge Meeting, and they had even some reason to hope that he would have contributed a paper to our proceedings. They feel sure that they will have the sympathy of every Member of the Association in asking the Cambridge Meeting to express their regret at the loss they have thus sustained, and their condolence with the bereaved family of the lamented Professor.

Members.—There has been a net increase of 32 members since the last Report of the Council, and the total number upon our roll is 368, of whom 30 are Honorary Members. Of the 338 subscribing members the number known to us to be actually engaged in library administration as librarians or members of library committees, amounts to 206. As two-fifths of 338 is 135, and as the number of non-librarians now amounts to 132, the Council propose to invite the serious attention of the Cambridge Meeting to the desirability of reconsidering Article 6 of the Constitution. Of the subscribing members 17 are Life Members. During the year the number of Honorary Members has been increased by the election of Mr. Edward Edwards, Professor Carl Dziatzko, and Count Ugo Balzani.

The number of Libraries represented in the Association, without including branches, now reaches the considerable figure of 179.

Officers.—The Council are glad to take this opportunity of acknowledging the valuable services rendered to the Association by the Treasurer and the Secretaries, and they tender their warmest thanks for such services.

Finance.—The Treasurer's balance-sheet shows our gross income for the year, to August 8th, to have been £219 10*s.* 3*d.*, and the expenditure £68 19*s.* 8*d.* It must be borne in mind, however, that against this apparently large balance has to be set the cost of the London volume, which it has been found impossible by the

Secretaries to issue within the year, as well as other outstanding accounts. It will be seen from the Auditors' statement of Assets and Liabilities that the Association is not too rich, and the question how to increase our income still occupies the attention of the Council from time to time.

Library Journal and *Monthly Notes.*—The publication of the *Library Journal* has been continued, and the Council were glad to learn that, in its altered form, and under Mr. Cutter's able editorship, it has ceased to be a source of anxiety to its publisher. It still remained nominally our "official organ," but under the changed circumstances due to our new publishing arrangements, the advantages of the connection were reduced to a minimum; and, accordingly, in May, Mr. C. A. Cutter formally requested to be allowed to drop from the title of the *Library Journal* the words in which it imports to be our official organ. The Council were of opinion that no other course was open to them but to assent to Mr. Cutter's proposal. They are, at the same time, anxious to recognise the service rendered to us by the editors and publisher of the *Journal*, and they will ask the Cambridge Meeting to pass a formal resolution on the subject.

During the present year, our own publication, MONTHLY NOTES, has been largely extended in scope and size, and the Council have good reason to believe that these improvements, and especially the development of the bibliographical matter, have been welcomed and appreciated by the Members of the Association. This satisfactory result is entirely due to the devotion and ability of Mr. Thomas, who has undertaken the duties of Editor, in addition to his services as Secretary, and, at a recent meeting of the Council, the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

Resolved: "That the best thanks of the Council be given to Mr. E. C. Thomas, for the care and ability which he has displayed as Hon. Editor of MONTHLY NOTES." The Council are sure that in discharging this debt of gratitude, they have the cordial support of the Association at large.

The arrangements with Messrs. Trübner for the publication of MONTHLY NOTES, will end with the close of the present year, and cannot be continued. Under all the circumstances the Council, after full consideration, have arrived at the conclusion that it is desirable to incorporate the present publications—viz. the annual volume of TRANSACTIONS and the MONTHLY NOTES, into a single monthly journal, and they recommend this course for the adoption of the present meeting.

Cambridge Meeting.—The Council cannot conclude this Report without some reference to the exertions of those of our members, and of the other Cambridge residents, who have formed an active and influential Local Committee. The large measure of success, which is confidently anticipated at our Annual Meeting this year, will be entirely due to their efforts, and the Council cannot refain from tendering their heartiest thanks to each of them, and in particular to our eminent and accomplished President.

STATEMENT OF THE PECUNIARY AFFAIRS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, from September 6th, 1881, to August 8th, 1882.

Receipts.	£	s.	d.	Payments.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	25	19	2	Whittingham and Co., balance for Printing Volume of Proceedings at Edinburgh ...	31	1	0
7 Life Subscriptions	36	15	0	Editor of *Monthly Notes*, 1881	20	0	0
Annual Subscriptions :—				Stationery and Postage Stamps.....	17	18	8
For 1879–80, 14 at 10*s.* 6*d.*.... 7 7 0					68	19	8
1880–81, 100 at 10*s.* 6*d.*.... 52 10 0							
1881–82, 172 at 10*s.* 6*d.*.... 90 6 0							
1882–83, 3 at 10*s.* 6*d.*.... 1 11 6							
Hon. Soc. of Gray's Inn..... 1 1 0							
	152	15	6				
Interest on deposit	1	2	7	Balance at Bankers 87 8 0			
Subscriptions to *Monthly Notes*, 26 at 2*s*...	2	12	0	Do. in P.O.Savings Bank 63 2 7			
Library Statistics sold.....	0	6	0		150	10	7
	219	10	3		219	10	3

(Signed) ROBERT HARRISON, *Treasurer.*

Examined and compared with the Books and Vouchers, and found to be correct,

8th August, 1882.

(Signed) { J. W. BONE / WM. BRACE } *Auditors.*

Assets.				£	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers				87	8	0
Balance in P. O. Savings Bank				63	2	7
						150 10 7
Subscriptions in arrear :—						
4 yrs. each from	8	Members		16	16	0
3 „ „	15	„		23	12	6
2 „ „	29	„		30	9	0
1 „ „	66	„		34	13	0
						105 10 6
(Some of these are considered doubtful by the Treasurer.)						
						256 1 1

Liabilities.	£	s.	d.
Estimated cost of the Volume of Proceedings at London, 1881	60	0	0
Estimated cost of the Volume of Proceedings at Cambridge, 1882	60	0	0
Estimated cost of Printing, Stationery, &c., for the Meeting at Cambridge	35	0	0
Estimated cost of Corrections of *Monthly Notes* for 1881, Printing and Correcting for 1882, provision for accounts outstanding and subscriptions in arrear not recoverable	95	0	0
3 Subscriptions for 1882–3	1	11	6
	251	11	6
Balance	4	9	7
	256	1	1

(Signed) ROBERT HARRISON, *Treasurer.*

(Signed) { J. W. BONE / WM. BRACE } *Auditors.*

REPORT ON SIZE NOTATION.

In making their Report, the Committee on Size Notation do not consider it necessary to recapitulate the details of the attempts of the previous Committees of the Association to formulate Schemes of Notation, or of the discussions to which their consideration gave rise. These will be found described in the volumes of the Transactions, as follows:—

The First Report, which contains the three systems proposed by the American Library Association, C. Madeley and B. R. Wheatley, occurs at p. 11 of the Manchester volume of the Transactions (Second Annual Meeting), the discussion at p. 103, and some supplementary statements in the Appendix at p. 133.

Another proposal is made in the Edinburgh volume (Third Annual Meeting) as a portion of the Report of the Committee on Title Entries. At the last Annual Meeting of the Association in London, when the motion for the adoption of this proposal was brought forward, two amendments were moved, which, together with the original motion, were successively negatived by small majorities, and the matter was thus left open to be reconsidered *de novo*.

Subsequently to this, at the First Monthly Meeting in October, a motion was carried for the appointment of another Committee on the subject, to consist of Messrs. Bullen, Garnett, B. R. Wheatley, Tedder, and Knapman, and the two Secretaries, to which the name of Mr. E. B. Nicholson was subsequently added.

The object of the new Committee has been to construct a scheme from those already proposed, which, in giving a nearly exact definition of size in height, should interfere as little as possible with the nomenclature of the past, and, if practicable, should solve the difficulty of a combination of size and signature-notation in one plan.

They have had to consider what are the chief errors in the notation of our predecessors which require a remedy, and it seems to them that they have consisted more in a deficient than in an excessive use of such terms as they possessed, and in a want of exactitude in their application:—

1. One error has been a frequent confounding of folios and quartos, or of quartos and octavos, in the cataloguing of the earlier printed books, owing to cropt copies of the former, in either case, simulating the sizes of the latter.

2. A large number of small 8° books have been usually described as 12°.

3. 12° and 18° have been frequently confounded with each other.

4. Octavos, quartos, and folios of all sizes have been merely so denominated, without any modifying terms to define varieties differing several inches in height.

The error first mentioned can be easily remedied by strict observance of the fact that the paper in folios and octavos has perpendicular—and in quartos, horizontal—wire or water lines. The

other errors can all be avoided by greater attention to exactitude in noticing both size and signature.

Some differences of opinion have rendered it necessary to leave the question open on one point, by an alternative adoption of two forms of nomenclature, viz., either the use of the term *large*, or of its equivalents, *imperial* and *royal*, the argument for the former being a reduction in the number of terms used in the table; that for the latter, that they are sizes well-known to, and used by, librarians, and tolerably well understood by the literary public, and in that respect differ from the numerous technical terms of the smaller-sized papers in each form, which for library purposes it is desirable to ignore.

When it is considered that a system of size notation for ordinary catalogues should be one that can be made to fit the varieties of size which have been in use in this and other countries during four centuries, the subject can well be understood to be full of difficulties. The Committee, after making experiments on both old and modern books, desire to offer the table at the close of this Report as an attempt at a solution of these difficulties.

The exact naming of book sizes according to the number of leaves to a signature is an impossibility. No stress must be laid on the supposition that the alterations in size of machine-made papers have been the cause of this difficulty of adhering to the old signature notation, for the variation in number of leaves to signature in the smaller sizes made it as difficult to follow strictly signature notation in the olden time as in our own. These varieties have arisen from the different systems of *quiring* and *gathering*, from the adoption of *insets*, and from the printing on one-third, one-half, or two-thirds of the full sheet, and thus the leaves to signatures instead of following the supposed normal rule of 2 to folio, 4 to 4°, 8 to 8°, and 12 to 12°, are often as follows :—

In f°, the leaves to signatures run in *twos*, *fours*, *sixes*, and *eights*.

In 4° they are in *fours*, *sixes*, *and eights*.

In the larger octavos they are often in *fours*, though the width is less than three-fourths. In other octavos they are usually in *eights*, but half-sheet books occur in *fours*.

In 12° they are in *sixes* or *twelves*.

In 16° they are in *eights* or *sixteens*.

In 18° they are in *sixes* or *twelves*.

In 24° they are in *sixes* or *twelves*.

In 32° they are in *eights* or *sixteens*.

Among the above anomalies the chief trouble met with in old books is the occurrence of works in eights in many differing sizes, and the consequent adoption of the term 8° by purists in cataloguing for all such books, though they may vary to the extent of five inches in height. To say a book is an 8° because it has eight leaves to a signature, is simply to close the question at once without attempting the solution of the difficulties surrounding size notation. Books in eights are of all sizes from the 48° to the folio. But though in any attempt at a system of size-notation, we must give up this signa-

ture rule of eight, the Committee think the names of these smaller *eights* should bear an affinity to the term, and be called according to the diminution of their size in even multiples of eight (16 and 32), while books in *twelves* should run in the multiples of six, (12, 18, 24). The use of the term 16° for all old books of the 16° height in *eights*, can be modified when they are of the broad form by the term *square* being prefixed.

Though a perfect regularity of gradation in a table of sizes, is an object worth attaining, yet, as it interferes with actual fact, the filling up of the scheme by intervals of half an inch between the terms has alone been attempted.

The smaller sizes given embrace the demy-size measurements within each term, and allow for slight varieties in the other paper sizes, for those in papers of modern makers no longer trammelled by the hand-made paper measurements, and for the changes of size usually developed under the manipulations of the binder.

The notation of the table will be found to suit books of all times and of all countries, and it is believed would contribute to the drawing closer of the agreement between size-and-signature-notation; as by noting both the height of the book and the number of leaves following the signature, an appropriate term for every size will be found in the table.

The Committee recommend that the table be printed on a card with the explanation at its back, and circulated among the members of the Association.

Explanation of the Table of Sizes.

The table embraces all the sizes of books, in steps of half-inches from each other from 48° to imperial folio (23 in.), and also includes a term for the largest folios (about 30 in.). In verifying the sizes of the smaller books it is necessary to give especial attention to the question of their being in the *eights* or in the *twelves* series.

Sizes slightly differing from those given, *i.e.* being between the terms, are to have the one applied to them to which their height is nearest; all cut and bound books thus between two sizes being called by the larger, and all uncut books by the smaller term nearest them.

The measurement of the paper, not of the binding-cover is to be taken.

The width in all 4° books, and of other small books denominated *square* is above $\frac{3}{4}$, *i.e.* $\frac{4}{5}$ of the height, and the width of other books (the usual shape) from $\frac{2}{3}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of their height. Oblong-shaped books are to be so designated in addition to f°, 4°, 8°, &c., according to their relative size. The modifications, *la.*, *imp.*, *roy.*, and *sm.*, are not applied to sizes below 8° as being of infrequent occurrence or slight variation, but if on identifying by size and signature, a book cannot otherwise be truthfully described, they can be used.

With regard to books of the usual width, about 10 or 11 inches

high, those of the preceding centuries should usually be described as small folios, but those of the present, and perhaps the latter part of the last century, as large, or royal and imperial octavos.

In early printed books, and in all bibliographical curiosities, it is advisable that actual measurement should be given in addition to the nominal size-signature notation of the table.

Inlaid and stilted books are to have both real and factitious sizes noted.

TABLE OF SIZES OF BOOKS.

	Notation.	Height in Inches.	Width.	Leaves to Signature.	Wire line in laid or hand made Papers.
Folio.	Atlas f° ..... (1)	Circa 30	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	In twos, fours, sixes and eights.	Perpendicular.
	La. f° or Imp. f° ..... (5)	21½–23			
	La. f° or Roy. f° ..... (5)	18½–21			
	F° ..... (2)	13½–18			
	Sm. f° ..... (3, 4)	8½–13			
Quarto.	La. 4° or Imp. 4° ... (5)	13½–16	1	In fours, sixes, and eights.	Horizontal.
	La. 4° or Roy. 4° ... (5)	11½–13			
	4° ..... (2)	9½–11			
	Sm. 4° ..... (3)	7½–9			
Octavo et infra.	La. 8° or Imp. 8° ... (5)	10½–11	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	In eights, and sometimes fours	Perpendicular.
	La. 8° or Roy. 8° ... (5)	9½–10	,,	,,	,,
	8° ..... (2)	8–9	,,	In eights.....	,,
	Sm. 8° ..... (3)	6½–7½	,,	,, ...	,,
	12°		,,	In sixes and twelves	Horizontal.
	16° ..... (6)	5½–6	$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$	In eights and sixteens.....	Horizontal and Perpendicular.
	18°		$\frac{3}{8}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$	In sixes, twelves and eighteens	Horizontal.
	24°	4–5	,,	In sixes and twelves	Perpendicular.
	32°		,,	In eights and sixteens	,,
	48° or m° ..... (7)	under 4	,,		

1. Including "elephant," "columbia," &c.
2. Including "medium," "demy" and "crown."
3. Including "copy," "post," "foolscap" and "pot."
4. Of preceding centuries.
5. Of this century.
6. Including sq. 16°, and all books of this size, in eights.
7. Including 48°, 64°, &c. "Minimo" for the smallest books.

"THE EDITOR'S REPORT."

At a time when the other officers of the Association are rendering an account of their stewardship, and when the sound of Reports is heard in the land, it will not be thought unreasonable that the Editor also should turn his thoughts backwards, and survey the work done in connection with Monthly Notes during the past six or seven months.

In the first place, we think that we may fairly claim to have shown that the fear entertained by some of our members that there would be a difficulty in finding sufficient material to justify the enlargement effected at the beginning of the year, was not well-founded. On the contrary, the pressure upon our space has, in fact, been so great that, upon three occasions (not including the present number), it has been found desirable to issue an extra number of pages.

The matter which has hitherto appeared has naturally been largely confined to libraries and librarianship. The library news which has been published has been supplied at first-hand by librarians themselves, and, in most cases, by members of our own Association. The Editor has also endeavoured to make brief notices of library catalogues and reports a main feature in these pages, and already, in the course of the present year, has published summaries of over fifty library reports, some of which are not issued in print, and the great majority of which have not been noticed in any other general organ.

We may claim also to have done something for bibliography, although, of course, the space which can be devoted to this branch of our work is severely limited. In this space, however, we have presented to our members a considerable body of current bibliographical news, and have noticed, briefly, indeed, yet we hope not unusefully, a very large number of important new bibliographical publications, of which nine-tenths probably, or, at all events, seven-eighths, have not been noticed in any other English periodical—literary or bibliographical.

The few papers which we have been able to print here, in addition to those read at the Monthly Meetings, are probably too freshly in the minds of our readers to need recalling. To the last of them, Professor Jevons's List of Books on Political Economy, the sad death of its amiable and distinguished author, alas! lends an additional and melancholy interest.

If so much has been done in the limited space, and with the limited resources, which are all that the Association can at present place at the disposal of its Editor, there ought surely to be no doubt or misgiving as to the greater work that could be accomplished with increased material resources. It is not for the Editor to discuss here the financial or practical aspects of the question. But he may venture to assert, from the experience of the past few months, that, if the material means can be found, the Association may safely rely upon its members to do what they can to render the publication worthy, in a practical and in a literary sense, of the important interests which the Association has in its charge.

The Editor has, in conclusion, the agreeable duty of renewing his acknowledgments to those gentlemen who have assisted him. One of our members, in particular, has undertaken in effect the entire direction of the bibliographical department. To Messrs. Cowell, Haggerston and Tedder, the NOTES are indebted for

longer articles, while the list of those who have contributed various items of information is too long to be included here. To one and all of these gentlemen the Editor offers his warm acknowledgments. ED.

LIBRARY NOTES.

DUNFERMLINE.—It is announced that Lord Rosebery will visit Dunfermline shortly, in order to preside at the opening of the Free Library.

EDINBURGH.—Negotiations have been going on for a year in reference to the union of the Select Subscription Library with the Edinburgh Subscription Library, in the course of which proposals of absorption were also received from the Philosophical Institution and the Literary Institute. These have now been concluded, and, on the 27th of July it was unanimously resolved to dissolve the Edinburgh Select Subscription Library, and to dispose of the books and other property. Mr. A. Buchan, S.S.C., and Mr. Andrew Taylor, were appointed liquidators. As the catalogue of the Subscription Library is nearly identical with that of the Select Subscription Library, the collection of books will not be altogether lost to the city. At the same time, the liquidators have a valuable collection of books to dispose of. They can sell either by public auction or private contract, and an official announcement on the subject will be found at the end of the present issue of MONTHLY NOTES.

HIGH WYCOMBE.—The Fancy Fair held for the benefit of the Library Endowment Fund on the 18th, 19th, and 20th of July, was a very great success. A very full and interesting report of the proceedings appears in the *South Bucks Free Press* for July 21st; and in the *Lady's Pictorial* for July 29th will be found a series of sketches illustrating the Fancy Fair, including a fair likeness of Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., the distinguished Founder of the Library, as Roger Ascham. We are glad to learn further that the very considerable amount of £1,431, was realised, after defraying the expenses. Less than £400 is now required, we believe, to complete the proposed Endowment Fund of £3,000. We heartily congratulate Mr. Griffits on the success that has attended his public-spirited efforts on behalf of his native town.

HULL.—A meeting to promote the establishment of a Free Library at Hull was held on July the 28th, the chair being taken by the Mayor, who was supported by Mr. C. H. Wilson, M.P., Dr. A. K. Rollit, and others.

OXFORD.—BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—The library having acquired the old examination schools, now occupies every floor of the quadrangle, and one of the old schools is already being shelved for 40,000 vols. The "Curators'" or "Clarendon" room has also been handsomely fitted up: all incunabula will probably be trans-

ferred to it, and arranged as a guide to the early history of printing. Open shelves, to contain all the bibliography (by subjects), have been erected in Duke Humphrey's reading-room; the reference collection attached to this room will also be revised and extended shortly. A new select library is being formed in the open cases in the Camera, and will be completed before term. Accession lists of new foreign purchases, and of the most interesting purchases of old works, will be posted in both reading-rooms. The 723 vols. of the catalogue are being paged, and an officer will be employed for some years to come in revising all headings and titles, and indexing all extensive articles. For accessions, the cataloguing rules of the L.A.U.K. will be adopted, with only such modifications as are essential to the catalogue; the practicability of introducing print will also be considered. The sorting of the spare set of slips which are to form a subject-catalogue, is being rapidly expedited by a special extra staff; whether they shall be laid down in volumes or on cards is undecided. The long-designed classified rearrangement of the library will be carried out (as intended) by first arranging the slips relating to a subject, and then bringing the books on it into a corresponding order. University College has transferred to the library, as a deposit, its collection of 185 vols. of MSS. A rough list of more than 1,200 Oxford-published books not in the library has been compiled, and very many have been already obtained. Half-morocco binding has been substituted for half-calf, and a new cheap binding for tracts, &c.—paper boards with parchment back—has been devised. All printed volumes containing several distinct works (not being homogeneous tracts) are now broken up on rebinding.

Nottingham.—Free Public Libraries.—A Children's Library is about to be formed in connection with these Libraries, in a room in close proximity to the University College. Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., has given £250 towards its establishment, and it is expected to be in full operation in the course of a few weeks.

Preston.—Free Library and Museum.—The Harris trustees have resolved to make an application to the Court of Chancery for an additional £10,000, in order to erect and complete the new Free Library and Museum at Preston, in accordance with the plans of Mr. Hibbert, architect of the town. The £10,000 referred to will make the total sum applicable for the building of the Free Library, &c., over £70,000, granted by the Harris trustees, and added to the other money voted by the same trustees for endowment and the purchase of reference books, &c., will make a sum total of £100,000 which the trustees have voted for the purposes of these combined institutions. The foundation stone will be laid, with full masonic honours, by the Duke of Albany, on the 4th of September, during the Preston Guild festivities.

Warrington.—Museum and Library.—The Library has recently received a bequest, from the late Dr. Kendrick, of one hundred volumes, to be selected from his books. Miss Kendrick has also

presented to the Museum a collection of ecclesiastical and mediæval seals, and of impressions of medals and engraved gems made by her late father.

The judgments in the Court of Appeal, in the case of *The Queen* v. *The Wimbledon Local Board*, in which it was decided that the common law right of the ratepayers, at a meeting called to consider the adoption of the Libraries Acts, to demand a poll, was not taken away by those Acts, will be found reported in the *Law Reports*, 8 Q. B. D., 459; and in 51 *Law Journal Reports*, p. 219.

The philosophical and scientific books (about 2,000 volumes) of the late Mr. G. H. Lewes have been presented by his representatives to the trustees of Dr. Williams' Library, on the condition that the collection should be arranged separately for the use of students.

The *Palatine Note-Book* for August contains a catalogue of the library of Sir Thomas Holcroft, at Vale Royal, in Cheshire, in 1616, which included some of the MSS. of the monastery of that place.

The Cotgreave Indicator has been adopted for the new Public Libraries which are now in course of erection at Newport, Mon., and Dunfermline.

The degree of LL.D. has been conferred by the North-western University, upon our Honorary Member, Mr. W. F. Poole, of Chicago.

The *Annales du Bibliophile Belge* for June publishes an interesting list of the books of Henry II. of Navarre, according to an inventory of the Château de Pau, bearing date 1533.

We are glad to learn that Messrs. Castellani and Podestà have been honourably acquitted by the Italian courts of the accusation, under which they have so long lain, of neglect of their duties at the Biblioteca Vittorio Emanuele of Rome. The terms in which the verdict has been delivered implicate gravely the trustworthiness of the Committee of Enquiry of two years ago, when so many serious charges, which now turn out to have been entirely groundless, were made against several important officials.

The Abbate P. A. Serassi, who died in 1791, devoted his whole life to collecting printed and MS. materials for a life of Tasso. His interesting collection, which is now at Bergamo, is described in an article of the *Archivio Storico Lombardo* of last March, where may also be seen an account of the historical archives of Mantua and of the Gonzaga family.

The *Archivio Veneto* (tomo xxii., p. 2) contains an article on the Biblioteca Capitolare of Verona.

Schalich-Effendi has been nominated director of the libraries of Constantinople, and has begun to compile a general catalogue of books and MSS., among which many rarities are already said to have been discovered.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Catalogue of additions to the Manuscripts in the British Museum in the years 1876 to 1881. [Edited by E. Maunde Thompson.] London: B. Quaritch, 1882. La. 8vo. pp. 616. Price 15*s*.

5,188 MSS., over 2,000 charters, 240 Bullæ seals, and five papyri are described in this volume. The entire work has 616 pages.

Catalogue of the printed books in the library of the Society of Writers to H. M. Signet in Scotland. Part Second, M–Z. Supplement and list of Manuscripts. Edinburgh: printed for the Society by Neill and Company. 1882. 4to. pp. 617–1292.

The first part of this volume was printed off under the care of the late Mr. [illegible], the present librarian, the late member, Mr. T. G. Law, is responsible for the remainder of the work. The MSS. are few in number, and [illegible]. The books are fully and carefully catalogued.

A new classified catalogue of the library of the Royal Institution of Great Britain, with indexes of authors and subjects. By Benjamin Vincent, Librarian. Vol. II., including the additions from 1877 to 1881. London: sold at the Royal Institution, 1882. 8vo. pp. xviii–864.

Many of the [illegible] in the former volume, with the same loose transcription [illegible] and the same unscientific classification. For instance, Sabbas's "Disputatio [illegible]" and Bernard's "Siglarium Romanum" are [illegible] "Greek Catalogue" is described as a book-[illegible] while [illegible] Greek catalogues are gravely entered as [illegible].

Sheffield Free Public Libraries. Annual Report of the Free Library Committee to the Sheffield Town Council. 1881–82. Oldbury. 8vo, pp. 8.

The [illegible] March 25, 1882, was 37,037, and there was [illegible] making the total number now on the books [illegible]. The reading-room has been well [illegible] supplied.

Westminster. Parochial Charities of St. Margaret and St. John the Evangelist. Twenty-first Annual Report of the Commissioners [illegible] Public Libraries. 1881–82. 1882. La. 8vo. pp. 19, [illegible].

[illegible] year, ending June 30, at the Chief Library and the [illegible] was, in the Lending Departments, 66,177—a decrease on [illegible]; in the Reference Departments, 21,511—an increase on the [illegible]. The [illegible] at the reading-rooms was about 580. [illegible] has received about 2,000 volumes of general [illegible] from the late Dean Stanley. The rate produces £1,200. [illegible] is in course of preparation.

[illegible], N.Y. Forty-sixth Annual Report of the Executive Committee of the Young Men's Association of the City of Buffalo. Buffalo, 1882. 8vo, pp. 52.

The Librarian, Mr. Larned, reports that there are now 41,621 volumes in use, of which 3,167 have been added during the year. The circulation during the year was 91,429, a small increase over the previous year, which the librarian states as exceptional among the libraries of the country, in which there appears to have been a persistent decrease of circulation since 1880. Mr. Larned dis-

cusses the question of excluding sensational fiction, and announces that his efforts for the last four years have resulted in a lowering of the proportion of fiction issued from 77 per cent. to 73·71 per cent. The institution has 1,777 paying members.

From Mr. Gethin's last monthly return (to Aug. 2) of the Free Library at Kidderminster, we learn that the issues were 956, of which 908 consisted of fiction. The number of new borrowers was twenty-three, and the entire number of borrowers is 987.

From the half-yearly return of issues at the Plymouth Free Public Library, made by Mr. W. H. K. Wright, we gather that the circulation during the six months ending 30th June last, amounted to 97,259 volumes, a total considerably in excess of previous issues. The value of this Library is steadily increasing, but it is sadly cramped for want of more spacious premises. It is hoped that the Corporation may take this matter into their serious consideration shortly. The new Catalogue of the lending department is nearly ready.

The estimated number of visitors to the Reading-room at the Warrington Museum, for the quarter ending 30th June last, was 9,100. The number of volumes issued in the Reading-room was 2,612, an increase of 573 on the corresponding quarter of last year; and the number of volumes issued from the Lending Library was 6,850, being a decrease of 423 on the corresponding quarter of last year.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

The English Catalogue of Books: an alphabetical list of works published in the United Kingdom, and of the principal works published in America, with dates of publication, indication of size, price, edition, and publisher's name. Vol. III., January, 1872, to December, 1880. Compiled by Sampson Low. London Sampson Low, 1882. 8vo, pp. 562. Price, hbd. mor., £2 2s.

In spite of the many inaccuracies and omissions of this compilation, and the meagre character of the titles of the books, it is an indispensable tool in every library. That England should be behind nearly every other country in its bibliography of current literature is not very creditable, but nothing better can be hoped for until a really complete list of all books issued in the United Kingdom is brought out at least once a week.

A descriptive catalogue of historical novels and tales, for the use of school libraries and teachers of history, enlarged from the list in the *Journal of Education*, March, 1882. Compiled and described by H. Courthope Bowen. London: E. Stanford, 1882. 8vo, pp. vi., 5–29. Price 1s. 6d.

Having had Mr. Justin Winsor's excellent "Catalogue of English Prose Fiction in the Boston Public Library" as a basis to work upon, one might have reasonably expected the compiler to have drawn up this "Descriptive Catalogue" in a more precise and comprehensive manner. The list is almost entirely restricted to English or translated novels, and frequent errors in the names and in the classification of the titles point to scanty original acquaintance with the books to which

they refer. The compiler is evidently speaking ironically when, in his preface, he remarks that he has "tried to provide what seems to him a valuable aid to the school teacher of history."

A complete list of the names of the authors whose works are printed in the Greek series of Migne's Patrologia. Compiled by J. B. Pearson, D.D. Cambridge: Deighton, Bell and Co., 1882. 8vo, pp. 15. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

A useful undertaking. A little more care might have been bestowed upon the proper names, however.

Memoir of Daniel Macmillan. By Thomas Hughes. London: Macmillan, 1882. Sm. 8vo., pp. xiv.-308. Price 4*s.* 6*d.*

The life of a successful bookseller must always be interesting to librarians, and especially when the life is that of the founder of one of the chief publishing firms of the country. Anything from the practised pen of Mr. Hughes is worth reading, but, in the present instance, perhaps, a little more trade gossip and a little less theology might have rendered the book more edifying in a technical sense.

American Library Association—Cincinnati Meeting, May 24–27, 1882. Report on the progress of library architecture, by William F. Poole, librarian of the Chicago Public Library; and resolutions of the Association concerning the building for the Library of Congress. Boston: Secretary's Office, 37, Hawley Street. 1882. 8vo, pp. 16.

Criticises the proposed new buildings for the Library of Congress and the Boston Public Library, as well as the buildings now in course of erection for the University of Michigan and the Enoch Pratt Library at Baltimore. Mr. Poole concludes by saying that "Architects are now seeking information from those to whom they formerly dictated conventional rules. Whatever improvements are to be made in library construction must come from the experience and suggestions of our own profession."

Bibliothèque des écrivains de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur. Ouvrage publié avec le concours d'un Bénédictin de Solesmes, par Ch. de Lama, libraire à Munich. Paris: V. Palmé, 1882. Sm. 8vo. Price 5frs.

The immense literary activity of the Congrégation de St. Maur makes this a necessary supplement to the works of Pez, Lecerf, and Tassin.

Dom Maugérard, ou histoire d'un bibliographe lorrain de l'ordre de Saint-Benoit au XVIII^e^. siècle; par J. B. Buzy. Châlons-sur-Marne: imp. Martin et Thouille, 1882. 8vo, pp. 303. Price 3 frs.

Dom Maugérard was private librarian to the Bishop, as well as custodian of the public library of the Abbaye de Saint-Arnould at Metz. His writings were chiefly connected with the antiquities and topography of the city.

Catalogue des estampes relatives au département des Vosges, antérieures à l'année 1790; par A. Benoit. Saint-Dié: imp. Humbert, 1882. 8vo, pp. 27.

Extract from the *Bulletin de la Société Philomathique Vosgienne*, année 1881-2.

Bibliotheca Orientalis; or a complete list of books, papers, serials, and essays published in 1881 in England and the colonies, Ger-

many and France, on the history, languages, religions, antiquities, and literature of the East; by Charles Friederici. Leipzig: O. Schulze, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. iv.–76. Price 3*s*.

Sixth year of issue of this useful publication.

Neues aus der Geographie, Kartographie und Statistik Europas und seiner Kolonien. XII. Jahrgang. Quellennachweise, Auszüge und Besprechungen zur laufenden Orientirung bearbeitet vom Grossen Generalstabe, geographisch-statistische Abtheilung. Berlin: Mittler u. Sohn, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. xxvi.–647. Price 13*s*.

This valuable annual is confined to the geographical literature of Europe and her colonies. An excellent general monthly review is supplied in *Petermann's Mittheilungen*, and all of our readers ought to be familiar with the admirable bibliography of new books, by the librarian, Mr. E. C. Rye, and of new maps by the curator, Mr. J. Coles, furnished in the monthly *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*.

Die Afrika-Literatur in der Zeit von 1500 bis 1750 n. Ch. Ein Beitrag zur geographischen Quellenkunde. Von Philipp Paulitschke. Wien: Brockhausen und Bräuer, 1882. 8vo, pp. v.–122. Price 4*s*.

Describes 1,212 books, memoirs, maps, and MSS.

Uebersicht der gesammten staats-und-rechtswissenschaftlichen Literatur des Jahres 1881 zusammengestellt von Otto Mühlbrecht, mit einem ausführl. Register. XIX. Jahrg. Berlin: Puttkammer u. Mühlbrecht, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. xxii.–274. Price 4*s*.

This useful publication keeps up its reputation for accuracy and comprehensiveness.

Goethe-Jahrbuch, herausgegeben von Ludwig Geiger. III. Band. Frankfurt-am-Rhein: Rütten u. Loening, 1882. 8vo, pp. viii.–468.

Contains the usual excellent Goethe bibliography. An index to the three previous volumes is included.

Philologisches Schriftsteller-Lexikon; von W. Pökel. Leipzig: A. Krüger, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. viii.–328. Price 12*s*.

Useful for philological bibliography.

Die Nassauer Drucke der königl. Landesbibliothek in Wiesbaden, beschrieben von A. Van der Linde. I. 1467–1817. Wiesbaden: Feller u. Gecks, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. vi.–543. Price 12*s*.

The Nassau collection is one of the special features of the Library, which now numbers about 100,000 vols.

Zur Geschichte der ältesten Bibliotheken und der ersten Buchdrucker zu Strassburg; von C. Schmidt. Strassburg: C. F. Schmidt's Universitäts-Buchhandlung, 1882. 8vo, pp. viii.–200. Price 6*s*.

The first part is devoted to the history of the books and libraries at Strassburg in the middle ages, and the second is occupied with the biography of the printers of the city before 1520. The substance of the book is largely derived from manuscript sources; it includes an account of the Library of the Protestant Seminary, destroyed during the siege in 1870.

Handbuch der Geschichte der Buchdruckerkunst; von Carl B. Lorck. I. T. Erfindung, Verbreitung, Blüte, Verfall: 1450–1750. Leipzig: Weber, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. xvi.–304. Price 6*s*.

A second volume will complete this carefully written work, which is an excellent *résumé* of the history of printing.

Saggio d'una Bibliografia Leopardiana di Licurgo Cappelletti. Seconda edizione, notevolmente ampliata. Parma: Ferrari e Pellegrini, 1882. 8vo.

In five parts, consisting of—(1) Works; (2) Translations; (3) Correspondence and separate Letters; (4) Leopardi and his Family; (5) Criticism on the poet and his works.

Delle bibliografie speciali, e particolarmente di quella apistica; da Francesco Beltramini de Casati. Firenze: tip. succ. Le Monnier, 1882. 8vo, pp. 22.

Read at the International Beekeepers' Congress held at Milan in September, 1881.

Bibliografia del vi. centenario del Vespro Siciliano; da Luigi Pedone Lauriel. Palermo: L. P. Lauriel, 1882; pp. 65. Price 3*s*.

250 copies printed, all numbered. 101 articles are described, of which thirty-four are historical, four dramatic, four tales and traditions, eight discourses, thirty-nine poetical, ten journals, single pieces, &c., and two musical.

Le Biblioteche: Carme; da Guido Soster. Bologna: Zanichelli, 1882. Sm. 8vo.

Printed for private distribution only.

Nel primo Centenario di Angelo Mai. Memorie e documenti pubblicati per cura dell'Ateneo di Bergamo il 7 Marzo, 1882. Bergamo: Gaffuri e Gatti, 1882. 4to, pp. 187 and portrait.

Contents: Parole Inaugurali, da Camozzi Vertova; Elogio di Angelo Mai, da Prina; A. Mai e G. Leopardi, da Zerbini; Documenti.

Onoranze ad Angelo Mai, cardinale, nel suo 100° anniversario della nascita (vii. Marzo, 1782); dal marchese Filippo Raffaelli. Bergamo: 1882. 4to, pp. 48.

Among other matters this contains an unpublished version by Cav. J. Guerrieri, of Leopardi's *canzone* to Mai.

L'epistolario di Angelo Mai: primo saggio di cento lettere; pubblicato da G. C. L. Bergamo: frat. Bolis, 1882. Sm. 8vo.

This and the two preceding works belong to the series of publications issued in commemoration of the Mai Centenary; notices of two others have appeared in MONTHLY NOTES, p. 78.

Dr. Heinrich Krebs, librarian to the Taylor Institution, Oxford, writes to *The Academy* (June 24), that the Institution has formed almost a complete set of the publications of the bibliographer Gabriel Peignot. In the following week our member, Mr. Sam. Timmins, writes to say that he has collected fifty-three separate works, besides one hundred autograph letters, which have been published, and sixty-three which have not been published.

Our member, Mr. W. E. Axon, has added a complete bibliography to his interesting reprint of three early editions of the veracious history of "Mother Shipton" (1641, 1686, and 1684),

together with an introduction (Manchester: Heywood [1882], Sm. 8vo, pp. xxvii.–78).

At the recent meeting of the Devonshire Association for the Advancement of Literature, Science, and Art, held at Crediton in the last week in July, our member, Mr. W. H. K. Wright, read a paper on "Devonian Literature, its chief defects," in which he advocated his proposal for the preparation of a new Bibliography of that important county.

Professor Sidney Colvin has added some useful bibliographical notes to his "Selections from the writings of Walter Savage Landor." (London: Macmillan, 1882, 18mo, pp. xxxvii. 375, price 4*s.* 6*d.*).

The "Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1880" (Washington, 1881), which has only recently come to hand, contains a bibliography of anthropology, by O. T. Mason. This, of course, does not claim to be complete, but it is tolerably perfect as regards America. Another contribution to the same volume is an exhaustive synopsis and bibliography of the scientific writings of Sir William Herschel, by E. S. Holden and C. S. Hastings.

Mr. Leypoldt, the publisher of the *Library Journal*, is preparing two useful little manuals. One is "The Literature of Knowledge," a companion to the "Books of all time" already issued by him, and which will be devoted to the best works in literature, art, philosophy, history, &c.; the other will be entitled "Books for the Young," and is to consist of a catalogue of the best juvenile literature.

The July *Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia* contains a bibliography of "Bi-Centennial Reading," by F. D. Stone, librarian of the Historical Society. For more convenient reference, the shelf-mark of the Library Company's copy of each work referred to is appended in a foot-note.

A new edition of Hawthorne's works, in twelve volumes, with a bibliographical introduction to each volume by Mr. G. P. Lathrop, is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co. (Boston, U.S.)

A "Bibliography of the Bacon-Shakespeare Literature," has been issued by Mr. H. Wyman, of Cincinnati. It includes sixty-three titles, almost all American.

In the *Insurance Times* (New York) for April appears the commencement of a bibliography of insurance law, by Mr. J. Griswold.

The *School Bulletin* (U.S.) is publishing a very complete list of English books on teaching which are known to be attainable.

A bibliography of Victor Hugo is given in the *Literary World* (Boston) for June 3.

The *Providence Public Library Reference List*, for May, has "Emerson" for one of its subjects. The references to periodicals in the forthcoming edition of Poole's Index may be seen in the

Publishers' Weekly for May 6. A similar list is also appended to "R. W. Emerson," by A. Ireland, (Manchester, 1882, La. 8vo pp. 120).

We are glad to observe that the publishing firm of Féchoz et Letouzey are preparing for the "Dictionnaire des Anonymes" of Barbier, and the "Supercheries" of Quérard, (1) sheets of additions and corrections; (2) a supplement which will extend to a couple of voumes; and (3) a table générale of proper names contained in these works (of which the stock has been purchased by the firm in question) as well as of the proposed supplement.

P. Carlos Sommervogel, S.J., will shortly publish a "Dictionnaire des ouvrages publiés par des religieux de la compagnie de Jésu depuis sa fondation jusqu'à nos jours," in 2 vols., 8vo, double columns, which will form a valuable supplement to the well-known "Bibliothèque des écrivains de la compagnie de Jésus; par les PP. de Backer."

A "Notice bio-bibliographique" is attached to the new edition of the "Poésies diverses de Gilbert," which has just been edited by Paul Perret in the *Petits poètes du XVIII^e siècle* (Quantin).

The new edition of the "Dictionnaire du département de l'Eure" (Evreux: imp. Hérissey, 1882, 8vo, pp. xliv.–360, price 5 frs.) is supplied with a bibliography.

A bibliography is appended to "L'Année Politique (1881); par A. Daniel" (Paris: Charpentier, 1882, Sm. 8vo, pp. viii.–458. Price 3.50 frs.).

The Belgian government has resolved to assist the publication of the "Bibliothèque historique de la Belgique" by means of an annual subsidy. This important work was projected by the *Société bibliographique Belge* of Liège, and is intended to complete the similar "Repertorium" brought out at Leyden between 1863 and 1872, for the northern provinces of the former Low Countries.

The valuable "Bibliotheca Belgica" of M. Ferd. Van der Haeghen is progressing slowly, but surely. Livraisons 21–24 have recently been issued, and the names of two collaborateurs, MM. Arnold and Van den Berghe, of the Bibliothèque de l'Université de Gand, now appear on the title-page.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE EDINBURGH SELECT SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY is now FOR SALE, either as a whole or in Sections.

All information may be obtained on application to Mr. ANDREW TAYLOR, Joint Liquidator, 37, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh.

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Vol. 3. No. 9.] [*September* 15, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—Annual Meeting at Cambridge—The Auditors' Report—The New Public Library at Newcastle—Library Notes—Library Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies.

The next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held on Friday, October 6th, at 8 p.m., at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus.

The Cataloguing Rules have been reprinted with corrections, and copies may now be had from the Hon. Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AT CAMBRIDGE.

The Fifth Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Cambridge in the Hall of King's College on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th of September, under the Presidency of Mr. Henry Bradshaw, Librarian to the University. Over 100 members attended.

The first day's proceedings were opened at 11 a.m., on Tuesday, when Mr. Bradshaw took the chair, and called upon one of the Secretaries to announce the names of those gentlemen who being engaged in library administration had joined the Association since the last Monthly Meeting, or not being librarians were now proposed by the Council for immediate election.

The following gentlemen were then declared members of the Association:—Dr. Wright, of Queen's Coll., Prof. Newton, of Magdalene Coll., the Rev. Dr. Hort, of Emmanuel Coll., the Rev. R. W. Stoddart, of Jesus Coll., Mr. R. L. Bensly, of Caius Coll., Mr. Eirikr Magnusson, Mr. W. White, of Trinity College Library, Mr. Alfred Smith, Mr. H. T. Francis, of Caius, and Mr. J. E. Foster (Town-Clerk), of Cambridge; the Rev. A. Napier, of Holkham, Dr. J. K. Ingram, Librarian of Trin. Coll., Dublin; Mr. Samuel Smith, Librarian, Public Library, Worcester; Mr. Harry Day,

Member of the Public Library Committee, Worcester; Major Williams, Chairman of the West Bromwich Free Library Committee; Miss Elizabeth Frost, Derby; Mr. Arthur D. Morice, Aberdeen; Mr. Stanley Lane Poole, London; Mr. G. H. Cox, of Birmingham, and Mr. Granville Leveson Gower. Sir James Picton, Chairman of the Free Library Committee, Liverpool, also became a member of the Association.

The following gentlemen were enrolled as Associates for the Cambridge Meeting:—Rev. Dr. Swainson, Master of Christ's College, Prof. Humphry, Mr. Alderman Redfarn, Dr. Hessels, Mr. A. J. Wallis, of Corpus, Mr. Cockerell, Mr. G. W. Fitch, Mr. Edmond Foster, Dr. Fawcett, Rev. Dennis Hall, of the University Library, Rev. J. W. Hicks, of Sidney, Rev. F. Wallis, Mr. W. Chawnor, Mr. A. Rogers, Mr. A. G. Greenhill, of Emmanuel, Mr. Spalding, Dr. C. Waldstein and Rev. Mr. Stone, of King's.

It was then announced that letters of excuse for non-attendance had been received from many members, including Prof. Acland, Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., Professor Dziatzko, the Comte de Marsy, the Baron O. de Watteville, and Count Ugo Balzani.

The TREASURER (Mr. R. Harrison,) moved the following resolution:—"That this Association desires to express its deep regret at the loss by death of its valued member the late Dr. W. Stanley Jevons, and begs to offer to Mrs. Jevons its sincere condolence with her in the sad bereavement which she has sustained." The resolution was seconded by Chancellor CHRISTIE, and after a few words by Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD, was unanimously carried.

The PRESIDENT then delivered his opening Address, and offered the Association a hearty welcome to Cambridge.

The Report of the Council on the work of the year was agreed to be taken as read, and its adoption was moved and seconded by Mr. WALFORD and Mr. MULLINS. After some remarks by Mr. NICHOLSON and Mr. OVERALL, Mr. THOMAS moved that the further consideration of the report should be adjourned. This was seconded by Mr. MADELEY, and carried.

The TREASURER then submitted his Report, and on the motion of Mr. WALFORD, it was resolved that it be received and considered together with the Council's Report.

The CHAIRMAN then explained that the Auditors' Report had only that very morning been received and that it appeared to the Council very desirable that it should be printed before the Association was asked to adopt it. He moved, therefore, on behalf of the Council that the Auditors' Report be printed and considered on Thursday. This was unanimously agreed to.

Professor MAYOR read his paper entitled "Cambridge Libraries in 1710," after which the meeting adjourned.

On resuming at 1.45, Mr. R. GARNETT read his paper "On the Printing of the British Museum Catalogue." A discussion followed in which Messrs. Walford, H. B. Wheatley, Bullen, Barrett, Stevens, Chancellor Christie, Rev. W. D. Macray, Messrs. Cowell, Wheelhouse, Q.C., and Wilson took part.

Mr. EIRIKR MAGNUSSON, read his paper "On the Spread of Books in Early Times," after which the meeting adjourned to Trinity College Library, when the Rev. R. Sinker's paper, in the absence of the writer, was read by Mr. W. WHITE. Visits were afterwards paid to the libraries of St. John's, Caius, and King's Colleges. In the evening the members of the Association were received by the President at King's College.

SECOND DAY.

On Wednesday morning the PRESIDENT took the chair at 10 o'clock, and Mr. CORNELIUS WALFORD read his paper entitled "Some Account of Early Book-Fairs." A discussion followed in which Mr. Wyman, Dr. Seligmann, Mr. Stevens, Dr. Hessels, Messrs. Christie, H. B. Wheatley, and Bradshaw took part.

Mr. R. R. BOWKER, of New York, read a paper entitled "The Work of the Nineteenth Century Librarian for the Librarian of the Twentieth." Messrs. Timmins, Cowell and Walford took part in the discussion which followed. Mr. Bowker took the opportunity of extending a warm invitation to the Association to send a considerable representation to the United States, and urged the practicable nature of his proposal, if proper arrangements were made.

Mr. P. COWELL read his paper "On Electric Lighting in Public Libraries," and a discussion followed, in which Messrs. Harrison, Frost, Wheelhouse, Glover, Madeley, Shore, Overall, Knapman, Wyman, and others engaged.

Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY reported, on behalf of the Committee on Illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules, that a considerable number of suggested Illustrations had been collected. Mr. WELCH seconded the adoption of the Report, which was agreed to.

After the adjournment, Mr. YATES read his paper "On Public Historiography and Printing," and a long discussion followed, in which Messrs. Harrison, Bullen, Wheelhouse, Walford, Christie, Tonks, Shore, Dr. Pearson, Dr. Seligmann, Welch, Wright, Briscoe, Thomas, Madeley, and Nicholson took part. Mr. THOMAS, moved and Mr. YATES seconded a motion:—"That it be an instruction to the Council to promote the necessary measures to secure that those public documents which are printed at the public expense and for public information, may be regularly distributed to libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts." The motion was carried.

The meeting then adjourned to visit the Pepysian Library at Magdalene College, where the members of the Association were received by the President of the College. Visits were also paid to Jesus College, the Philosophical Society's Library and Emmanuel College, where an account of the library was read by the Rev. Dr. Pearson, the librarian. In the evening the members of the Association were entertained at a soirée by the Free Library Committee.

THIRD DAY.

Mr. H. R. TEDDER read a paper on "Librarianship as a Profession." The Report of the Committee on the Training of Library Assistants was read by the President. The Committee unanimously agreed to recommend the adoption of the Report presented on this subject to the last Annual Meeting at London. Mr. Tedder's paper and the Report were discussed together. Mr. MULLINS moved the adoption of the Report. Messrs. Madeley, Cowell, Nicholson, and the President took part in the discussion, and the Report was unanimously adopted. Mr. HENRY STEVENS read his paper entitled "Who Spoils our New English Books." Messrs. Blades, J. P. Edmond, and Wyman took part in the discussion, and Mr. Stevens replied.

At the afternoon sitting Mr. THOMAS reported on behalf of a Committee which had been appointed by the Council to consider the answer received to the Binding Circular issued last year, that the Committee were of opinion that a digest of the answers received should be proposed and printed in the Cambridge Volume. The Report was adopted.

The PRESIDENT announced that owing to the pressure upon their time he would not read his paper on the "History of English Binding," but hoped that at some future meeting he might do so.

Mr. F. T. BARRETT read his "Note on the Manner of Binding adopted by the Mitchell Library, Glasgow." It was agreed that Mr. J. Y. W. MacAlister's paper entitled "Notes on Binding, and a Suggestion," should be taken as read.

Mr. E. C. THOMAS gave an account of his paper "On some Recent Schemes of Classification," which it was agreed to take as read. A discussion followed in which Messrs. Barrett, Bullen, Nicholson, Dr. Pearson, Chancellor Christie, Messrs. Harrison, Garnett, and Tedder took part. It was agreed on the motion of Messrs. BARRETT and THOMAS, "That the Council be requested to draw up for the consideration of the Annual Meeting of 1883 a scheme for the classification of books in a library."

The meeting then adjourned, after which visits were paid to the Fitzwilliam Museum, where Professor Colvin received the members, to Corpus Christi, where the Rev. S. S. Lewis gave an account of the Library, and to Trinity Hall Library, where Mr. J. W. Clark described the mediæval plan of chaining books.

In the evening the members of the Association entertained the President at dinner.

FOURTH DAY.

The President having taken the chair, it was agreed, in consequence of the pressure of business, that Mr. H. B. WHEATLEY'S paper, "Thoughts on the Cataloguing of Journals and Transactions," should be withdrawn, and Mr. W. H. K. WRIGHT'S paper on "Librarians and Local Bibliography," should be taken as read.

Mr. B. R. Wheatley brought up the Report of the Committee on

Size-Notation, which was taken as read. Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY, seconded by Mr. THOMAS, proposed its adoption. After some observations from Messrs. Bullen and Madeley, Mr. Nicholson proposed "That the further consideration of the Report be deferred till next year, and that the Committee be desired to consider any practical objections which may be communicated to them, and to prepare a specimen of a convenient measuring scale." This was seconded by Chancellor CHRISTIE, and carried. It was also agreed to add Messrs. Bradshaw and Madeley to the Committee.

The adjourned Reports of the Council, the Treasurer and Auditors were then taken into consideration. Mr. WALFORD proposed that the Report of the Council be adopted, and this was seconded by Mr. MULLINS. Mr. THOMAS proposed as an amendment "That the Report be adopted, with the exception of the recommendation as to the incorporation of the present publications into one monthly publication." This was seconded by Mr. GARNETT, and after some discussion carried upon a division.

The Treasurer's statement was then considered, and Mr. OVERALL proposed its adoption. Mr. NICHOLSON moved "That the Treasurer's Statement of Receipts and Payments be received and adopted, and that the Statement of Assets and Liabilities be received." This was seconded by Mr. HARRISON and agreed to. Upon the presentation of the Auditors' Report, Mr. NICHOLSON moved that it be received. Mr. OVERALL seconded the motion, and it was agreed to.

The Meeting then proceeded to the Election of Officers, and Messrs. Gomme and Magnusson were appointed Scrutineers. The President announced that Sir James Picton being the only person nominated for the office of President was duly elected to that office, and that Mr. E. A. Bond and Dr. J. K. Ingram were duly elected Vice-Presidents. He also announced that Mr. Welch would be unable to accept re-election to the office of Secretary. It was agreed to suspend the rule as to nominations in order to enable Chancellor Christie, Mr. Cowell, Mr. Nicholson and Mr. Sutton to be immediately elected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. THOMAS proposed and Mr. WALFORD seconded a motion "That the Members of the Association tender their hearty thanks to Mr. Welch for his zealous and conscientious services as Hon. Secretary during the past two years." Messrs. Nicholson, Cowell and Harrison added some observations, and the motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. COWELL moved and the TREASURER seconded a motion "That the next Annual Meeting of the Association be held at Liverpool." The motion was carried by acclamation.

Mr. THOMAS proposed and Chancellor CHRISTIE seconded a motion "That the Library Association of the United Kingdom assembled at their Annual Meeting at Cambridge, recognise the service rendered to the Association by the *Library Journal* while it was our official organ, and tender their hearty thanks to all those who have been connected with its publication." The motion was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. NICHOLSON moved a resolution "That this Association is in favour of the general principle of opening public libraries, museums and art galleries for some part at least of every Sunday; though particular local circumstances may sometimes render the present application of this principle useless or undesirable." Mr. SUTTON seconded the resolution. After some remarks from Chancellor CHRISTIE, Mr. WALFORD moved the previous question, which was seconded by Mr. COWELL and carried by a large majority.

Mr. G. L. CAMPBELL then moved, and Mr. AXON seconded, a resolution "That the Library Association of the United Kingdom hereby respectfully urge upon Her Majesty's Government and the members of the Legislature the importance of consolidating and amending the law relating to free public libraries. That the Council of the Association be and hereby is authorised to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for accomplishing this object. That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Prime Minister and to the representatives in Parliament of places which have adopted the Free Libraries Act." The resolution was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS announced on behalf of the Council that they had agreed to withdraw for the present the amendments to the constitution of which they had given notice.

The TREASURER brought forward the motion, of which he had given notice, "In Article 4 to strike out the words 'and such subscription shall be invested by the Council on behalf of the Association.'" The motion was seconded by Mr. BARRETT, but was lost.

On the motion of Mr. BULLEN and Dr. SELIGMANN a vote of thanks was unanimously passed to the members of the Local Committee, to those members of the University and citizens of Cambridge who had contributed to the success of our Meeting, and to the Union Society for the offer of their rooms. Professor MAYOR and Mr. W. COCKERELL acknowledged the vote.

Mr. MULLINS moved and Mr. WALFORD seconded a vote of thanks to the President. The vote was carried by acclamation. The PRESIDENT acknowledged the vote. Mr. OVERALL proposed a vote of thanks to Mr. Thomas which was unanimously agreed to.

It was announced that the following members were elected to serve on the Council for the ensuing year:—London Members: G. L. Campbell; A. Cotgreave; W. P. Courtney; W. R. Douthwaite; A. J. Frost; R. Garnett; J. W. Knapman; W. H. Overall; H. Stevens; H. R. Tedder; C. Welch and H. B. Wheatley. Country Members: W. E. A. Axon; F. T. Barrett; J. P. Briscoe; W. J. Haggerston; Rev. J. C. Hudson; J. Pink; W. H. K. Wright; J. Yates. Treasurer: R. Harrison. Secretary: E. C. Thomas.

The Meeting then separated. Mr. Bradshaw conducted the members over the University Library; and visits were arranged to various other colleges and institutions.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

In compliance with the terms of the 16th Article of the Constitution, the Auditors beg leave to present to the Annual Meeting their Report on the financial affairs of the Association.

As regards the Treasurer's account of Receipts and Payments, printed in the General Report of the Council, they have nothing to remark in addition to their certificate of its correctness.

With reference, however, to the statement of Assets and Liabilities in the Report, they wish to make the following observations:—

1. The item "Subscriptions in Arrear" includes subscriptions for the current year unpaid at the date of the audit.

2. The present statement of Assets and Liabilities is necessarily of a less exact character than the statement of Receipts and Payments. On the one hand, the Auditors were unable to ascertain, from the data furnished to them, the exact number of Subscribing Members in arrear. On the other hand, by far the greater part of the Liabilities has not yet been incurred by actual contract, and the amounts estimated may finally be modified in the discretion of the Council. The Auditors gave their best consideration to the amounts on both sides of the Statement, with the primary object of avoiding the serious mistake of the Assets being over-estimated or the Liabilities under-estimated.

3. As regards the Assets, the Auditors have not reckoned among the arrears those cases in which the Register of Subscribing Members and the printed list record neither date of election, nor payment of a first subscription, or any other evidence of acceptance of membership. Had they felt justified in doing so, the Assets would have appeared to be about £40 more than is shown in the present statement.

4. It is obviously impossible to arrive at the available balance of Assets and Liabilities until the amount not recoverable of the unpaid subscriptions has been ascertained. It will then rest with the Council to determine how far the expenditure estimated for shall be actually incurred. In any case, the solvency of the Association can thus be safeguarded.

In conclusion, the Auditors venture to submit the following suggestions:—

1. That, immediately on his election, every new subscribing member be recorded in the Register now held by the Treasurer, with the date of his election: so that the Treasurer may have a complete list of those persons from whom, and the dates at which, subscriptions are due. At present this does not appear to be the case. The Register of subscribing members would then be (as the Auditors think it ought to be) an authentic record by which the accuracy of any printed list might be tested.

2. That, before each Annual Meeting, the Treasurer's Report of receipts, payments, assets and liabilities be called for by a resolution of the Council; and be laid before both the Council and the Auditors some weeks prior to the Annual Meeting.

3. The Auditors believe that it would be to the permanent interest of the Association that the investigation of its financial affairs should be intrusted to a standing professional Auditor, re-eligible each year; in place of the two Auditors at present annually chosen from the Members of the Association.

J. W. BONE, } *Auditors.*
WM. BRACE, }

LONDON, *August*, 1882.

THE NEW PUBLIC LIBRARY AT NEWCASTLE.

The internal arrangements and fittings of this important library building appear to embody so many of the more modern ideas in library economy, that we venture to lay before our readers an account of them, which we have condensed from the account published in the local newspapers. We regret that in the space at our disposal we are unable to speak of the external appearance, or the more artistic internal features of what appears to be a very beautiful structure. The basement is provided with a work-room, in which books are received, checked off with the invoices, collected, stamped, and labelled, after which they are sent to their respective departments in the library. Books requiring re-binding are also dealt with here, on their despatch to and return from the binder. Throughout the entire building open fireplaces have been dispensed with, and hot water pipes substituted for heating purposes. The floor is cemented, so that there is little danger of fire in that quarter. Passing through the handsome portico from the street into the main building, the visitor finds himself in a spacious and lofty vestibule, 43ft. long by 20ft. wide. To the right of the vestibule is the news-room, measuring 70 ft. by 49 ft., which will be well supplied with newspapers and periodicals. Copies of the time tables of the whole of the railway companies and principal steamboat companies in Great Britain and Ireland, together with the chief of those on the Continent, will be found on the tables in the reading-room. To the left of the vestibule is the new Lending Library, 61 ft. long by 42 ft. broad, and it is connected with the Mechanics' Institute portion, which has been used as a lending library for the last two years. It was originally intended that the Mechanics' Institute portion should be the Reference Library, but so successful has been the Lending Library during the two years that it has been opened, that the committee felt themselves obliged to abandon their original design, and to throw that room as well as the new Lending Library into one. The new portion of the Lending Library is so arranged as to store 25,000 volumes. This is accomplished by carrying the wall cases on two sides of the room to a height of 13 feet, and by arranging separate double cases to form alcoves, projecting from the north and south walls. These are enclosed within a counter, which supports the library indicator. Five separate portions of the stock are placed within three feet of the right or left of the issue desks.

The connection with the old Lending Library is effected by an elliptical arch cut through the main wall. The two rooms combined provide accommodation for at least 60,000 volumes, if ever such a number were required. In the old room, to which there is a special entrance, the juvenile library is stored. In addition to the juvenile department, between 4,000 and 5,000 volumes of the publications of the Commissioners of Patents of Inventions will also be placed. The alcove cases referred to are carried up to a height of only eight feet, to prevent the use of ladders, which are more or less objectionable. The wall cases are provided with brass rods and double hooked ladders, similar to those fixed in the old portion of the building. The lending library is lighted by means of three sunlights of thirty-two jets each. From each sunlight ventilating tubes are carried to the top of the building, and are so protected as to prevent any down draught. To light the inside of the counters five of Benham's globe lights, each supplied with three burners, have been fixed, the globes being closed and supplied with tubes admitting cold air on one side and carrying off the heated air on the other through the window. Excellent light has been secured, and the temperature after the gas has been lighted for several hours has never exceeded sixty-five degrees of Fahrenheit. No appreciable injury has been noticed in the books least in demand which have been placed on the higher shelves. We understand from Mr. Haggerston that in view of the possible adoption of electric lighting, the gas-fittings have been simply but ingeniously arranged so as to be easily adapted for the new system. The windows have been specially designed in the interests of good ventilation, and air can be admitted or excluded to any degree by the simplest arrangements. The windows are designed upon the double principle of either opening full, so as to flush the building with fresh air, or closing tight to exclude it, by a simple screw arrangement from the side; or when the windows are quite sealed a current of air may be admitted through a box which is fitted into the base of the windows. This can be so regulated as to prevent a draught at the same time that it admits of ventilation. Immediately to the left, upon entering the Lending Library, is the Librarian's office, which is fitted with speaking tubes connected with the different departments of the building. The office has been shelved with everything of a bibliographic character necessary in an institution of the kind. A wide staircase leads to the Reference Library, which was at first intended as an Art Gallery. A large coloured glass window of geometrical design lights the staircase, in addition to a light from the roof. The landing is to serve for conversational purposes, so as not to disturb the comfort of the readers in the Reference Library. A table will be provided with writing materials and chairs. The Reference Library, which is 132 feet by 41 feet, is divided by an entablature supported by Corinthian columns, and is lighted on the south side. The shelving is carried to a height of eight feet to prevent the decay of books arising from excessive heat by gas and hot air, and at the

same time to obviate the necessity of ladders. Instead of a hand-rail a counter will be placed round the room, to prevent the books being subject to unnecessary handling, and to make the assistants responsible for their proper care. In the centre of the floor of both sections of the room tables will be placed, which will be carefully padded and covered with billiard cloth, so as to prevent any damage or injury to the more costly binding of the rarer works. Each table will be provided with a bell having a different tone, so that the assistants will know at once the particular table requiring attention. This room is connected by a door with the old library of the Mechanics' Institute, which is yet entirely devoted to educational purposes, including the classes connected with the Science and Art Department. At the east end of the Reference Library is the committee-room, which will be specially shelved to provide accommodation for the large and rare works in the fine arts, national history, science, &c., together with the ordnance survey plans. Arrangements will be made by which students and those interested in special subjects will have access to this room. An American revolving bookcase is to be provided, upon which, when ordered, all the works in the Reference Library upon any special subject may be placed, to be within reach of the reader at will. The bookcase will hold about 200 volumes of various sizes, and when wheeled to the side of the reader he has the advantage of a library specially devoted to the subject he may be investigating within his reach. This bookcase does away with the necessity of littering the table with books, as each volume can be easily replaced until it is further wanted. The room is excellently lighted from the roof by day, and at night it is illuminated by gas sunlights. Warned by the disastrous fire which took place in the Birmingham library a few years ago, the committee have taken special precautions against fire in the new building. It is also arranged that the library staff shall be regularly drilled in fire brigade practice, so that in the event of an outbreak of fire measures may promptly be taken.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BERLIN.—Rudolph Genée has contributed some articles to the *National-Zeitung* upon "Das deutsche Drama der Reformations-Zeit in der Königlicher Berliner Bibliothek" and in concluding them calls attention in a separate article (Aug. 13) to the condition of the Library and to the urgent necessity for a new building. In addition to the impossibility of finding space for the ever-increasing flood of books, the public and the administration have to submit to great inconveniences. The main alphabetical catalogue consists of over 800 folio volumes which serve as an index to the systematic or "Fach" catalogues, embracing more than 600 volumes. Nowhere, according to Genée, is it possible to find a more excellent cataloguing system, and yet nowhere is the use of a catalogue hampered by such difficulties, difficulties entirely due to restricted space.

It has been suggested that the Palace in the Behren-Strasse should be annexed to the Library. Genée is glad that this is found impracticable, for nothing but a new building will suffice for the case, and a new library building is at least as necessary as the new Reichstag building. He concludes by suggesting that one need not look far for a site, for the Akademie der Künste und Wissenschaften is close at hand.

CAMBRIDGE.—In connection with the visit of the Association to Cambridge, Mr. Pink prepared an interesting account of "the Cambridge Public Free Library: Its Rise and Progress" (4 pp. 8vo). From this we gather that the Central Library contains 23,430 volumes, and the Barnwell Branch 3,511. About £150 is annually expended in the purchase of books, and the Library has been very fortunate in the matter of donations, inasmuch as more than half the books have been presented. Mr. Pink states that his object in preparing this account has been "to show the progress of the Free Library in one of our smaller towns, and to solicit hints and suggestions for its improvement and development."

EXETER.—On August 30 the foundation-stone was laid of new buildings to be constructed in enlargement of the Albert Memorial Museum, &c. Lord Coleridge afterwards delivered an address.

LEEK.—The foundation-stone of a free library for Leek, Staffordshire, the gift of Mr. Joshua Nicholson, head of the firm of Messrs. Brough, Nicholson and Co., silk manufacturers, was laid on the 11th September by Mrs. Nicholson, wife of the donor. The institution is to include an art gallery, museum, and school of art. The building and endowment will cost about £20,000, and the erection of the structure, which is to be called the Nicholson Institute, will occupy nearly two years.

LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.—Since the 1st of September the Reading-room of the British Museum has been illuminated by four new Siemens' arc lamps, which are so adjusted as to distribute equal light over the whole room. They will be in operation until the 1st of April, so that the Reading-room may be kept open until 8 p.m.

NEWCASTLE.—The new Free Library Building, of which an account will be found elsewhere in our present number, was opened at ten o'clock on the 1st September.

NOTTINGHAM.—It is proposed to publish a Calendar of Stretton Manuscripts (1230–1397) preserved in the Free Public Reference Library of University College, Nottingham. These documents were collected by the late Mr. William Stretton, of Lenton Priory, who was gathering materials for a history of Nottingham.

PLYMOUTH.—The committee of the Public Library have issued an appeal for donations and subscriptions to a special fund to be devoted solely to the purchase of *works of local interest*, with the view of enlarging the special collection of Devon and Cornwall books, which now numbers 1,495 volumes.

A special meeting of the Committee of the Free Public Library was held on August 15th for the purpose of greeting Mr. S. C. Hall. Mr. Hall explained his reasons for selecting Plymouth as the town for the disposal of his books, and announced his intention to forward several hundred volumes in about two months and others as he could spare them.

PRESTON.—The foundation-stone of the new Free Library and Museum was laid on the 5th of September (the day on which our Annual Meeting began at Cambridge), by the Earl of Lathom. Lord Derby delivered a suggestive and interesting address upon local patriotism, from which we take the following sentences :—"In the middle ages it was thought a strange and even a discreditable thing if any man who was well off died without leaving some portion of his wealth to the Church. May it not come to be thought in the same way a thing not unusual, but to be expected and almost a matter of course, that everyone who has something to spare from the wants of his family shall, either in life or at the close of it, contribute something to the enjoyment or to the intellectual requirements of the community in which he lives ? "

The new volume (third) of "Old Yorkshire," edited by William Smith, contains an excellent photographic portrait of Mr. James Crossley, President of the Chetham Society, and honorary librarian of the Chetham Library. Mr. John Ballinger contributes to the same volume an account of an old Doncaster Library, founded by the "Society of the Clergy of Doncaster" in 1714, and destroyed by fire in the burning of Doncaster Parish Church in 1853. An interesting historical account is also given of the Leeds (Old) Library, which was established in 1768 and is still flourishing.

It may be worth while to point out that among the requirements of the Congress of French Schoolboys recently held at Bordeaux, was one that the school libraries should be enlarged and opened for the use of day scholars as well as of boarders.

We note that the Rev. J. M. Wilson (Head Master of Clifton) who has just sent to the *Daily News* (Sept. 12) an account of a visit to Rugby, Tennessee, mentions "The Hughes Public Library, a building erected by well-wishers to Mr. Hughes in Boston, Cincinnati, New York and elsewhere, and to which American publishers have sent about 5,000 volumes, and which Chicago offers to make 'symmetrical' by supplying some thousands more. Rugby is fortunate in having the services of an excellent librarian, Dr. Bertz, of Tübingen."

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Banbury Mechanics' Institute. Rules and Library Catalogue. Banbury, 1882. 8vo, pp. 88. Price 9*d*.

The books in the class "History, Travels, &c." are classified under countries and as an appendix to the class Fiction appears a list of the serial stories contained in bound magazines.

Sunderland Public Free Library and Museum and Art Gallery Report of Committees for year ending December 31st, 1881. Sunderland, 1882. 8vo, pp. 11.

The issues in the Reference department were 7,234, of volumes for home reading 61,483—an increase upon the corresponding months of 1880. 1,219 volumes were added during the year.

The Bristol Free Library issues no separate printed report, but Mr. J. F. Nicholls, the Librarian, reports: "Our stock in the four Libraries consists of 53,651 vols; of these 4,948 are mostly old classical books, and are practically unread; 2,110 other volumes are Bristol Books, kept solely for reference. This reduces our workable total to 46,593 volumes, which, if read equally, would give a turnover for the year of 9¼ times. The issues for the year have been rather less than in 1881, reaching only to 428,575 volumes. The visits to the News and Magazine Room have averaged for 1882 about 710,000, making a grand total of 1,138,575 usages of the four Libraries during the twelve months. The cash taken for fines, catalogues, &c., amounted to £338 17*s*. 1*d*."

The Hawick Free Library does not issue printed reports, but we have received from Mr. Watson an abstract of the accounts as at Whit Sunday, 1882. The Library rate produced £192 8*s*. 7*d*., and £34 were received from subscriptions. The amount expended upon the maintenance of the library during the year was £238 17*s*. 11*d*. The Library continues to be much used.

The Report of the librarian of the Galashiels Free Library for the year ending 30th June last announces that the issues were 17,286, a decrease of 789 on the previous year, which is explained by the library having been closed for three weeks. The proportion of fiction was 57 per cent. The income (including £24 15*s*. 1*d*. balance from last year) was £264 5*s*. 1*d*., and the estimated expenditure £245 7*s*. 8*d*.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

Note sur le premier livre connu imprimé à Clermont, en 1523; par Antoine Vernière. Le Puy-en-Velay: imprimerie Marchessou frères, 1882. 8vo, pp. xix.

Only 100 copies printed for private circulation.

Annuaire de la librairie, de l'imprimerie, et de la papeterie, et du commerce de la musique et des estampes pour l'année 1882. Paris: Cercle de la Librairie, 1882. 8vo, pp. 700. Price 5frs.

Contains a "Résumé de la législation relative à l'imprimerie et à la librairie," par M. Paul Delalain, besides an account of the laws relating to the press, the legislation connected with literary and artistic copyright, the formalities prescribed by international conventions, &c.

Die gesammte Keramische Literatur; ein zuverlässiger Führer für Liebhaber, Gewerbetreibende und sonstige Interessenten; zugleich ein Supplement zu des Verfassers Grundriss der Keramik; von F. Jaennicke. Stuttgart: P. Neff, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. xvi.–146. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

Just as the author's *Grundriss der Keramik* owes all its substance to the great work of Jacquemin, this list has been freely copied from the *Bibliographie* of Champfleury (see MONTHLY NOTES, p. 21), which is really the best book on the subject. It may be recommended, however, as a cheap and useful catalogue of keramic literature.

Grundriss der Oesterreichischen Geschichte; von Franz Krones. Wien: Hoelder, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 926.

Concisely and clearly written. Each section is preceded with abundant bibliographical references, making the work a valuable bibliography of Austrian history. The genealogical part is also treated with fulness and care.

Ungarns Geschichtsquellen im Zeitalter der Arpaden; von H. Marchiali. Berlin: Hertz, 1882. 8vo.

Upon the model of Wattenbach and Lorenz. It is to be hoped that the author may follow up this work and furnish a complete account of the sources of Hungarian history.

De' primi inventori delle lettere e stampe per servire alle arti dello scolpire, del miniare e dello scrivere, e de' libri e degli esemplari di caratteri intagliati o impressi fino alla metà del secolo xvi., e degli autori di essi; dal conte G. Manzoni. Bologna: G. Romagnoli, 1882. 8vo, 8 plates. Price 5*s.*

The subject is treated with great skill and completeness.

Articoli di bibliografia storica; da Costanzo Rinaudo. Milano: tip. di L. Bortolotti e C., 1882. 8vo, pp. 27.

Reprinted from the *Archivio Storico Lombardo.*

Bibliografia delle campagne per l'independenza italiana. Roma: tip. C. Voghera, 1882. 8vo, pp. 55.

An extract from *Rivista Militare Italiana*, 1882.

Mr. Henry J. Morgan, Keeper of the Records, Canada, is preparing a "Bibliotheca Canadensis," or manual of Canadian literature.

The *Calcutta Review* for July contains an article by Mr. J. W. Sherer, on the "Antecedents of the Modern Book."

M. de Schickler will henceforth regularly publish in the *Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français*, a bibliography of works connected with the history of French Protestantism.

The *Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire de Paris* (1882, no. 3) contains some curious documents concerning the dispersion (1642–52) of Mazarin's library during the Fronde.

The *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes* (t. xliii., 1882, 3e livr.) contains an article by M. Delisle on the "Anciens catalogues de livres imprimés de la Bibliothèque du Roi."

M. Alph. Wauters, archivist of the city of Brussels, has published the sixth volume (1280–1300) of his great "Table chronologique des chartes et des diplômes imprimés concernant l'histoire de Belgique."

M. Alf. Jacob has printed separately his article, "Notice biographique et bibliographique sur le comte de Widranges," from *Mémoires de la Société des Lettres, Sciences et Arts de Bar-le-Duc*, 1882, t. x.

A bibliography, by Emil. Motta, of the literature (1844–82) connected with the St. Gothard Railway is now running through the *Bibliographie und Literarische Chronik der Schweiz.*

The *Historisk Tidsskrift*, Series III., vol. 3, 1–2, furnishes a catalogue of foreign publications, published during 1880, which relate to the history of Denmark.

Besides the usual complete list of bibliographies and of works relating to libraries, the August–September number of Petzholdt's *Neuer Anzeiger* contains a particularly interesting display of original articles, including one on the Bibliothèque Nationale at Paris, by Prof. Th. Schott.

A bibliography of works connected with the subject is appended to "Frauenarbeit in der Armen-und Krankenpflege; von Amélie Sohr." (Berlin: J. Springer, 1882. 8vo, pp. viii.–107. Price 2*s.*).

A series of articles, entitled "Der Jubelfeste der Buchdrucker seit 1540; ein bibliographischer Versuch von Louis Mohr," has been appearing for some weeks in the *Oesterreichische Buchdrucker-Zeitung.*

The "Vita L. Aeli Sejani Tiberio imperante praefecti praetoris; adumbravit Jo. Jülg" (Innsbrück: Wagner, 1882, 8vo, pp. 38), contains a bibliography of the subject.

Herr G. Wolf, of Leipzig, proposes to publish a "Supplement und Nachtrag zur Bibliographie der Freimaurerei, etc.; von Georg Kloss, D.M."

A bibliography of the numerous writings of Count Cesare Balbo is given in the *Bibliografia Italiana*, for February 28 and following numbers. This is the work of Signor Antonio Vismara, who has already supplied to the same periodical the bibliographies of Ignazio Cantú, Massimo d'Azeglio, and F. D. Guerrazzi.

Signor Emilio Motta has issued, under the title of "Note Bibliografiche," a monograph upon the late Stefano Franscini, formerly Swiss minister of state.

The *Archivio storico per le provincie Napolitane* (anno vii. fasc. 2) supplies a list of the writings of the late Carlo Minieri Riccio, formerly superintendent of the Neapolitan archives.

Mr. W. M. Griswold (ass. lib. of the Library of Congress, Washington) announces an Index to the *Deutsche Rundschau* (vols. 1–29), price 4*s*., and a "General Autor-und Sach-register zu Zeitschriften meist historischen inhalts, und zwar die *Historische Zeitschrift*, *Unsere Zeit*, das *Historische Taschenbuch*, price 12*s*.

The 11th volume, just issued, of the new edition of the "Œuvres complètes de Brantôme," edited for the Société de l'Histoire de France by M. Lud. Lalanne, consists of a most elaborate and valuable "Table des matières" (pp. 395, double columns), which is the first which has ever been compiled of Brantôme's works.

Another recent index is "Table méthodique des articles publiés dans la Revue de l'Art Chrétien depuis l'origine (Janvier, 1857), jusqu'au 31 Décembre, 1881, suivie de la table générale des dessins." (Paris: Dumoulin et Cie, 1882, 8vo, pp. 53.)

A bibliography of the subject is appended to "Chronograms: 5,000 and more in number, excerpted out of various authors and collected at many places; by James Hilton." (London: Elliot Stock, 1882. 4to. Price £2 2*s*.

A Bibliography of the literature of Emanuel Swedenborg and of the New Church is being prepared by the Rev. J. R. Boyle, and will be published, if a sufficient number of subscribers can be secured. The book will extend to about 400 pages, quarto, and will be very handsomely printed if the promise of the specimen issued is borne out. It will be issued by Mr. Charles Higham, of Farringdon Street, and the price, to subscribers, will be £1 1*s*.

We have received the paper read before the American Library Association in May last, by Mr. Lloyd P. Smith, "On the Classification of Books," which has been separately published by the Library Bureau, Boston, and to which is appended an elaborate development of Mr. Smith's proposed scheme of classification followed by an extensive alphabetical Index. We hope to give some account of Mr. Smith's plan in our next number, and to take the opportunity of referring also to the pamphlet published by Mr. Fred. B. Perkins, at San Francisco, entitled "A Rational Classification of Literature." We observe that Mr. Smith announces that the profits of his publication, if any, are to go to the American Library Association.

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Vol. 3. No. 10] [*October* 16, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—October Monthly Meeting—The American Library Association and the Cincinnati Conference—Library Notes—Library Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies, &c.—Forthcoming Bibliographies.

The next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, November 3, at 8 p.m., at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, when a Paper will be read on "Japanese Libraries and Books," by Mr. C. Pfoundes.

The Council have had before them the various resolutions passed at the Cambridge Meeting, and, in accordance with Article 23 of the Constitution, desire, before taking action upon the resolution with reference to the supply of Public Documents to Public Libraries, and the resolution with reference to the consolidation and amendment of the law relating to Free Public Libraries, to invite the opinions and suggestions of the provincial members of the Association.

It may be convenient to reprint those resolutions from the account of the Cambridge Proceedings, which appeared in our last number. They were as follows:—

(1.) That it be an instruction to the Council to promote the necessary measures to secure that those public documents which are printed at the public expense and for public information may be regularly distributed to Libraries established under the Public Libraries Acts.

(2.) That the Library Association of the United Kingdom hereby respectfully urge upon Her Majesty's Government and the Members of the Legislature the importance of consolidating and amending the law relating to Public Free Libraries.

That the Council of the Association be and hereby is authorised to take such steps as may be deemed expedient for accomplishing this object.

That copies of this resolution be sent to the Prime Minister and to the representatives in Parliament of places which have adopted the Free Libraries Acts.

OCTOBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The first Monthly Meeting of the sixth year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, October 6th, at 8 p.m., Mr. Cornelius Walford, V.P., in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that the KÖNIGLICHE-UND-UNIVERSITATS-BIBLIOTHEK, BRESLAU, had joined the Association; and Mr. A. T. MARTIN, Librarian of Clifton College; Mr. NATHANIEL JEPSON, Chairman of the Free Library Commissioners, Darwen; and Mr. EDWIN FRESHFIELD, Librarian of the Order of the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem.

The following gentlemen, having been duly proposed and seconded at the previous Meeting, were unanimously elected Members of the Association:—Mr. T. D. HALLEY, and Mr. J. F. L. MABIN, 170, Union Street, Plymouth.

The following gentlemen were then duly proposed and seconded for election at the next Meeting:—Mr. A ALLCHIN, 5, Arundel Street, Strand; and Mr. J. E. HODGSON, 5, Hill Road, Abbey Road, St. John's Wood, both proposed by the Treasurer; Mr. J. A. WADE, Hull, proposed by Mr. W. H. K. Wright; Mr. M. F. ROBERTS, 33, Penn Road Villas, Camden Road, N., proposed by Mr. W. T. Glover; and Mr. C. PFOUNDES, of the Admiralty, proposed by Mr. C. Welch.

A discussion having arisen upon the terms upon which Libraries should be admitted to membership, it was moved by the SECRETARY, and unanimously agreed, "That the Council be requested to consider the desirability of offering to the next Annual Meeting of the Association a rule to prescribe the amount of the subscription proper to be paid by Libraries or other institutions, and the privileges to be accorded them."

The Meeting then adjourned.

THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION AND THE CINCINNATI CONFERENCE.

The *Library Journal* for July–August has just come to hand, and affords a good opportunity to say something about the American Library Association and their last Conference, as well as briefly to compare the working of the American and the English associations. The two bodies have several points of difference. In the first place the Library Association of the United Kingdom may claim to be constructed upon a broader basis. Whereas the A.L.A. is exclusively practical and technical, the L.A.U.K. has devoted considerable attention to the history of libraries, and some regard to bibliography

has justified the retention of that subject as one of our main objects. The complete absence of antiquarian topics at the conferences of the A.L.A. certainly gives an aspect of aridity to their proceedings. On the other hand our own meetings have almost entirely omitted to discuss many questions of pressing professional importance which have been very ably and fully treated in America. In explanation of the severely technical character of the American conferences it has been urged that new and rapidly-increasing libraries are more interested in methods of actual library management than in bibliographical museums or the curiosities of librarianship. The L.A.U.K. is constituted upon the lines of the antiquarian and scientific societies familiar to Englishmen, with frequent meetings in London, like the Society of Antiquaries and Royal Society, and yearly gatherings in different parts of the country like the Social Science Association and the Church Congress. The magnificent distances between most of the members of the A.L.A. render such constant personal intercourse impossible, and the annual conferences are therefore the only occasions upon which the members in general are able to come together. One of the best features of the L.A.U.K. is that, while it has always maintained its distinct professional character, it has had the advantage of being able to attract a very large number of persons not connected with library management but deeply interested in library work, and who have given to our discussions a certain breadth of tone that might have been wanting had librarians alone taken part in them.

It must be acknowledged that the business arrangements of the American conferences are superior to those of our meetings. We appear to allow anyone to read papers on any subject which can at all be supposed within our scope without any pretence to systematic treatment. The course of action at Cincinnati may be contrasted with such haphazard procedure. It having been decided long before to make classification the chief item of the programme, the promise was faithfully carried out, with a result that the members knew what they were going to discuss and were not disappointed by a miscellaneous array of enigmatic titles. Another excellent feature consisted of the reviews by competent authorities of the progress made during the year in different branches of library-management. Thus, Mr. Larned reported on classification; Mr. Poole on new library buildings; Mr. Green on aids and guides to readers; Mr. Jones mentioned the chief catalogues issued in the course of the year; Mr. Lindenfelt reported on charging systems; and Miss Hewins on juvenile reading. It would be well if we were to follow the example and make reports on the improvements attempted in different departments of librarianship a regular part of our own annual meetings. The A.L.A. owes everything to the *Library Journal*, and it may be doubted whether it could long proceed without that excellent representative organ. Thanks to a few energetic and capable men it has done a large amount of most valuable work, but as a corporation it is of a somewhat vague nature. There is no council's report, no visible list of members,

and the treasurer's and secretary's reports are rather informal documents, and would shock the susceptibilities of those among us who proclaim against our own financial and administrative shortcomings. It is to be hoped that there is no falling off in the interest taken by its members in the A.L.A., but only forty-five persons were present at Cincinnati, and these were nearly all librarians or members of library-committees.

The conference was opened on Wednesday morning, May 24, with a presidential address by Mr. Justin Winsor, on the general progress of library interests, followed, after the transaction of some formal business, by Mr. W. F. Poole giving an account (see p. 176) of his forthcoming index to periodical literature, and suggesting the preparation in a similar manner of an index to collectaneous works like that proposed by Mr. Thomas at the Oxford meeting in 1878, and of which he does not appear to have heard. Mr. Cutter then reported on behalf of the co-operation committee, stating that they had considered our cataloguing rules and proposed to modify their own code as far as possible in harmony with them. The A.L.A. catalogue was in a most unsatisfactory condition. Mr. Perkins having been compelled to give it up, the committee undertook to bring it out in sections prepared by specialists, but as yet they have been only able to secure the help of one person. The competent men are too busy, and the committee thought a catalogue of this sort not worth publishing unless well done. Mr. S. S. Green, chairman of the committee appointed at the Washington meeting to secure a more satisfactory distribution of public documents, stated that bills embodying the wishes of the association had been prepared (see MONTHLY NOTES for February, p. 18). These had been sent, supported with numerous petitions, to the committee of the U.S. Senate on printing, but no action had yet been taken. Mr. L. P. Smith spoke in favour of engaging an agent at Washington to procure the papers for such libraries as desired them. The remainder of the day was spent in sightseeing.

On Thursday morning, May 25, Mr. J. N. Larned (Young Men's Library, Buffalo) submitted his report on classification, which was chiefly devoted to Mr. Perkins' "Rational Classification," referred to in our last number. In the course of discussion, Mr. Cutter mentioned, as an instance of the ease with which his combined system was worked, a fact which had come under his notice on the eve of his departure, where a boy on his first entrance to the library was able to understand and use the notation without any difficulty. Mr. W. F. Poole then read his report on the progress of library architecture, noticed in our August number, see (p. 140). The Secretary's report for 1881–2 was afterwards taken up. Mr. Dui, who was unfortunately absent, stated that the new system of sectional reports had relieved him of much official labour. The Consultation Department had proved of great service to those who had used it, mostly by correspondence. About forty persons ahd availed themselves of the Employment Department. Some wrok had been done in the Catalogue and Index Department, and the

Publication Department was able to show signs of increased usefulness. As regards the future, new editions of the rules for cataloguing, indexes of subjects, and the decimal classification, are soon to appear, as well as introductions, with rules and illustrations, for the shelf and accession-catalogues, for binding and order-books. The long-promised Library Manual was fairly started, some pages being already in type. A lively discussion next ensued on the question of restricting the use of rare and valuable books in libraries. It was generally agreed that the necessary power might be vested in the librarian, who, however, ought to use it with discreet liberality. Mr. J. L. Whitney read his communication on selecting and training library assistants, briefly enumerating their desirable qualifications, among which a good knowledge of languages was a chief necessary; indeed, he did not see how anyone ought to take the post of librarian without being acquainted with Latin and Greek. Mr. S. S. Green next submitted his account of the progress made during the year in furnishing aids and guides to readers, and dealing with new catalogues, indexes, bibliographies, and generally with libraries as educational institutions. The paper of Mr. J. Schwartz (Apprentices' Library, N. Y.) on his new classification and notation was read by Mr. Cutter, in the absence of the writer. There were already three kinds of shelf-arrangement, the numerical, the alphabetical, and the classified; the combined system invented by Mr. Schwartz claims to possess the merits of them all, coupled with certain mnemonic advantages peculiar to itself. The classification is in twenty-three departments, twenty of which are in alphabetical order, and devoted to octavos and the smaller sizes, and each being designated by the initial of their names. For instance, A is American history, B Biography, &c. In the other three headings the letter denotes the size, Q being used for quartos, F for ordinary folios, and X for extraordinary sizes. Each of the twenty-three departments except N (novels) is subdivided into nine classes, also arranged alphabetically, and numbered from 1 to 9. The twenty-two departments therefore include 220 classes, each of which is further divided into four sub-classes, designated *a*, *b*, *c*, *d*, every important subject being thus supplied with a separate heading. Having in this way a system of alphabetically-arranged classes from A0 to Z9, 999 was selected as the lowest admissable figure for author-numbers, in order to provide for the possible acquisitions in each class. The number 999 is then divided into three series of 300 and one of 100, the latter being used for the less important classes, and distributed in this manner throughout the alphabet of authors' names. Where a class contains several works by the same author a further addition is needed to distinguish one book from another, and the nine Arabic numerals and the twenty-six letters of the alphabet have been chosen for the purpose, making thirty-six possible variations. The separate works may be arranged either alphabetically or according to acquisition. In N (novels), where the number of individual works of most authors is very large, the system has been extended, and the series *b*, *c*, *d*, of author-numbers

run to 3,000 each, allowing ten variations for each combination. The first series of 3,000 is devoted to English, the second to French, German and Spanish, and the third to German and Teutonic fiction. The *a* series of 100 is similarly extended by ten, and divided into four sub-classes. Duplicates and different editions are also provided for. This was followed by Mr. J. M. Ward's (Grosvenor Library, Buffalo) remarks on public libraries and the public, which were reported to have been of a practical and conservative nature, as opposed to theories of library-management regarded by the speaker as extravagant and unreasonable. These sentiments provoked a prolonged discussion, in which somewhat more liberal and elevated views were taken of the obligations of librarians towards readers.

On Friday, May 26, after the Conference had passed a long list of votes of thanks, and fixed upon Buffalo for the meeting of 1883 by a division of 16 to 6, Mr. Cutter explained his scheme for the classification of the book-arts, or everything relating to the making, keeping, and the using of books. As far as he knew, no one had yet thought of grouping these subjects together. Literary history is usually made a subdivision of belles-lettres, but bibliography is made a class by itself; publishing and bookselling are put under commerce, but booksellers' catalogues are with bibliography; and while printing itself is arranged with the mechanic arts, the history of printing is under bibliography. It was not denied that these classings were correct, but the speaker maintained that it would be much more convenient to classify the book-arts in systematic order, both as regards practical usefulness and as an aid to memory. After a general class, Mr. Cutter proposed to arrange his subject under four main divisions—book-production, book-distribution, book-buying and book-storage, and book-description. Book-production would include authorship, with rhetoric and indexing, writing and palæography, art and history of printing, incunabula, and binding. Book-distribution would embrace publishing, bookselling, and booksellers' and auctioneers' catalogues. Under book-buying and book-storage would fall bibliomania, the history and catalogues of private libraries, general administration and management, history and catalogues of public libraries. Book-description would comprehend bibliography and literary history. After passing certain resolutions condemning the proposed plan for the new library of Congress, submitted at the Washington Conference by Mr. J. L. Smithmeyer, and adopted by the joint committee of Congress, Mr. L. P. Smith read his paper on the classification of books (see p. 171), based upon the Paris system of the five great classes of theology, jurisprudence, sciences and arts, belles-lettres and history, with bibliography. These classes are denoted by A, E, I, O, U, and Y; the sub-classes by a, b, c, &c.; the divisions by 1, 2, 3, 4, &c., and the subdivisions by the symbols +, Δ, □, IV., V., VI., &c. Mr. Smith introduces some startling arrangements in working out his classification, but assures us that he would not have published his scheme had he not considered it better

than those of Dui and Perkins. No one seemed anxious to air his views upon classification, but novel-reading was the subject of a lengthened debate, starting from a paper by Mr. I. L. Beardsley (Cleveland Public School Library) on fiction in libraries. Mr. L. E. Jones (Bibliographical Bureau, U.S.) followed with his report on the cataloguing of the year, specially mentioning the Boston Athenæum catalogue, Dr. Billings' index-catalogue of the Surgeon-General's Office, vol. 2; the Watertown (Mass.) Public Library catalogue, single lines in dictionary form; the Uxbridge (Mass.) Public Library, on the Amherst plan: a dictionary-catalogue of eight years' additions to the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, and some others. Charging-systems were then discussed by Mr. K. A. Lindenfelt (Milwaukee Public Library).

On Saturday, May 27, boys' and girls' reading was the subject of an investigation by Miss C. M. Hewins (Hartford Library Association), who had collected answers from about twenty-five of the leading libraries on what they were doing for juvenile readers. After an address by Mr. Green on the best methods of securing co-operation between libraries and schools, the conference adjourned.

H. R. T.

LIBRARY NOTES.

ATHENS.—It is announced from Athens, by the *Athenæum* correspondent, that two professors of the University of Athens, who have been sent to collect manuscripts from the Thessalian convents, have collected no fewer than 500 MSS. from the large convent on Mount Pindus. They will shortly be sent to the National Library, and will considerably increase its store of MSS., which at present numbers only five or six hundred.

FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAINE.—A marble bust of Lessing was unveiled at Frankfurt on the 26th of September. The monument is placed in front of the City Library, a site which is rendered the more appropriate by Lessing's relations to the character of the building, and by the fact that his intellectual activity was so intimately connected with the world of books and erudition. Such is the comment made by Johannes Proelss, who celebrates the occasion by contributing an article to the *Frankfurter Zeitung* on "Lessing, der Bibliothekar." The article concludes with the remark that "To-day, when before the Library at Frankfurt a monument is unveiled to the apostle of tolerance, is a fitting occasion to recall the fact that for the most lasting products of his activity in this direction we are indebted to that period of his life which Lessing spent as librarian in quiet Wolfenbüttel."

GLASGOW.—The first of a series of articles upon Stirling's Library appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* of October 10th. We understand that the articles are written by Mr. Thomas Mason, the librarian.

LIVERPOOL.—The Committee of the Liverpool Free Public Library have made arrangements for the delivery, during the next three months, of the following courses of free lectures in their new lecture hall. These lectures are quite distinct from the usual popular series (generally about 40), delivered in January, February, and March, and which will follow in due course. Three lectures by J. Campbell Brown, D.Sc., on "The Chemical Elements;" eight lectures by Dr. Clarke Robinson, on "English Literature;" and four lectures by T. Hall Caine, on "Shakspere."

LONDON: BRABY AND CO.'S LIBRARY.—On September 18th, at a concert given in the Workmen's Club Room at Messrs. Braby and Co.'s Works, Deptford, a timepiece was presented to our member, Mr. George R. Humphery, in recognition of the services which he has for so many years rendered as Hon. Secretary of the Library and Club. Mr. Moore, in making the presentation, observed that the testimonial had not emanated from the office, but was a spontaneous offering from the whole of the workmen.

LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.—It has been decided to print the General Map Catalogue, and, indeed, the printing has already proceeded as far as the middle of the letter B. The catalogue is being printed straight through, and it is intended to print the whole. The work is under the editorial supervision of Professor Douglas.

LONDON: SOUTH LONDON FREE LIBRARY.—The overseers of Lambeth seem to persist in their ill-considered policy of enforcing by distraint the payment of rates by this library. This is done notwithstanding that the library is certified to be exempt by the Registrar of Friendly Societies, on the ground that the library has instituted a charge of a penny a volume on the loan of books. Another public meeting to consider the question was held at the institution on the 2nd inst., when a resolution was passed condemning the action of the rating authorities of Lambeth. The resolution was moved by the Rev. E. M. Geldart.

MANCHESTER.—We understand that Mr. C. W. Sutton, Librarian of the Manchester Free Public Libraries, is to lecture on Sunday, Oct. 15, in the Ancoats Lecture Course, on the "Treasures of the Free Libraries."

PAISLEY.—On the 23rd of September Sir Peter Coats formally handed over to the Provost and Members of the Town Council the new buildings which he has erected in extension of the Free Library and Museum, for which Paisley already stood indebted to his liberality. In the evening a conversazione was held, and among the speakers were Sir Peter Coats and the Marquis of Bute.

The additions consist of a new reference library, a museum, picture and sculpture galleries, and other apartments. It was on the same day, twelve years ago, that Sir Peter Coats had handed over the original buildings, and the success of the institution then established has been so great as to require all the additional accommodation now provided, though it covers an area almost twice

as large as that of the older buildings. It may be worth while to observe that as the ground upon the site of the new buildings rises rapidly towards the back, those buildings have been so arranged as to rise with it, in order to avoid the expense of deep excavations, as well as the disadvantages of sunk buildings. The result is that the floors of the new portion of the Museum and Reference Library are on the same level as the gallery of the old Museum.

PHILADELPHIA.—The late Mr. Lucas Hirst, a Philadelphia lawyer, has left nearly the whole of his fortune, valued at 180,000 dollars, for the purpose of establishing a free law library in that city. Another library bequest is also announced, Mrs. S. Russell, of Middletown, Conn., having given a sum of 40,000 dollars to the Russell Free Library.

RUSSIA.—Among several of the Russian imperial palaces which it is proposed to give up for public use, is the residence built for Alexander I. at Taganrog. This is shortly to be handed over to the municipal authorities of that town, who will devote part of it to receive the public library, and convert the remaining space into a museum for the reception of local antiquities, which are abundant and interesting, on account of the numerous Greek colonies which formerly existed in the district.

TWICKENHAM.—The Free Library was opened to the public on Monday, October 2nd, without ceremony, the owner of the Town Hall, Sir Charles Freake, having placed a suite of rooms at the disposal of the Committee until their funds permit of the erection of a permanent library building.

VIENNA.—The Prefect and Librarian of the Imperial Oriental Academy, Prof. P. Jos. Piquerę, died at Vienna on June 14th, aged 78 years.

The photographs taken of the members attending our Cambridge Meeting may, we think it is generally admitted, be considered very fairly successful. The printed key, indeed, is lacking somewhat in cataloguing exactness, and it is certainly odd to see that the key is most deficient in dealing with the local celebrities.

A very pleasant and intelligent account of our Cambridge Meeting appears in the *Fifeshire Journal* of September 28th, under the signature "T. M."

M. Emile Chatelain has been deputed by the French Government to visit the chief public libraries in Italy, with a view to study Latin classical manuscripts, and to make photographic copies of the more noteworthy among them.

The military spirit appears to be making further progress in this country. Even in Mr. Quaritch's catalogues there are traces of it. His "Catalogue of Works on Bibliography" (No. 344), which is now before us, contains on page 877 this important addition to the

list of qualifications necessary in a good librarian. A note to Edwards's "Memoirs of Libraries" states that "the keeping of a large collection of books in order, especially when for sale, requires the same qualities necessary to a good military commander-in-chief." *Especially when for sale* is particularly happy.

The *World* recommends our association to meet next year at Canterbury in order to introduce the art of cataloguing to the authorities of the Municipal Free Library. It seems that they have recently issued a catalogue (which has not yet fallen under our notice) in which H. Esmond and A. Pendennis figure as the writers of certain of Thackeray's novels. The first volume of the *Histoire Universelle* is under "Jacques," and the second under the name of that voluminous author "Suite." The classification is equally original, *Robinson Crusoe* being arranged with biographies, and Ainsworth's *Tower of London* with guide-books.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Katalog der Handschriften der Königl. öffentlichen Bibliothek zu Dresden. Im Auftrage der Generaldirection der Königlichen Sammlungen für Kunst und Wissenschaft bearbeitet von Dr. Franz Schnorr von Carolsfeld, K. Bibliothekar. I Band (enthaltend die Abtheilungen A–D und F–H). Leipzig: B. G. Teubner, 1882. 8vo, pp. xv.–648. Price 15*s*.

The number of the MSS. belonging to the Dresden Royal Library is estimated at 6,500. The classes described in this volume are, A, theology; B, theology, law, natural history, &c.; C, letters, military; D, Greek and Roman classics and commentators; F, geography, chronology, universal history, Spanish, French, and Italian history; G, history of North Europe, Poland, Silesia, &c.; H, German history. The MSS. are very carefully catalogued, with notes.

Katalog der Bibliothek des Deutschen Reichtages [herausgegeben von Dr. Aug. Potthast, Bibliothekar]. Berlin, 1882. 8vo, lvi.–1432. Price £1.

Although dating only from 1872 the library of the German Reichstag has already become the chief special collection of political literature in the Empire. The present volume shows the extent and value of the library, which now extends to about 30,000 volumes, chiefly relating to law, government, political economy, history, trade and manufactures, &c. The compilation of this catalogue, with its very elaborate classification and careful description of the books, reflects honour upon even the name of Dr. Potthast.

Katalog der Bibliothek des Königl. Ministeriums der öffentlichen Arbeiten. Berlin: Carl Heymann's Verlag, 1882. La. 8vo, viii.–259. Price 8*s*.

The books are chiefly in the classes of law, politics, statistics, railway management, posts, telegraphs, architecture, engineering, &c. The titles are given in full. The classification is drawn up very carefully.

Derby Public Libraries. Catalogue and Classified Index of the Works and Miscellaneous Literature in the Reference Library. Compiled by Thomas Heath, Librarian and Curator. September, 1882. Derby, 8vo, pp. viii.–206.

The catalogue is one of authors and classified subjects in a single alphabet, but is distinguished from previous index-catalogues by the very considerable

number of references to essays and articles in periodicals, transactions, and collected works. The Specifications of Patents and the Derbyshire books will have separate catalogues. The number of references to the general reference library in the present catalogue amounts to between 50,000 and 60,000. We are glad to congratulate Mr. Heath on having produced a very laborious and valuable piece of work, which will be extremely useful even outside his own library.

Catalogue of the Books in the School Library, Malvern College. Leeds, 1881. 8vo, pp. 41.

An "atrocity."

Bethnal Green. Sixth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Library, (The Hall), London Street, Bethnal Green. . . . London, 1882. 8vo, pp. 26 and wrapper.

The Library was opened to the public on Dec. 22, 1881, by the Lord Mayor. The committee report a year of continued prosperity. The number of volumes presented during the year was 2,516, and the total number in the library 8,624, exclusive of magazines. The receipts for the year were £511 19*s*. 1*d*. Some tables are appended to the report.

St. Helens. Fifth Annual Report of the Committee of the St. Helens Free Public Library. 4to, pp. 3.

This, the first printed Report of the Library, announces that the issues in the Lending Department were 59,462, and in the Reference Department 1,827, without counting visits to the reading-room. The Library has been open 51 Sundays during the year and the average attendance was 87·9 per Sunday. During the year 1,388 volumes have been added, making a total of 7,930.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ETC.

The Geological Record for 1878: an account of the works on geology, mineralogy, and palæontology, published during the year, with supplements for 1874–7; edited by William Whitaker and W. H. Dalton. London: Taylor and Francis, 1882. 8vo, pp. xxxi.–496. Subscription price 10*s*. 6*d*.

The titles of the books, pamphlets, and articles in periodicals and transactions, supplied by forty-four contributors, are arranged in the following classes, each with a special sub-editor: 1, stratigraphical and descriptive geology; 2, physical geography; 3, applied and economic geology; 4, petrology; 5, mineralogy; 6, palæontology; 7, maps and sections; 8, miscellaneous and general; 9, supplements, &c. The notes are brief and to the point, and the practical value of the work to scientific students is very great. No less than 3,530 entries are recorded, being 850 more than the highest number in any of the four volumes previously issued. The increase is largely owing to the exertions of Mr. Dalton, whose name is now joined on the title page to that of Mr. Whitaker.

The need of a Free Library for Hull: an address delivered at the Royal Institution, Hull, by A. K. Rollit, LL.D., D.C.L. Printed and published in pursuance of resolutions passed by those present at the Royal Institution, and of the Committee formed to obtain a Public Library for Hull. Hull: *Eastern Morning News Co.*, Whitefriarsgate, 1882. 8vo, pp. 29.

We hope this appeal to the ratepayers of Hull may effect its laudable purpose.

On the classification of books: a paper read before the American Library Association, May, 1882, by Lloyd P. Smith, librarian of

the Library Company of Philadelphia. Boston: Library Bureau, [U.S.], 1882. 8vo, pp. x, 11–70.

Noticed in the account of the Cincinnati meeting on p. 166. Mr. Melvil Dui's subject index has been reproduced, with the addition of nine hundred new catch words, some of which have been taken from Mr. Perkins' "Rational Classification."

Eloge de M. de Saulcy; par J. Schlumberger. Genève: Fick, 1882. 8vo, pp. 56.

Contains a very complete bibliography of the works of the learned archæologist, including 163 numismatic articles, 33 of history and travels, 57 of archæology, 56 of philology, and 39 miscellaneous.

Verzeichniss von Schriften aus dem Gebiete der historischen Hilfswissenschaften, welche von 1857 bis 1882 im deutschen Buchhandel erschienen sind, nebst Angabe vieler werthvoller älterer Werke. Genealogie, Adels und Hofgeschichte, Ritterorden, Heraldik, Numismatik, Sphragistik. In 14 Rubriken systematisch zusammengestellt von O. Gracklauer u. m. e. ausführl Materienregister versehen. Leipzig: Gracklauer, 1882. 8vo, 100 pp., price 3*s*.

Useful as containing other than recent works. The classification is not particularly good.

Deutscher Journal-Katalog für 1882-3. Zusammenstellung von 1562 Titeln deutscher Zeitschriften, systematisch in 44 Rubriken geordnet von O. Gracklauer. 16 verb. und verm. Aufl. Leipzig: Gracklauer, 1882. 8vo, pp. 43, price 1*s*.

The modest total of 1,562 German newspapers contrasts forcibly with the number issued in the United States.

Praktischer Wegweiser durch die ornithologische Litteratur; herausgegeben von Th. Fuendeling. Hameln: Schmidt und Suckert, 1882. 8vo, pp. 14, price 6*d*.

Like many other books the title of this publication is the best part of it. It is really only a booksellers' list of a few German books, chiefly relating to poultry and song-birds.

Usancen-Codex für Buchhandler und Geschaftsverwandte, mit Berücksichtigung der Rechtsfragen und Rechtsverhältnisse alphabetisch geordnet von E. Wengler. Zweite Auflage völlig neu bearbeitet von Karl Fr. Pfau. Leipzig: C. A. Koch's Verlag, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. iv.–84, price 1*s*. 6*d*.

Gives in alphabetical form brief explanations of the technicalities of German bookselling.

Urkundenlehre: Katechismus der Diplomatik, Palāographie, Chronologie und Sphragistik; von Dr. Friedrich Leist. Leipzig: J. J. Weber (Illustrierte Katechismen). Sm. 8vo, pp. xii.–305, with 10 plates. Price 4*s*.

An extremely instructive little volume, combining some of the useful features of the works of Chassant and Sir H. Nicolas' "Chronology of History," with many interesting peculiarities of its own. The materials employed by the scribes of the middle ages, the styles of writing at various epochs, the conventional forms of address, the numerous methods of computing dates, the different varieties of seals, &c., are all described in a systematic and accurate manner. The illustrations consist of folded tables of facsimiles of chrisms, monograms, and signatures

of German monarchs and notable persons taken from original documents in the Royal Archives at Munich.

Catalogo ragionato delle opere di viticoltura ed enologia pubblicate in Italia o in italiano dal principio della stampa sino a tutto l'anno 1881; da Giacomo Sormanni. Milano: Gernia, 1882. Prima dispensa. 8vo, pp. 16.

This promises to be a useful publication, the Italian literature on the subjects of wine cultivation and wine making being of considerable extent.

Saggio biografico e bibliografico su Giovanni Botero, di Pietro Orsi. Mondovi: tip. Fracchia, 1882. 8vo.

Botero's writings are chiefly fiction and parables.

Nuovo catalogo delle opere edite e inedite dell' abate Francesco Cancellieri, con un ragionamento su la vita e gli scritti del medesimo; dal conte Aless. Moroni. Roma: tip. Artigianelli, 1882. 8vo.

The writings of Cancellieri (*b.* 1751, *d.* 1826), called by his fellow-countrymen the new Varro, are very numerous, and chiefly devoted to archæological subjects. He was for some time librarian to Card. Leo Antonelli, and was appointed in 1802 director of the printing department of the Propaganda College.

Progetto di raccogliere tutti gli oggetti appartenenti all' Ariosto in una sala della Biblioteca di Ferrara; di A. Gennari. Ferrara: stabil. Bresciani, 1882. 8vo, pp. 11.

Reprinted from the *Gazzetta Farrarese*, 5 and 6 Nov., 1881.

L'Archivio di san Giulio d' Orta, e la contessa Adelaide di Torino: rapporto a S.E. il ministro della publica istruzione; dall' avv. Antonio Rusconi. Novara: tip. Miglio, 1882. 8vo, pp. 39.

Privately printed.

Brinkman's Alphabetische Lijst van Boeken, Land Kaarten en verder en den Boekhandel voorkomende Artikelen, die in het jaar 1881 in het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden uitgeven of herdrukt zijn, benevens opgave van den uitgever, den prijs en eenige aanteenkeningen; alsmede een wetenschappelijk register. Amsterdam: C. L. Brinkman, 1882. 8vo, pp. xl.–164. Price 1fl.

The thirty-sixth issue of this yearly list of Dutch publications.

Kalauz az orsz. magy. Iparmüvészeti Muzeum részéröl rendezett Könyvkiallitáshoz. Budapest, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. vi.–266. Woodcuts and chromolithograph facsimiles.

The catalogue of a collection of documents, manuscripts, and printed books relating to Hungary, which was exhibited at the beginning of the year in the galleries of the Academy of Buda-Pesth. The most remarkable feature of the exhibition consisted of the MSS. formerly belonging to the library of Mathias Corvinus. One hundred and seven books with his arms are still known to exist in different European libraries, and no less than seventy were brought together on this occasion, among them being the thirteen codices presented by the Sultan Abdul Hamid II., in acknowledgment for Hungarian sympathy with Turkey during the last war with Russia, and now in the library of the Royal University at Buda-Pesth. The printed books included an almost complete series of Hungarian works from 1535 to the beginning of the eighteenth century, and about 2,000 in number.

Musée des Arts Industriels. Visite à l'exposition des livres au Palais de l'Académie; par A. de Szemere. Budapest, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 46, with woodcut of the arms of Corvinus.

The following was the arrangement of this extremely interesting exhibition :— 1, Magyar MSS.; 2, MSS. connected with Hungarian history; 3, MSS. executed by Hungarian artists or copyists; 4, books from the library of Mathias Corvinus, King of Hungary; 5, the most famous MSS. of the chief Hungarian libraries; 6. incunabula; 7, books printed in Hungary from 1473 to 1711; the same, from 1711 to 1848; 9, Hungarian amateurs; 10, book ornaments; 11, ancient bindings; 12, modern bindings; 13, printing press of the present day; 14, Magyar reviews and newspapers.

The *Bibliographer*, we notice, has given currency to a very slipshod and blundering paragraph, full of the most obvious errors, professing to give the age of the oldest existing English newspapers. It is amusing to observe that this precious piece of bibliography comes from *Land and Water!* and that our contemporary conscientiously acknowledges its obligation.

Mr. L. E. Jones, editor and publisher of *The Publishers' Weekly*, (New York), has established a "Bibliographical Bureau," for indexing and cataloguing, and for furnishing information about any particular book or about books upon any subject.

A list of works on charity and kindred subjects, by Mr. J. N. Larned is included in the "Handbook of Charity Organization, by S. A. Gurteen" (Buffalo, [U.S.], 1882, 8vo.)

A bibliography of publications issued up to the end of 1879 on the fishes of the Pacific Coast, by Mr. Theodore Gill, is included in the "Bulletin of the U.S. National Museum," No. 11. (1882).

The document entitled "Communication from the Secretary of State relating to the establishment of an International Bureau of Exchanges," (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1882, 8vo, pp. 113), contains a list of official publications issued by Congress and the U.S. departments between 1867 and 1881.

A list of the publications of Father Jean Xavier Gagarin, born at Moscow, Aug. 1, 1814, died at Paris, the 19th July last, is in the *Polybiblion* for August.

Dr. A. Schroeter's "Geschichte der Deutschen Homer-Uebersetzung in XVIII. Jahrhundert" (Jena: Costenoble) contains a tabular view of the translations of Homer issued between 1495 and 1881.

Il Bibliofilo for August–September contains an article on book-fairs in Germany, &c., by C. Arlia.

The *Archivio per lo studio delle tradizioni popolari*, which now appears every three months at Palermo (L. Pedone-Lauriel), under the editorship of Signori G. Pitrè and Salomone Marino, contains in its first number a "bibliografia demopsicologica." Each fasciculus is also accompanied with a bibliography of folklore.

A "studio biografico e bibliografico" has been prefixed by Signor A. Portioli to his new edition of the "Opere maccheroniche di

Merlin Coccai (*ps.* Teofilo Folengo) " which is now being published at Mantua (G. Mondovi). Seven parts have appeared. The work will be completed in 2 vols. (20 *fascicoli* at L. 0. 50.)

FORTHCOMING BIBLIOGRAPHIES, &c.

A new and enlarged edition of Westwood's "Bibliotheca Piscatoria," by Mr. T. Satchell, will be published by Messrs. W. Satchell & Co.

"The highways of literature, or what to read and how to read," by D. Pryde, LL.D., is announced by Messrs. W. P. Nimmo, of Edinburgh.

"Twenty years of a publisher's life," by A. Strahan, two vols., 8vo, with portraits and illustrations. (Messrs. Chatto and Windus.)

"Hints on catalogue-titles, index-entries, and some points in the care of books, with a vocabulary of terms and abbreviations used in connexion with autographs, books, maps, prints, and portraits, chiefly drawn from foreign catalogues;" by C. F. Blackburn. (Messrs. Sampson, Low & Co.)

An announcement of some new publications of the Publication Department of the A.L.A. may be seen on p. 165.

"Books for the young, a catalogue of the best juvenile literature, accompanied by annotations;" by Miss C. M. Hewins, of the Hartford Library. (Publishers' Weekly Office, N.Y.)

"Schools and libraries: their mutual relation, a symposium," edited by S. S. Green, librarian, Worcester Public Library. (Publishers' Weekly Office.)

"A reading diary of modern fiction," by F. Leypoldt. A new edition brought down to date. (Publishers' Weekly Office.)

"Readers and libraries: hints on right reading and the use of the library;" by W. E. Foster, librarian, Providence Public Library. (Publishers' Weekly Office.)

"The books of all time, a guide for the purchase of books, consisting of a selection of the standard English and American authors;" by F. Leypoldt and L. E. Jones. New edition, with a symposium on the choice of books and reading. (Publishers' Weekly Office.)

"The literature of knowledge." Vol. 1, History, a catalogue of the most trustworthy works for the study of literature, art, philosophy, history, biography, &c., with notes; by Prof. C. Kendall Adams. Vol. 2, Science, arranged on a similar plan; by Wm. C. Lane, of Harvard College Library. (Publishers' Weekly Office.)

"A history of English prose fiction, from Sir Thomas Malory to George Eliot," by Bayard Tuckerman, is advertised by Messrs. Putnam.

Messrs. Putnam will also issue during the season a second series of "The Best Reading," edited by Mr. L. E. Jones, and comprising priced and classified lists of select English and American publications for the five years ending December 31, 1882.

Mr. W. Sloane Kennedy's work on "John Greenleaf Whittier, his life, genius, and writings," the first written on the subject, will contain an exhaustive Whittier bibliography, and will be published by Mr. S. E. Cassino.

A new edition of Dr. O. W. Holmes's "Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," with preface and bibliographical notes by the author, is announced by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin and Co., Boston.

The "Index to periodical literature" of Mr. W. F. Poole will be out in December. Messrs. J. R. Osgood and Co., of Boston, are the American publishers, and the printing is now in progress at the University Press of Cambridge (U.S.). It will make a handsome volume of 1,500 pages, and will be issued at 15 dols. (£3 3*s.* in this country). The co-operative feature in the compilation is said to have been completely successful, and the list of indexed periodicals larger than was promised. Some have had to be omitted (chiefly owing to the laxity of English contributors, we are ashamed to confess), but the additions will outnumber the omissions. A preliminary chapter is to contain a tabular view, in chronological order, of all the periodicals indexed, besides full lists of abbreviations, collaborateurs, &c. Mr. W. I. Fletcher is the associate-editor with Mr. Poole.

"Bibliographie des éditions originales d' auteurs français du XV^e^ au XVIII^e^ siècle; par Jules LePetit." Only a small edition will be printed by M. E. Maillet; the subscription price is 30 francs. The book is to form a handsome volume, uniform with Brunet's Manuel. A special feature will consist of about 300 facsimiles of the title-pages of the principal works described.

Mr. E. A. Petherick has nearly completed his "Bibliography of Australasia," upon which he has been at work for many years. The arrangement will be chronological and the work will include books, pamphlets, and articles in periodicals, &c., in all languages. A pamphlet by Alexander Dalrymple, relating to New Zealand, dated 1771, is the first separate work noticed.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE EDINBURGH SELECT SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY is now FOR SALE, either as a whole or in Sections.

All information may be obtained on application to Mr. ANDREW TAYLOR, Joint Liquidator, 37, South Clerk Street, Edinburgh.

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Vol. 3. No. 11.] [*November* 15, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—November Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. C. Pfoundes, "Japanese Libraries and Books"— Illustrated Art Catalogues — Library Notes—Library Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies, &c.

The next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held on Friday, December 1, at 8 p.m., at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, when a Paper will be read entitled "A French Librarian on Librarianship," by Mr. H. R. Tedder.

The Council have had before them the question of the action to be taken in consequence of the resolutions passed at Cambridge in reference to legislation for Public Free Libraries, and it has been arranged that the matter shall be specially considered at the January Council Meeting, so that any necessary steps may be taken in view of the next Session of Parliament.

The question of the future of Monthly Notes will be considered at a special Council Meeting to be held on the 17th November.

The details of the proposed scheme for the Examination of Library Assistants will be considered at a special Council Meeting to be held on the 15th December.

We regret to have to announce that Mr. W. E. A. Axon has signified that he cannot accept the seat upon the Council to which he was elected (in his absence) at the Annual Meeting at Cambridge.

NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

THE Second Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, November 3rd, at 8 p.m., Mr. HENRY BRADSHAW, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that the following gentlemen had joined the Association:—Mr. J. T. CARLETTI, Hon. Librarian of the Working Men's College, Great Ormond Street, W.C.; Mr. W. BEAMONT, Chairman of the Committee of the Warrington Museum, and Mr. T. G. RYLANDS, Member of the above Committee (reported by Mr. C. Madeley); Mr. W. HUTTON, Sub-Librarian of Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library (reported by Mr. F. T. Barrett); Mr. THOMAS BONNER, Librarian, Gosta Green Library (reported by Mr. Scarse).

The following gentlemen having been duly proposed and seconded at the previous meeting, were unanimously elected Members of the Association:—Mr. A. ALLCHIN and Mr. J. E. HODGSON, of London; Mr. J. A. WADE, of Hull; Mr. M. F. ROBERTS and Mr. C. PFOUNDES, of London.

The following gentlemen also were proposed by Mr. Madeley, and seconded by the Secretary, for election at the next Monthly Meeting:—Mr. Alderman WEBSTER, 33, Bridge Street, Warrington; and Mr. ROBERT DAVIES, Birchdale, Warrington.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. C. Pfoundes to read his Paper (of which we can only present an abstract) entitled

JAPANESE LIBRARIES AND BOOKS.

Japanese Literature, like other Oriental literatures, has, until recently, been a sealed book to us; but of late, explorers have found it to be a rich mine of material well worthy of investigation. Popular ideas frequently confound Chinese with Japanese, though, in fact, Chinese classical (not modern) literature is to the Japanese what the Greek and Latin classics are to us. It is convenient to divide the subject of Japanese books into two divisions:—(1.) Chinese or classical; (2.) Japanese or indigenous. The modern literature, consisting of translations of our technical and educational works, is for the present purpose passed over.

Chinese books were known in Japan three centuries before our era, but it was not until the fourth century, A.D., that Chinese literature was studied to any extent.

Japanese Libraries.—About 770-780 A.D., Iso no Kami Iyetsugu, a man of some social status, collected books and placed them at the disposal of his compatriots. This is believed to be the first "Public Library." Between 782-805 A.D., Wake no Hiroyo collected a library of several thousand works. Sugawara no Michizane also founded an extensive library; and was afterwards apotheosized as the patron of students.

The number of wealthy men and of high officials who founded libraries, to which students had free access, is very considerable

throughout all subsequent Japanese history. In A.D. 1240, a library was established at Kanagawa, by Hojo Aki toki, and was used as a school for nine generations. In 1603 A.D., Tokugawa Iyevasu ordered a Library and School to be established, and in 1630 A.D., one was successfully founded in Yedo, that still exists, but was removed to the vicinity of the Temple of Confucius. Before this (in 1608 A.D.) types were in use, and in 1614 copper plates were used. Printing was used in 749 A.D. to reproduce Buddhist prayers, but 1301 A.D. is the date that is received as the real introduction of printed books.

The numerous feudal chieftains cultivated literature, and every provincial centre was the seat of schools where extensive libraries were frequently collected. Books, therefore, were plentiful centuries ago; and are now most abundant among all classes. The ravages of fire, and the by no means durable nature of the paper of the older books, as well as of the cheap modern article, have tended to destroy them, but there have always remained very large collections among private persons.

Circulating libraries exist in every centre of population, however small, and contain the popular literature, as well as the standard works. The "Mudie" of Japan sends round his assistants from house to house exchanging books. Poor scholars were frequently employed, and young men of good education and attractive manners were preferred; oftentimes the occupation was taken up in order to gain admission into the houses of the nobility.

Japanese Bibliography.—Catalogues of Books, Lists of Authors, and even Catalogues of Catalogues are numerous and bulky. The following six catalogues are the principal lists of standard works and authors:—Gun-sho Ichi Ran, 6 vols.; I-Koku Sho, 16 vols.; Kin Dai Sho (List of Novelists), 1 vol; Sho Mei Ka (Names of Authors), 5 vols.; Mei Ka Hen Sho, 3 vols; Kin Koku (later works), 2 vols. In these Japanese catalogues the works are usually classified something in the following order:—

Catalogues; Encyclopædias; Mythology and Antiquity; Ancient History; Shinto (or Ancient Cult), History, &c.; Buddhist; Chronology; Mediæval History; Chinese Classics; Japanese Literature; Japanese Poetry; Dictionaries of Chinese Characters, and their Meanings; Vocabularies, Syllabaries; Grammar, Syntax, Poetical Composition, &c.; Chinese Poetry; Japanese Poetry, 31-syllable and other; Drama; Natural History—Flora; Fauna; Rocks and Minerals; Agriculture; Topography, Maps, &c.; Topography, Itinerary; Biography: Numismatics; Caligraphy (an important and extensive item); Art; Medicine; Medical Botany; Botany, Ran (or Dutch); Kan (or Chinese); Theology; Ethics; Etiquette; Costume; Government; Mechanics; Artizans', Carpenters' and other Mechanics' Trades; Wit; Illustrations of Scenery, &c.; Fiction (Love and Murder, Loyalty to Chieftains, Revenge, &c.).

It may, perhaps, be gleaned from this brief sketch, that Japanese Bibliography is no limited subject, and it also appears

that the people are systematic in their literary arrangements. There is a very considerable collection of Japanese books already in the British Museum, including a number of the writer's, and a catalogue is in course of compilation (by the eminent sinologue, Professor Douglas), but it does not represent a tithe of the literature; indeed, the popular literature is not represented at all.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Pfoundes for his paper, and the meeting then adjourned.

ILLUSTRATED ART CATALOGUES.

THE idea of illustrated catalogues of Fine Art Exhibitions is not by any means new; it has, however, in recent years received a great impulse from the facility and cheapness of various photo-mechanical reproducing processes, which a dozen years ago, even if known in theory, had not yet found practical application.

The initiative in publications of this kind was taken by the French. As early as 1808 the painter Landon began to publish in Paris illustrated catalogues of the Salons, adding thereto reproductions of those new works of the French school, which, from some reason or other, did not form part of the exhibition. In his catalogues, he gave an explanation of the subjects, a general review of the Salon, and biographical notices of such artists as had died during the lapse of time since the previous exhibition. The exhibitions then took place every two years. During his lifetime Landon published eight catalogues (viz., in 1808, 1810, 1812, 1814, 1817, 1821 and 1824), some in two parts, the others in one. After his death, M. Antony Béraud carried on his undertaking, and published four other catalogues of the same kind, in 1827, 1831, 1833, and 1834.

All these, however, contained only copies made by designers and engravers other than the artists themselves; and even these copies were few in number, compared to the quantity of works exhibited each time in the Salons, being from sixty to one hundred and thirty in each catalogue, out of from one to two thousand pictures. The size of the engravings was, however, very convenient, it being an 8vo.

Later on, illustrated catalogues of Fine Art Exhibitions appeared at Milan, from 1837 to 1840, with a small number of engravings on copper, and finally, the compilers of "La France littéraire" published, in 1840, the "Album du Salon," with forty lithographs, reproduced from the designs of the artists themselves. The size of this was a 4to, which was scarcely suitable for a catalogue. After this, no other analogous publications appeared until the Boetzel Album was brought out in 1865–70. The editor of this album, M. Boetzel, was an engraver on wood; he published his illustrated catalogues of the Salons without any text, with wood engravings executed by himself and other French xylographers from the original drawings of the artists. But his catalogues contained still fewer copies than those of M. Landon, only fifty each year, and their size, a small oblong folio, was inconvenient.

It must be observed, that the mechanical means of reproduction, so numerous in the present day, did not then exist, and those employed by M. Landon and M. Boetzel were very slow and costly: in the one case, engraving on copper; in the other, engraving on wood.

Their catalogues, consequently, did not possess all the qualities requisite for publications of this sort; they could not be speedily produced, nor could they be sold cheaply, which prevented their being widely circulated.

The same thing may be remarked of the first attempts at similar publications in Russia. The Association of Artists of St. Petersburg began by publishing, in 1869–70, an "Artistic Autograph of the Exhibition of the Academy of the Fine Arts," with lithographs executed, for the most part, from the original designs of the artists. The plates were sufficiently numerous (more than a hundred each year), especially if regard be had to the small number of works annually exhibited at the Academy—from three hundred and fifty to three hundred and eighty. These plates included not only painting and sculpture, like most of the French catalogues, but also drawing and architecture. The form, however, was more inconvenient even than that of Boetzel, and the means of reproduction had not yet attained the perfection of the present mechanical methods.

Later, the *Société des Expositions Ambulantes* published in 1873–4 two illustrated catalogues of its yearly exhibitions, with etched engravings, executed in part by the artists themselves. There were twenty-seven or twenty-eight of these plates a-year, a number which corresponded well enough with that of the works exhibited, varying from forty-five to seventy. The size of the leaves, on which sometimes several plates were arranged, was not inconvenient—a small 4to. The means of reproduction were, however, very slow, and did not permit of many proofs being taken, for which latter reason the publication became extremely rare, almost immediately after its appearance.

The first who applied mechanical means of reproduction to illustrating exhibition catalogues were the English. Seven years ago, in 1875, Mr. Henry Blackburn published his first "Academy Notes," in London, with illustrations produced by means of phototype or zincography, and inserted in the text.

His first catalogue contained only forty plates, the second more than one hundred, and the following ones as many as a hundred and fifty out of from seven to eight hundred pictures exhibited at the Academy. They were chiefly facsimiles from the original designs of the artists.

Besides the "Academy Notes," Mr. Blackburn undertook to publish illustrated catalogues of different galleries and exhibitions, such as the "South Kensington," in 1877 (with 70 illustrations), the "National Gallery," in 1877–78 (in two parts, with more than 240 illustrations), the "Dudley Notes," in 1878 (with over 60 illustrations), the "Grosvenor Notes," since 1878 (with 60 or more illustrations a-year), and these were all of a very convenient size, in 8vo, and of a very low price, one shilling each.

The illustrated catalogue of the English Section of the Fine Arts at the Universal Exhibition of Paris, in 1878, published also by Mr. Blackburn, attracted general attention. From that time analogous publications have appeared periodically in France and Germany.

From the year 1879, M. F. G. Dumas began to publish in Paris illustrated catalogues of the Salons. The first year he offered to the public more than a hundred reproductions of the original designs of the artists, and as many more in the supplement; altogether more than two hundred facsimiles out of three thousand pictures exhibited at the Salon. The following year, the number of plates rose to three hundred and seventy, the number of exhibited works of painting and sculpture having itself increased to four thousand seven hundred. Of these illustrations, however, only two hundred belonged to M. Dumas, the remaining one hundred and seventy coming from another company, which had at first the intention of also publishing a similar catalogue, but which, later on, united its work to that of its competitor. The third year, M. Dumas brought out three hundred and fifty reproductions (out of over three thousand works exhibited at the Salon), and, as supplement for 1880–1, one hundred and seventy more plates. During the present year he has collected still more, nearly four hundred copies (out of about three thousand eight hundred works exhibited at the Salon). At first, he had, like Mr. Blackburn, inserted his facsimiles in the text; but, from the first year, he was aware of the disadvantages of this system, for, sometimes the text, and sometimes the drawings, hindered the progress of the work. He accordingly resolved to print each part separately. The engravings were now placed in chance order, according to the arrival of the originals, although M. Dumas himself found it would have been better to arrange them according to the place occupied by these works in the Salon, than even in the alphabetical order of the artists' names.

In the course of the present year, besides M. Dumas' publication, another similar one has appeared in France; it is edited by M. Bernard, and contains two hundred and fifty illustrations, likewise executed from the original designs of the artists.

For four years a catalogue has also been published in Paris by M. Enault, containing forty *photogravures* each year. It is, however, more costly than the works of M. Dumas and M. Bernard. The publications of M. Dumas, sold at from three-and-a-half to four-and-a-half francs each, were distributed in a large number of copies, and the first volumes have already become so rare, as to be much dearer and to necessitate reprinting. Encouraged by the success of his enterprise, M. Dumas has brought out other works of the same kind. Thus, he published an illustrated catalogue of the Historical Exhibition of Belgian Art (1830–50), and of the modern Museum of Brussels, with two hundred plates. He is preparing, besides, catalogues of the Museum of the Luxembourg, with one hundred and fifty illustrations, and of that of the Louvre, with four hundred reproductions.

In 1881 similar catalogues appeared in Berlin, but with the engravings inserted in the text, as in the English editions; the first catalogue contained one hundred and eighty-eight reproductions, out of one thousand works exhibited at Berlin.

In undertaking the present work, the catalogues of M. Dumas were kept chiefly in view, though it has been necessary to choose a somewhat larger form—that of an imperial 8vo—owing to some more complicated subjects which would not admit of too great a reduction. Thanks to the courteous assistance of M. Winberg, director of the Agency for the Manufacture of State Papers, and of M. Nenninger, his assistant, facility has been given for executing this work as rapidly and as cheaply as possible; otherwise, the price of a book of seventeen and a half sheets, with two hundred and fifty illustrations, could not have been fixed at six francs, that is, as moderate a price as that of the French catalogues.

(Extract from the Illustrated Catalogue of the Fine Art Section of the National Exhibition of Moscow, of 1882, compiled by N. Sobko, and edited by M. Botkine. Published at St. Petersburg, 1882.)

LIBRARY NOTES.

Birmingham.—The Committee of the Birmingham (Old) Library have issued a circular to their Proprietors and Subscribers with regard to the proposed extension of the Library premises. They announce that the Librarian has proposed a scheme which has met with the approval of the Committee. The proposed alterations involve some re-construction of the existing premises and the addition of another storey on the present building. The new rooms, besides providing the needed wall-space, would enable the Library to supply, in a modified degree, club privileges to those willing to pay for the additional accommodation. It is proposed to add a large coffee, chess and smoke-room for gentlemen, a parlour for ladies, a refreshment-room, and lavatories and cloak-rooms. Light refreshments only will be supplied at the lowest possible prices. The cost of the alterations would, it is estimated, be covered by an income of from £150 to £200 a-year, and to raise this sum it is proposed to charge a separate subscription of half-a-guinea a-year for the suggested additional privileges. It will not be uninteresting to observe the success of this experiment.

High Wycombe.—The formal presentation of the Free Library, which has been established by Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., at High Wycombe, to the Corporation, took place on Thursday, November 2nd, and the occasion was celebrated by a luncheon, at which Lord Carrington presided, and by an evening reception. Mr. Griffits was prevented by severe illness from being present to witness the consummation of the efforts which are briefly recorded in the address presented by the trustees of the Endowment Fund:—

"To the Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses of the Borough of Chepping Wycombe.

"The Trustees and Committee of the Free Library have the satisfaction to-day of placing in your hands for the free use of the inhabitants of the town for ever,

this valuable Institution, founded by the generosity of one of her sons, and completed and endowed by the united efforts of all.

"The building, with librarian's residence attached, was, as you are aware, presented by Mr. J. O. Griffits, Q.C., at a cost of about £2,500, and with it several hundred vols. of books and choice pictures. He also gave your Committee the Turkey and Brussels carpets, the crimson curtains, 108 chairs, and the platform scenery to furnish the Town Hall, and which are mostly in use here to-day. These, besides being very useful to the townspeople, produce an annual income to the Free Library, and are handed over with it to the Corporation; their cost is estimated at £150. The Library rooms were furnished, and some alterations made by public liberality, at an outlay of about £300. There are nearly 1,300 vols. of books now on the shelves, all of which have been given to the Institution, as well as a magic lantern and other valuable articles.

"Mr. Griffits commenced the Endowment Fund by a donation of £250, and his friend, Mr. Luke Turner, followed with £25, both in the year 1877; the fund reached £1,000 at the public meeting in the Board Schools, presided over by Lord Carrington, in November, 1880. After an interval public interest was re-awakened, and, in March last, twenty-one gentlemen volunteered to become trustees, and take the burden of maintaining the Library from the shoulders of the founder. Some active minds planned a "Fancy Fair and Summer Fête;" the ladies heartily took it up; Lady Carrington as heartily supported it; and a grand result was achieved, more than £1,400 being added to the fund in three days. Liberal offers of help stimulated the Committee and the ladies to a further effort, and, on the memorable 24th October, the fund was virtually completed by the proceeds of the bazaar and the generous donations of friends, the amounts received from these two sources being upwards of £400.

"This gratifying result enables the trustees to relinquish their seven years' trusteeship in less than seven months with the trust fully completed, and a balance of £100 in hand for the Corporation to form a contingent fund. Such a success is encouraging for our town in every way, and, in the midst of their rejoicings to-day, the Trustees and Committee have but one regret—that their friend and fellow-townsman who inspired them to this work is prevented, through illness, from sharing in their triumph, and they express a fervent hope that Providence may be pleased speedily to restore him to his accustomed health and strength.

"Signed on behalf of the Trustees and Committee,

"J. G. Peace, Chairman.
"Thos. Theed, Treasurer.
"C. W. Raffety, } Honorary
"C. T. Baines, } Secretaries.

"The Guildhall, Wycombe,
"November 2nd, 1882."

London: Braby and Co.'s Library.—Mr. Humphery, Hon. Sec. of this Library, has issued a circular, inviting those Libraries which may be burdened with useless books to send them to him for the use of their Library. He promises that if more are received than are needed there, to offer them to other factories, in order to induce the formation of new Workmen's Libraries. We should be sorry to say anything to damp Mr. Humphery's unflagging zeal and energy, but we fear that the books which Mr. Harrison and other librarians find "useless" and "obsolete," will scarcely offer the most nutritious or the most attractive pabulum to Mr. Humphery's friends.

London: London Library.—The Committee have issued a list of extinct periodicals of the last and present century, which they already have upon their shelves, and announce their willingness, if they receive sufficient practical assistance by donations, to add

to the number, so as to form that Special Library of Periodicals desiderated by Mr. W. J. Thoms.

LONDON: SOUTH LONDON FREE LIBRARY.—The Council of the South London Free Library desiring to extend the lending library of the only free library south of the river, propose to open branch lending libraries in various parts of South London, if they can find shopkeepers willing to take charge of the books and to issue them for a reasonable payment. They will be glad to know of such shopkeepers, or others, and also to receive gifts of books and donations toward the expenses. At present, borrowers of books come several miles in many cases.

MANCHESTER.—The third of the Course of Lectures organised by the Ancoats Recreation Committee was delivered on Sunday afternoon, October 15th, by Mr. C. W. Sutton, the Chief Librarian of the Manchester Public Libraries, to a large and attentive audience, upon "The Treasures in the Free Libraries." In front of the platform a number of illustrated and other books were arranged for inspection, though Mr. Sutton observed that, in showing these books, he felt very much like the man who took a few bricks in order to give his friends an idea of the architectural style of his house.

NEW ZEALAND: AUCKLAND.—Sir George Grey, who has already presented a library to Cape Town, has now offered to present his valuable library to Auckland. The telegram announcing his intention bears date Wellington, August 19, and is as follows: "Auckland has now a University, I am anxious that the munificent gift thus made to the city should be supplemented by all useful accessories. I therefore wish, on such an occasion, to give effect to an intention I have long entertained by giving to the citizens of Auckland my library, if the Mayor and Corporation for the time being will act as trustees, on the same simple trust as the library I gave to Cape Town is held."

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—The Literary and Philosophical Society have issued a very interesting programme of Lectures for the Session 1882-3. Four courses, three of them Educational, will be delivered, two of the latter being in connexion with the Cambridge and Durham University Extension Scheme. The annual subscription of one guinea entitles the subscriber to attend all the lectures.

OXFORD: BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—We have received from Bodley's Librarian a copy of the "Compendious Cataloguing-Rules for the Author-Catalogue of the Bodleian Library." The Rules are 54 in number, and are printed on stout paper, and upon one side, in sheet form. Of their relation to our Cataloguing-Rules we propose to speak elsewhere, and will only add here that Mr. Nicholson writes: "Libraries which want a copy can get it by *post-carding* us."

READING.—The Committee of the Reading Public Library have, we are informed by Mr. Cotgreave, decided to adopt his Indicator.

SALFORD: ROYAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.—The Committee have arranged for a course of popular lectures during the winter, intended to show the use and value of the books in the Library, objects in the Museum, and paintings in the Galleries as aids to study. Mr. Axon has acted as Secretary to the Lecture Committee. The first lecture of the first course was delivered on Wednesday evening, October 25th, by Mr. Alderman Davies, Chairman of the Committee, and was entitled "From Jerusalem to the Jordan Valley." The lectures are delivered in the Reading-room of the Public Library, and admission is free.

A few days after the issue of our last MONTHLY NOTES we received the *Library Journal* for September, which contains on its first page, singularly enough, some remarks almost identical with those in our October article on the A.L.A. and the Cincinnati Conference. After mentioning that the L.A.U.K. was the direct consequence of the Philadelphia Conference of 1876, Mr. Cutter goes on to say:—"But the child has outgrown its parent. Its rolls show twice as many members as ours, and the interest taken in it evidently is still growing, while the interest of our own members begins to show signs of falling off. We have formerly alluded to one cause of this decay—the impossibility of holding Monthly Meetings in so large a country as ours; another cause is the difficulty of collecting *all* of our members at any Annual Meeting; a third cause is the necessary want of that novelty in the papers and discussions which gave a keen interest to our first years."

We have received from America the first number of *The Wheelman*, a very handsomely printed Monthly Magazine, which "is to hold the same relation to bicycling weeklies that the literary magazine holds to the newspaper press." We notice among the announcements that one "Melvil Dewey, A.M., will contribute to a department devoted to the tricycle."

Señor Ernesto Quesada has contributed an article on the Bibliothèque de la Ville de Paris to the *Nueva Revista de Buenos Aires*, año II, tom. iv. Entr. 16.

We have reason to believe that the various statements which have appeared as to the amount for which the Prussian Government secured the Hamilton Manuscripts are all inaccurate, and that the amount actually paid was £82,000. The extreme regret experienced in many quarters that these manuscripts should have been allowed to leave England is hardly justified by their value to our own country in particular; and indeed it appears not unlikely that those which relate to English history will yet find their way back.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Supplement to the rough author-catalogue of the permanent stock of the Circulating Library, London Institution, September, 1882. London: Waterlow and Sons (Limited), 1882. 8vo, pp. 63. Price 6*d*.

"This is a mere rough list, abbreviated under the direction of the late principal Librarian from the card-catalogue compiled by himself. Circumstances, however, having prevented him from revising the proofs, the responsibility for all mistakes, of whatever kind, must lie entirely with his successor, the present Librarian."—*Preface.*

Catalogue of the York Gate Geographical and Colonial Library. London: Printed by R. Clay, Sons and Taylor, 1882. 8vo, pp. lii–134.

Embraces the Geographical and Colonial portions of the library accumulated by Mr. S. W. Silver, which he has endeavoured to make as complete as he could. The catalogue, which has been compiled by our member, Mr. E. A. Petherick, who has made a special study of the history and bibliography of this branch of literature, gives full titles in order of date and classified according to countries, including the contents of miscellaneous collections. The catalogue is preceded by indexes of countries and subjects, and of authors The work is very neatly printed, and is a valuable contribution to bibliography as well as the catalogue of a very valuable collection.

Birmingham Books, &c., in the Birmingham Free Libraries. Reference Department, 1881. 8vo, pp. 40, and wrapper.

An interesting list of Birmingham books arranged under the following heads: Acts of Parliament relating to Birmingham; Almanacks; Corporation Documents; Directories; Exhibitions; History, Topography, Guides, &c.; Hymn Books; Institutions; Maps, Views, &c.; Newspapers; Poetry; Pamphlets; Manuscripts; Birmingham printed books.

Catalogue of the Perth Mechanics' Library. Instituted 24th November, 1823. Perth: Printed by Wood and Son, 1882. 8vo, pp. vii–123, cloth back.

A very carefully prepared, and neatly printed alphabetical index-catalogue, which appears to have been compiled by Mr. Charles Tulloch, Secretary and Treasurer of the Institution. We would only suggest that, as the type used, though clear, is very small, there would have been great economy of space, if the catalogue had been printed in double column.

Borough of Plymouth Free Public Library. Index Catalogue of the Lending Department. Compiled by W. H. K. Wright, Public Librarian, Plymouth. Rt. White Stevens, 1882. 4to, pp. iii–248, Advts. pp. lx., half-cloth.

This is but a temporary issue, and the index to Periodicals with other preliminary matter will be issued later. The index plan has been very thoroughly carried out. A conspicuous feature of the catalogue is the number of advertisements issued with it, some of which have been allowed to take possession of the outside covers, while others increase the bulk of the catalogue. Mr. Wright informs us, however, that the advertisers contribute more than £100 towards the cost of production. We should be more inclined to object to the unwieldiness of the quarto size, which has indeed the advantage of admitting double columns and bold type.

Catalogue of Books added to the Library of the University of St. Andrews, 1881–82. Printed by William Blackwood and Sons, Edinburgh. 1882. 8vo, pp. 67.

Full titles, with a few subject entries. Press marks are given in most cases.

Borough of Swansea. Eighth Annual Report of the Public Library and Gallery of Art Committee, 1881–82. Swansea: November, 1882. 8vo, pp. 20, with Balance-sheet and cover.

The issues in the Reference Department were 71,647 as compared with 45,106 in the previous year. The additions by gift to this department have been large and important. The returns from the Central Lending Department, and at Morriston, show a slight decrease, being 37,625 instead of 41,241. The number of volumes is now: in the Reference Department, 16,559; and in the Lending Department, 6,651. The Committee again urge the pressing necessity for the proposed new buildings.

Wednesbury Free Library. Fourth Annual Report of the Free Library Committee, 1881. Wednesbury, 1882. 8vo, pp. 24.

There has been a slight decrease in the issues from the Lending Department, but the number of borrowers has increased from 51,942 to 53,913. A similar result appears from the issues of the Reference Library, where the borrowers have increased from 5,313 to 6,338. Of the readers in the Reference Library, 4,813 out of the total of 6,338 were under twenty-one years of age. The additions to the Lending Department are 344 vols., and to the Reference Department 15. The income from the rates for the year was £235 17*s.* 6*d.*, which, after deducting the annual instalment of loan and interest, leaves too little available for the efficient working of the institution. The Report of the Science and Art Classes is appended.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ETC.

Address at the opening of the Fifth Annual Meeting of the Library Association of the United Kingdom, Cambridge, Sept. 5, 1882, with an appendix; by Henry Bradshaw, President. (Memoranda No. 7, October, 1882.) Cambridge: Macmillan and Bowes, 1882. 8vo, pp. 39, price 1*s*.

The appendix consists of: 1, some account of the organisation of the Cambridge University Library [very interesting and instructive, as it possesses some points of technical excellence not to be found in any other library of this country]; 2, notes on local libraries considered as museums of local authorship and printing; 3, a word on size-notation as distinguished from form-notation [see M. N., I., 8].

A bibliography of the Microscope and Micrographic Studies, being a catalogue of books and papers in the library of Julien Deby. Part III. the Diatomaceae, compiled with the co-operation of Frederic Kitton. London: printed for J. Deby by David Bogue, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. vi–67.

This not only includes books in the possession of the owner but also desiderata in order to make it a complete bibliography of the subject. Part III. is issued in advance of parts I. and II., which will include similar lists of the works relating to the microscope proper, the Protozoa, the Desmediae and some other branches of natural science. These are nearly completed and will follow shortly.

De l'organisation et de l'administration des bibliothèques publiques et privées, manuel théorique et pratique du Bibliothécaire; par Jules Cousin. Ouvrage suivi d'un appendice contenant les arrêtés, règlements, circulaires et instructions ministériels relatifs aux bibliothèques universitaires, aux bibliothèques circulantes et aux bibliothèques populaires. Paris: G. Pedone-Lauriel, 1882. 8vo, xi–374, price 8 francs.

As this book will form the subject of a paper at the December Monthly Meeting, it is perhaps enough to say that M. Cousin has chiefly in view the require-

ments of French government libraries, and that he is evidently unaware of the progress of librarianship outside his own country. The appendix of documents is very useful.

Un manuscrit de la bibliothèque du Roi de France Charles V., retrouvé à Besançon; par Auguste Castan. Nogent-le-Rotrou: imp. Daupelay-Gouverneur, 1882. 8vo, pp. 9.

An extract from the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, t. 43, 1882.

La Bibliomanie en 1881. Bibliographie rétrospective des adjudications les plus remarquables faites cette année et de la valeur primitive de ces ouvrages; par Philomneste Junior [Gustave Brunet]. Bruxelles, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 69.

Contains an account of the most noteworthy prices realised by rare books during the year. The third year of publication.

La bibliographie de l'escrime, ancienne et moderne; par Vigeant, maître d'armes à Paris. Paris: impr. par Motteroz, 1882. Sm. 8vo, pp. 172, price 10 francs.

The list is not perhaps so complete as it might have been made, and the books are not very carefully described; there are not so many books as were in Mr. W. F. Foster's list of 200 in *Notes and Queries*, in 1875. A list of the chief maîtres d'armes from the time of Charles IX. is prefixed. The typography is excellent.

Bibliographie des traditions et de la littérature populaire de la Bretagne; par H. Gaidoz et Paul Sébillot. Nogent-le-Rotrou: imp. Daupelay-Gouverneur, 1882. 8vo, pp. 277 to 338.

An extract from the *Revue Celtique*, t. v. Edition limited to 150 copies, printed for private distribution only.

Notice bibliographique sur Richard Simon; par Aug. Bernus. Basel: Georg, 1882. 8vo, pp. 48.

An extract from the "Essai de bibliographie oratorienne; par P. M. M. P. Ingold," now in course of publication.

Abriss der Quellenkunde der Griechischen und Römischen Geschichte. Erste abteilung. Griechische Geschichte bis auf Polybios. Von Arnold Schaefer. III. auflage. Leipzig: Teubner, 1882. 8vo, pp. 111.

We are glad to welcome the third edition of this useful book, which first appeared in 1867 and next in 1873. The authors are arranged chronologically a bibliography being added under each name, with extracts supplying the sources for its literary history.

Wiens Buchdruckergeschichte, 1482-1882, herausgegeben von den Buchdruckern Wiens, verfasst von Dr. Anton Mayer. I. Halbband. Wien: Frick, 1882. La. 4to, pp. 232. With woodcut facsimiles, chromo-xylogr. title page, and 12 plates.

A work of considerable bibliographical value. The second part will appear at the close of the year.

Theologischer Jahresbericht. Unter Mitwirkung von Bassermann, Benrath, Böhringer, Dreyer, Gass, Holtzmann, Lipsius, Lüdemann, Seyerlen, Siegfried, Werner, herausgegeben von B. Pünjer. I. Band enthaltend die Literatur des Jahres 1881. Leipzig: Barth, 1882. La. 8vo, pp. 3–394. Price 8*s*.

An attempt is made to give an account of the theological literature of all

schools of religious thought. Each department is under the direction of a specialist.

Verzeichniss der vorzüglichsten Werke aus dem Gebiete der Medecin und der verwandten Wissenschaften herausgegeben von Georg Szelinski. Wien: Braumüller u. Sohn, 1882. 8vo, pp. 144.

A useful manual of medical literature. The titles (about 3,000 in number) are arranged under authors' names, with a subject-index.

Verzeichniss gedruckter Familiengeschichten Deutschlands und der angrenzenden Länder und Landestheile. Zusammengestellt von Hans von Prittwitz und Gaffron. Berlin: Sittenfeld, 1882 8vo, pp. 161.

A handy index to German family history.

Neue Beiträge zur Bibliographie des Münsterischen Humanisten Murmellius und zur Münsterischen Druckergeschichte; von Dr. Klemens Baeumker. [Zeitschrift fur vaterländische Geschichte und Alterthumskunde; herausgegeben von dem Verein für Geschichte und Alterthumskunde Westfalens. Bd. XL.] Münster: Regensberg, 1882. 8vo.

The bibliography of the works written and edited by Murmellius was in a great state of confusion before the appearance of Dr. Baeumker's labours.

Bericht über die wissenschaftl. Litteratur aus dem Jahr 1880, die Geschichte von Freiberg und Umgegend betr.: von Eduard Heidenreich. Freiberg i. S.: Gerlach's Buchdr., 1882. 8vo, pp. 117–30.

A list of 46 articles, with critical notes. There is a supplement for 1879 Eighteen parts of this publication have been issued.

The Cantor Lectures of Mr. J. Comyns Carr, on "Book-Illustration, Old and New," have been appearing in the *Journal of the Society of Arts* since October 13.

"The bibliographical list of English translations and annotated editions of Goethe's Faust," by W. Heinemann, has been reprinted by the author from the *Bibliographer*, in pamphlet form, for private distribution.

A complete list of his writings is included in the "Memoir of Augustus De Morgan, by his Wife, Sophia Elizabeth De Morgan, with selections from his letters" (London: Longmans, 1882. 8vo, pp. x–422).

A useful list, with brief notes, of books on New Zealand, together with an account of the New Zealand press, is included in "Brighter Britain; or, Settler and Maori in northern New Zealand," by William Delisle Hay" (London: R. Bentley and Son, 1822, two vols., 8vo.) It may be observed that a fairly good bibliography of the subject down to 1859 is given in "The story of New Zealand, past and present, savage and civilized," by Arthur S. Thomson, M.D. (London, 1859, two vols., 8vo).

Some interesting information respecting Japanese illuminated

MSS., as well as printed books, may be found in "Japanese Marks and Seals," by James Lord Bowes (London: Sotheran, 1822).

The *Bibliographer* for November gravely quotes from another source the announcement that "Mr. Schmidt, of Strasburg, is engaged upon a work dealing with the mediæval libraries of his native town, and with the history of its first printing presses." The readers of MONTHLY NOTES of course recollect that the work of "Mr. Schmidt" was reviewed in our August number (see p. 141).

The covers of some recently published books, such as "The Dead Hand in the Free Churches" (London: W. Smith, 1882, small 8vo), and "The history of wood engraving in America," by W. J. Linton (London: G. Bell and Son, 1882, 4to), exhibit a novelty in binding worth notice. The back is ordinary cloth, only just coming over to form a hinge, as in "Museum half-binding." The sides are the usual boards, covered with a thin veneer of *wood*, folded over the edges and worked like cloth or paper. The veining of the wood has a very effective appearance, but whether any other advantage is derivable from this system time and experience can only tell.

The first part of a bibliography of the living authors of Iceland is contained in No. 3 of the *Library* of Cornell University. About 205 names will be represented.

The presence of Mr. Herbert Spencer in America made his writings and teachings an opportune subject for Mr. Foster's September *Monthly Reference Lists.*

The *Literary World* (New York), October 21, publishes a list of works on natural history and science, suitable for a public library.

In the October number of the *Bulletin* of the Hartford Library Association Miss Hewins gives a list of works on English and American history, suitable for children.

A list of books and papers on the subject is contained in "Corea, the Hermit Nation," by W. Elliot Griffis" (New York: C. Scribner's Sons, 1882, 8vo, pp. 27–462, price $3.50).

A very complimentary notice of Mr. Griswold's index to the *Deutsche Rundschau* (see p. 160), appears in the October number of that periodical. "The Germans are not generally an index-making people," says the reviewer.

A biographical sketch of the late Lewis H. Morgan, contributed by Mr. F. W. Putnam to the "Proceedings of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences" (Vol. XVII., May, 1882), contains a list of the deceased author's writings.

It had been proposed by the conductors of the *Publishers' Weekly* to reprint Mr. Bowen's "Descriptive catalogue of historical novels," but instead of doing so, they have decided to entrust to an American librarian the compilation, upon a new plan, of a guide to historical fiction, with historical and other references for parallel reading.

Mr. Melvil Dui is subdividing all the larger of the 1,000 classes of his Amherst "Classification," and adding a fourth, in some cases a fifth, figure, so that users of the system who wish the closest classing may use it. Those not caring for the minute divisions may use anywhere from 10 to 4 000 or 5,000 of the full scheme without the slightest confusion. He specially invites criticisms or suggestions while at work on the new edition of his book. For book-numbers the Cutter system of initials of authors' names, followed by numbers representing the rest of the name, has been adopted.

A "Notice bio-bibliographique" has been added by M. Fernand Drujon to his edition of the "Poésies diverses du Cardinal de Bernis" (Paris: Quantin, 1882, small 8vo, pp. xxxii–253, price 10 francs).

A classified list, with critical notes, of 360 articles relating to German students and student-life is appended to "Beiträge zur Geschichte und Literatur des Deutschen Studententhumes; von A. Pernwerth von Bärnstein" (Würzburg: Stuber, 1882, 8vo).

A bibliography of the literature and views of Heidelberg Castle is contained in "Quellen zur Geschichte des Heidelberger Schlosses; herausgegeben von Dr. Marc Rossaberg" (Heidelberg: Winter, 1882, large 4to).

A list of works suppressed in Germany since 1878, on account of their social-democratic tendencies, is appended to "Das Reichsgesetz gegen die gemeinfährlichen Bestrebungen der Socialdemokratie vom 21 Okt., 1878; von L. Brandt" (Berlin: Heymann, 1882, small 8vo, pp. 144, price 4*s.*).

A bibliographical essay has been issued by Vincenzo Santi, under the title of "Carlo Darwin; commemorazione, per Enrico Dal Pozzo di Mombello" (Perugia: tip. Santucci, 1882, 8vo, pp. 16).

A list of the writings of the recently deceased bibliographer, Camillo Minieri Riccio, is given in the last number of the *Archivio Storico Italiano* (Tomo X. dispensa 5ª of 1882).

A bibliography of the academies and societies of Siena is appended to Sig. C. Mazzi's work on "La congrega dei Rozzi di Siena nel secolo XVI." (Firenze: succ. Le Monnier, 1882, 2 vols., sm. 8vo, pp. vii–459; iv–131, price 8*s.*)

We have received the prospectus of a new edition of the "International Scientists' Directory," which, it is announced, will be issued early in 1883 from 32, Hawley Street, Boston, U.S.A., by S. E. Cassino, to subscribers only, the subscription price being $2.00 in paper covers. The prospectus is printed in English, French, and German, and we notice that among the sciences included is Bibliography.

London: TRÜBNER & CO., Ludgate Hill.
Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

Vol. 3. No. 12.] [*December* 15, 1882.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

Library Association

of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—December Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. H. R. Tedder, "A French Librarian on Librarianship"—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Bibliographies, etc.

The next Monthly Meeting of the Association will be held at the London Institution on Friday, January 5th, 1883, at 8 p.m., when a paper will be read by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas entitled, "The Distribution of Public Documents to Libraries in the United States."

A special Council Meeting will be held on Friday, December 15th, to consider the arrangements for the proposed examination of Library Assistants. Those of our members who may have suggestions to offer upon this subject should forward them to the Secretary in order that they may be considered by the January Council.

The Treasurer and Secretary are now engaged in revising the List of Members for 1883, and those members whose subscriptions are not yet paid for the year 1881–2 (ending on October 4th), are reminded that they should be sent to the Treasurer.

DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The third Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, December 1st, at 8 p.m., Mr. Cornelius Walford, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that the following gentlemen had joined the Association: Mr. Alderman Webster, 33, Bridge Street, Warrington, Mr. Robert Davies, Birchdale, Warrington (both being members of the Committee of the Warrington Museum); and Mr. Arthur James Jordan, Librarian, Mechanics' Institute, Jarrow-on-Tyne (reported by Mr. W. J. Haggerston).

The Chairman then called upon Mr. H. R. TEDDER to read his Paper, entitled

A FRENCH LIBRARIAN ON LIBRARIANSHIP.

THE title of the recently published work, of which I propose to give you a brief account is: *De l'organisation et de l'administration des bibliothèques publiques et privées; manuel théorique et pratique, suivi d'un appendice.* (Paris: Pedone-Lauriel, 1882, 8vo, pp. xi—374, price 8 frs.)—The author is M. Jules Cousin, librarian of the Bibliothèque Universitaire of Douai.

The special interest of M. Cousin's work to us lies in the fact of its semi-official nature. All the public libraries are more or less under State control, and are regulated in that admirably systematic way which makes France the envy of all lovers of centralisation. Whether the French library system is altogether the better for this is a matter for doubt, since we see from the present book that everything is conducted on cut-and-dried principles which leave nothing for the working of enterprising innovation. Although it cannot be said to supply any new views on library science, it offers a systematic and well written view of what is considered necessary in France for the due management of a public library.

In order to give a general idea of the nature of the book it may be convenient first rapidly to glance at its contents and afterwards to dwell in the same order at greater length upon any matters which appear to deserve attention. The manual is divided into two parts, the one treating of library organisation, and the other of library management. The preliminary questions of site, building and furniture occupy the first two chapters; the second deals with the acquisition of books, their arrangement and cataloguing, their sizes, degrees of rarity, etc.; and the third is devoted to the staff, librarian, sub-librarians, assistants and committee of supervision. Turning to the second part, we find lengthy instructions as to the requisite care to be bestowed upon the building, the furniture and especially the books themselves, but most attention is paid to matters connected with book-keeping, statistics, and official regulations.

The author commences with some preliminary observations, remarking that the librarian should be a *bibliophile* but not a *bibliomane*, and that he should know books both externally and internally. This knowledge is bibliography, which may be divided into material and literary bibliography (p. iv). On beginning his remarks upon the situation and construction of the library, M. Cousin divides libraries into the three classes of public, semi-public and private. The right of entry to the first belongs to every one; in the second it is restricted to a distinct class or body of persons, such as corporations or societies; while in the third one individual holds exclusive rights. He lays down two conditions in forming a library to which we shall all agree—first, that it should help study as much as possible; and secondly, that it should be placed away from the danger of deterioration and destruction (p. 3). After some

oft-quoted directions from Vitruvius about making the windows face the east, we are informed that an oblong shape is the best form of library, as allowing the greatest extent of regular space for shelving (p. 6). A few diagrams on this principle are next explained, and the chapter ends with a word of caution against making the structure too large; while, on the other hand, the possible future of the library should be held in view and a building erected which should be capable of extension (p. 10). A suitable reading-room, with separate book-stores, is more desirable than an imposing apartment to hold both books and readers (p. 11). A private collector may indulge in book-cases of mahogany, cedar, cyprus and other costly materials, but in a public or semi-public library the books alone are most to be considered. Dry and sound wood is the chief necessary; oak, if possible, otherwise deal may be used. Two rows of large and medium sized books should be allowed for at the bottom, then a ledge, and space above it for octavos and smaller books. In a public library, fixed are to be preferred to movable shelves; the tables for readers should be long rather than broad; and ladders with hooks at the top to catch in a rail along the book-cases, as used in most Parisian libraries, are recommended. A hot-air apparatus, with the furnace in the basement, is the best method of warming, and gas is the best means of artificial light (pp. 15–7).

In forming a library, all branches of knowledge should be represented in proper proportions, but as each town and district may possess its special class of readers, their particular requirements should be always regarded. When the labour is undertaken by a committee, each member may, with advantage, take charge of a particular department (p. 21); the list of desirable books once drawn up can then be circulated among booksellers with a view of obtaining offers (p. 27). Having acquired the book, the next process is to stamp it and enter it in the Inventory or Accessions-Catalogue, arranged to show 1, accessions-number; 2, title; 3, number of volumes; 4, binding; 5, observations; 6, date of receipt; 7, spaces for ticking off at the annual inspection. This catalogue, like all the others mentioned, must be compiled on a uniform plan. The Government instructions also direct that the books should be divided into three classes: 1, large size, all above 35 centimeters high; 2, medium size, between 25 and 35 centimeters high; 3, small size, all below 25 centimeters. There are three accessions-catalogues, one for each size, the numbers running, for a library of between 15,000 and 20,000 volumes, say from 1 to 4,000 for the folios or large size, from 4,001 to 10,000 for the quartos or medium size, leaving the remainder for the octavos and smaller books (pp. 30-4). The alphabetical catalogue should be first compiled upon separate cards or slips; the author's name or other heading being placed at the top left-hand corner, the accessions-number at the side, with the short title, place, date and number of volumes underneath. Some extremely elementary notions as to headings are all that is said on the subject of cataloguing rules (pp. 40-5). The cards are arranged in wired boxes for the use of the librarian, as M. Cousin does not consider the public

apt to use a card-catalogue (p. 49), and transcribed into volumes in which separate columns are provided for 1, heading; 2, short title; 3, page of classified catalogue; 4, edition; 5, volumes; 6, size; 7, place; 8, date; 9, accessions-number (p. 50). The classified catalogue is the next undertaking, and on this subject the words of Naudé (1643) are quoted with approval: "Je croy que le meilleur est toujours celui qui est le plus facile, le moins intrigué, le plus naturel, usité, et qui suit les facultez, Théologie, Médecine, etc." (p. 54), this system being, of course, the basis of that of Garnier, subsequently elaborated by P. Marchand, G. Martin and Brunet. Full details are supplied of some of the best known French classifications, including one proposed by the Ministère de l'Instruction Publique for popular libraries (p. 64) and one devised by the author (p. 75). In compiling the systematic or classified catalogue the first duty is to carefully examine the book and write at the top of a card the special class to which it belongs; on the right-hand corner comes the date, and underneath the full title copied exactly from the title page, with edition, place, publisher, date again, volumes and accessions-number, and, in some instances, bibliographical notes. The cards are afterwards brought together in order of classes and copied upon sheets, to be afterwards bound up in volumes. The columns under which this catalogue are arranged consist of 1, full title; 2, edition; 3, place, publisher, etc.; 4, date; 5, number of volumes; 6, size; 7, observations; 8, accessions-number (p. 85). The question of sizes of books is gone into at some length, and a variety of information given as to signature-notation and sizes of papers in France. Omitting folios the other sizes are roughly estimated as follows (p. 95):—

	Centimeters.
In-quarto (4°)	28 × 22½
In-octavo (8°)	22½ × 14
In-douze (12°)	18⅝ × 11⅓
In-dix-huit jésus (18°)	15 × 9½

We next find some familiar remarks on *incunabula* and the rarity of books (pp. 97-110).

A public library is very much like a large house of business, that is to say, under ordinary conditions, the use that will be made of it will depend upon the zealousness of the librarian and his staff, just as the prosperity of a house of business depends upon the activity of the manager and his employés (p. 117). The remarks of the Abbé Cotton des Houssayes in his Sorbonne address (1780) on the qualifications of a good librarian are referred to, but too much devotion to special studies is condemned (p. 119). The duties of the supervising committee consist of seeing that the library suffers no injury, whether as to material or contents, and that it is managed in the proper spirit. These objects are ensured by periodical inspections which comprehend an annual checking of the inventories or accessions-catalogue.

Among the precautions to be used in taking care of books are means to be employed against those enemies of books, dust, damp, fire, worms, rats, and readers (pp. 135–49, 164–70). The

notes on binding are chiefly historical, but a list of prices is interesting (p. 163). The practical recipes for separating and washing the pages of a book, and for taking out marks, whether of dust, mud, ink, damp, grease, oil or printers' ink, are useful (pp. 165-8). Although the art of mending worm-holes and torn paper is not generally considered within a librarian's qualifications, it is well to know where to look for such information (p. 170). The operations of supplying the wants of readers and of lending books for home reading do not demand special remark; the register and application-cards are of an ordinary character, except that perhaps a little more writing is required than is usual with us (pp. 170–80). The regulation system of book-keeping is very elaborate. It is divided into financial and administrative, the former being further divided into personal and material, the one having to do with salaries and allowances, the other being arranged under the heads of 1, purchase of books; 2, subscriptions to journals and reviews; 3, binding; 4, warming; 5, lighting; 6, furniture; 7, stationery and printing; 8, petty cash. The purchase of new books and subscriptions to periodicals must be regularly registered, as well as the binding-orders (pp. 182–6). As regards the latter, some directions from the "Instruction Générale" of May, 1878, deserve transcription: "Do not attempt to bind before twelve months after the publication of a book. Fine bindings not being suitable for public libraries, except under certain conditions, simple half-binding, and boarding with calf or cloth backs will generally suffice. Ordinary books are to have all their edges cut; in others, the tops alone are to be cut and sprinkled as a preservative against dust. See that the boards stand out from the edges. For half-bindings, adopt white calf (plain, varnished or antique) which colours by itself and does not change. Choose green vellum as less likely to get dirty" (p. 191). Under the other heads there is nothing of special importance. For administrative book-keeping a series of registers is provided: 1, the inventory or accessions-catalogue, already spoken of; 2, the register of periodicals; 3, one for books lent; 4, a binder's book; 5, one for the annual inspection. These books, with a variety of tables upon a uniform plan, readily supply any statistical information required (pp. 197–210). All French public libraries possess a regular system of reports to the higher powers. In the university libraries, which are specially considered in this book, there are three kinds of reports to be made, the first, a monthly report to the Rector on the general state of the library, including number of readers, progress of catalogues, books issued and lent, and accessions. The second is the quarterly report on the progress of the catalogues addressed to the Minister of Public Instruction. The third is on the result of the annual inspection addressed to the same person on the opening of the school year (pp. 211–4). The rules and regulations should be sufficiently liberal to prevent the library becoming a buried treasure, and at the same time of a nature to keep it free from danger (p. 216). With reference to choosing a librarian it is important that he

should possess special aptitudes in addition to the qualifications already spoken of, and it would be well to exact from candidates a diploma or special certificate, or else that they should undergo a competitive examination (p. 218). The salaries should be adequate to the responsibility of the functions: while no sinecures can be allowed, on the other hand, the minor officials should not be so underpaid as to force them to undertake work elsewhere. Finally, all the members of the staff ought to show themselves full of urbanity and attention to the wants of the public. Once received in a cold and repelling manner, a reader will seldom return (p. 223). The official documents in the appendix relate to university, circulating, and popular libraries; some of the instructions are very elaborate, and include rules for every department of library management, from the treatment of manuscripts down to the best form of inkstand to be used.

I have not attempted to criticise any of the author's observations as they are generally applicable to a library system quite different to our own, and are besides especially addressed to university libraries. Some of the recommendations and suggestions are rather elementary, and the scraps of gossip dispersed here and there appear out of character in a specialist's manual; but unfortunately nearly all writers on library-management copy each other with such unwearied complacency that any novel suggestion is of very unfrequent occurrence. The want of knowledge of what has been done recently in England and America is remarkable in a book which is otherwise full of information of an old-fashioned kind. M. Cousin does not even seem to have heard of the two Library Associations, and the only foreign treatise which he quotes is Petzholdt's "Katechismus." The book deserves to be read, however, by those librarians who think it their professional duty to become acquainted with general library history, and with the conditions of library-management outside their own immediate requirements. M. Cousin represents very successfully the French official view of scientific librarianship.

After a brief discussion, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Tedder for his paper, and the meeting then adjourned.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BELFAST.—The ratepayers of Belfast may be congratulated on having removed from Ireland the reproach that only one of its towns—Dundalk, with a population of a little over 12,000—has adopted the Libraries Acts during the thirty years that they have been in operation. Several mayors have, it appears, been anxious to take the opinion of the ratepayers but could never get the question put to the vote. It has been reserved for Sir Edward Cowan, the present mayor, to carry the matter to a successful issue. On the 8th of November the result of the poll was announced, when it appeared that 10,207 voting papers were distributed and 8,620 collected or received. Of those received, 1,894 were "unfilled," and 63 were "imperfect or conditional." The number of votes for the adoption

of the Acts was 5,238, and of those against 1,425. The adoption of the Acts was thus carried by a clear majority of the ratepayers. The *Northern Whig* is quite justified, therefore, in observing: "The ratepayers have done their duty admirably: they have done it better than many of the friends of the Free Library expected."

CANTERBURY.—A motion in favour of opening the Municipal Museum and Library on Sunday afternoons was brought before a special meeting of the Town Council on the 6th of December by Mr. Alderman Hart. After a long discussion the motion was negatived by 12 votes to 4.

EDINBURGH.—An Edinburgh Correspondent writes us as follows:—"The commencement of a large new wing to the Advocates' Library in the open space betwixt the Sheriff Court Buildings, George IV. Bridge, and the present over-stored tenement, may interest even English readers. This formed part of a project mooted some years ago, which included a reading-room after the fashion of the British Museum for the general public. But no hint has as yet been given of the realisation of this part of the programme.

"The Philosophical Institution directors have been busy with improvements both in their General and Ladies' Reading Rooms. An attempt has been made to carry off the noxious gas fumes, so fatal to sheepskin bindings, by a system of ventilation directly connected with the new sun-light gas-burners placed in the Library. Time will tell whether this method, or a new mode of lighting, such as paraffin oil, is the best remedy for an evil incident to all libraries opening in the evenings. In the liquidation of the Select Subscription Library the ravages caused by this oxidation of the sulphur compounds in the gas into sulphuric acid have been very thoroughly disclosed, the value of the stock being thus very palpably depreciated, though it is yet too early to condescend on figures regarding this. At the same time, a certain number of the books bound in buckram with pasteboard covers have stood unharmed for forty years, side by side with their now disabled half-calf and sheepskin neighbours. By the way, the readiness with which the members of this now defunct Library have purchased its volumes opens up a new vista of library economy. Of course the same practice prevails in the larger booksellers' circulating libraries. But it might also be mooted in a public library, which is supposed to contain a more solid class of books, as to how many might thus be periodically disposed of, if the real property of the Institution? And this being granted, might not such a Library be accommodated in smaller buildings. Indeed this moot matter of library economics would require an article, not a paragraph, for its discussion. A library is no doubt a store for the best literary treasures of the present and past ages; but only one or two institutions can be so, while the majority are sort of half-way houses betwixt the bookseller and the reader. We only plead that the latter function, so invaluable to all students, be made more prominent. And, if necessary, facts can be adduced in favour of this."

GLASGOW.—A meeting of leading citizens was held in Glasgow on November 22nd, to consider a scheme, brought forward by Lord Provost Ure (a member of the L. A. U. K.), to secure a site whereon could be erected buildings suitable for the accommodation of a Museum, Art Gallery, School of Art, and Public Library. Immediately adjoining the present Corporation Galleries of Art on the west is a large block at present unoccupied. The proposal is to purchase this piece of ground, and on it erect a Museum, School of Art, and Art Galleries; the present site of the Galleries to be occupied by the Mitchell Library. The sketch plan exhibited at the meeting shows a Greek elevation to Sauchiehall Street about 560 feet in length. At the meeting a general feeling was expressed that Glasgow had been far too long without adequate buildings for these important purposes; that the present housing of all the institutions named was extremely unsatisfactory; and that the time had come when a serious effort should be made to relieve the city from this reproach. Reference was made to benefactions for purposes of literature and art in Paisley, and in Liverpool, Manchester, Birmingham, and other cities in England; and a hope was expressed that the ratepayers would be induced to adopt the Free Libraries Act, so that the Corporation would be enabled not only to increase the usefulness of the Mitchell Library as a central Reference Library, but also to establish district Lending Libraries in other parts of the town. The proposed site in Sauchiehall Street was approved as being, though somewhat to the west of the centre of the city, perfectly accessible, and possessing, from its elevated position, good light and air. A committee was appointed to carry out the scheme; and four donations of £1,000 each, and five of £500 each, were intimated.

HULL.—A public meeting of the ratepayers, in pursuance of a requisition signed by nearly 10,000 ratepayers, has been called for the 13th to consider the question of adopting the Free Libraries Acts. The Viceroy of India, the Marquis of Ripon, who is High Steward of the Borough, has promised a contribution of £250 toward the Library. Dr. Rollit, Chairman of the Executive Committee formed to obtain the Library, has issued a second edition of his interesting and forcible address on "The Need of a Public Library for Hull," from which we learn that upwards of £1,409 had already been promised in November. The promoters of the movement are very sanguine of success.

LONDON: HACKNEY.—An attempt is being made to induce the ratepayers to reopen the question of adopting the Libraries Acts. The Rev. R. Daniel-Tyssen, rector of South Hackney, has written a letter to the Vestry, in which he states that his late father in his antiquarian researches, had made a collection of books, prints, &c., a considerable portion of which had reference to Hackney. The family had, after consideration as to the best mode of disposing of the collection so as to render it generally useful, come to the conclusion that the part relating to Hackney would be most valuable if retained in that parish. If it were thought proper to establish a

voluntary Free Library he would be willing to contribute his father's collection as a nucleus, and £130 towards expenses. If, however, it was felt that a Reference Library at the local Town Hall would be preferable, he would contribute £100 towards the cost.

LONDON: NATIONAL LIBERAL CLUB.—It is proposed to establish in connection with the club a political and historical library to be called "the Gladstone Library" as a permanent memorial of Mr. Gladstone's services to his country. In proposing a resolution upon the subject at the meeting held in London on November 16th, Sir William Harcourt suggested that Mr. Herbert Gladstone should be the first "Honorary Librarian" of the Library.

LONDON: SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY'S LIBRARY.—The anxiety which has been expressed in some quarters lest this valuable library should leave the country is happily allayed by the announcement that through the generous intervention of friends the collection has been secured for the Royal College of Music.

LONDON: SOUTH LONDON FREE LIBRARY.—A course of Free Lectures to men and women is being delivered on Sunday afternoons and evenings at this institution. The chief burden of the lecturing is borne by Mr. Rossiter, but we also notice among the lecturers two of our members, Mr. Conybeare and Mr. Pfoundes. A summary of the report of the institution will be found on another page.

MANCHESTER.—The Sunday lectures at the Ancoats Branch Library continue to draw large audiences of from five to eight hundred people. On November 19th, Mr. W. E. A. Axon lectured on the "Shadows of Old Manchester," to a most appreciative audience.

OXFORD.—On November 28th the following grants of books printed at the Clarendon Press were made by Convocation to the Leeds Public Library, to the value of £50; to the Newport (Mon.) Public Library, £25.

SALFORD.—Mr. W. E. A. Axon, who, as our readers are aware, is an Hon. Member of the Committee of the Salford Royal Museum and Library, has been elected without a contest to a seat upon the Salford School Board. Mr. Axon should thus have an opportunity of trying to work out that problem of the relation between the school and the library for which so much has been done in America.

SHREWSBURY.—The Municipal Council propose to adopt the Libraries Acts, and a Committee has been formed to raise the sum necessary to secure the Grammar School buildings which have been offered to the town, and to fit them for the purpose of a County Museum and Library. It is estimated that £5,000 will be required, and of this sum considerably over £2,000 has been promised.

Mr. Cornelius Walford may unfortunately find two additions to his list of libraries which have fallen a prey to fire in the disasters which have taken place within a few days of each other at Clevedon Court, near Bristol (on the 27th November), and at Stanford

Court, Worcestershire (on the 5th December). In each case only a small portion of the library was saved, and the collections thus lost, were, we understand, very valuable.

At the meeting held at the town house of the Marquis of Salisbury on November 16th, to consider the proper form of a memorial to the late Dr. Pusey, it was decided to purchase Dr. Pusey's library, and to provide suitable buildings to contain it, as well as to form an endowment for two or more clergymen to act as librarians and to promote the interest of theological study in the University. It is proposed to raise £50,000.

A brief sketch of the life and literary labours of Dr. A. C. Burnell, who was the author of the well-known Catalogue of the Tanjore Library, appears in the new numbers of Trübner's *Record*.

The Cotgreave Indicator has been adopted at the Public Library, Twickenham.

An action between the Liverpool Lyceum and the Liverpool Library was decided by Mr. Justice Chitty on December 7th, the question at issue being the right of the latter institution to occupy rooms on the premises of the former. The Judge decided in favour of the Plaintiffs.

The October issue of the *Harvard University Bulletin*, besides the list of accessions, contains the concluding instalments of three of the bibliographies in progress and a further instalment of the "Classified Index to Maps in Petermann's Geographische Mittheilungen."

The Directors of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia have issued the first number of a quarterly *Bulletin* intended to contain a list of accessions arranged according to the system adopted by the Library for classification upon the shelves. The number contains an explanation and full synopsis of this classification which has been introduced into the Library by the librarian, Mr. John Edmands. It also contains a short account of the history of the Library.

CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Hendon. Catalogue of Books in the Hendon Lending Library, Heading Street. 1882. London. Price Twopence. Sm. 8vo, pp. 32.

This we are told is "the first attempt at making useful an old Village Library at Hendon, which has long been in disrepute." The books, which are of a popular character, are grouped under the classes: Religious Works; Biography; Poetry; Travels; History; and Miscellaneous Works. There appear to be about 800 vols.

Borough of St. Helens. Catalogue of Books in the Lending and Reference Departments of the Free Public Library. Part I. St. Helens, 1882. 8vo, pp. ii, 214, paper wrapper.

——————— Catalogue of Books in the Lending Department of the Free Public Library. Part II. St. Helens, 1882. 8vo, pp. ii, 69, paper wrapper.

The First Part of this Catalogue contains the contents of the library with the

exception of "Fiction, Poetry and the Drama," which belong to the Lending Department only and are catalogued in Part II. Only a few of the books in this library are confined to the Reference Department, and these are catalogued separately (pp. 199-213) as well as incorporated in the general body of the Catalogue. The Catalogue is one of authors, titles and subjects in a single alphabet. The press marks are given. It is a good and solid piece of work.

Sheffield Free Public Libraries. Catalogue of the Central Library Lending Department. Sheffield, 1882. Price One Shilling. 4to, pp. 302, half-cloth, paper sides.

This Catalogue consists of two parts—the first being an alphabetical index of authors' names, the second an alphabetical index of subjects and titles. The contents of volumes are in many cases set out. "Juvenile literature" is separately catalogued. The whole appears to be very carefully done and Mr. Hurst deserves the special thanks which we learn from the Report have been given to him by his Committee.

Cambridge Public Free Library. Twenty-seventh Annual Report. 1881-1882. 8vo, pp. 16.

The progress of the Library has been satisfactory, the additions and issues being larger than in any previous year. The volumes added to the stock were 1,453 and the issues 74,559. The Reading Room has been so well attended, that a larger room has become a pressing necessity. The income was £761 17*s.* of which the rate produced £676 6*s.* 6*d.* The account of the Library prepared by Mr. Pink for our Cambridge Meeting is appended to the Report.

Canterbury. Report of the Museum Committee, showing the work done during the past year. [Dated November 1st, 1882.] Fol. p. 1.

The number of books lent out was about 1,200 as compared with 731 in 1881 and 398 in 1880. The daily attendance in the Reading Room is about 100. The Committee observe "The new Catalogue of the Library has at last been completed and published, and your Committee regret that several inaccuracies appear therein."

Clitheroe Free Library. Fourth Annual Report, 1881-2. Presented to the Town Council, 9th November, 1882. 4to, pp. 3.

The issues were 12,850, the additions to the Library were 139, making the total stock 3,159. The expenditure for the year was £71 18*s.* 6*d.* The Committee appeal for further assistance to extend the usefulness of this well-appreciated institution.

Borough of Derby. Eleventh Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library and Museum, Presented to the Town Council, November 9th, 1882. Derby, 1882. 8vo, pp. 19.

The Committee report increasing usefulness and prosperity, though their limited finances make it impossible for them to cope with the demand for new books in the Lending Department. The issues were, in the Lending Department, 174,066; in the Reference Department, 29,563. The average turn-over of each volume in the former department was 17¾. The issues of Fiction were under 50 per cent. The experiment of a series of Free Lectures on Natural History has proved very successful. The rate produced £1,320 4*s.* The Financial Statement is unusually full and detailed.

Manchester. Thirtieth Annual Report to the Council of the City of Manchester on the Working of the Public Free Libraries. 1881-2. Manchester, 1882. 8vo, pp. 36.

The libraries were visited during the year by more than two million persons. The issues have turned the million and numbered 1,065,853 volumes to 942,807 persons—a much larger number than has ever before been issued. Of these issues, 210,195 were in the Reference Department. The use of the libraries on Sundays has increased. The addition to the stock has been 9,790 vols. There are now in

the Reference Library 70,320 vols., and in the branches 90,449. The number of persons holding borrowers' tickets is 32,135. The Report contains no financial statement. In an appendix is an account of the proceedings at the opening of the Deansgate Branch.

Borough of Middlesbrough. The Annual Report of the Free Library Committee for the 11th year ending 30th September, 1882. 4to, pp. 8.

The amount received from the rate was £806 1*s.* 10*d.*, and the year closes with £45 in hand, after spending the unusual amount of £171 3*s.* 4*d.* in new books. There are now 9,920 books on the shelves. There is no Reference Department. The issues for the year were 58,748 of which over 67 per cent. were in fiction. The Committee have assisted the lecture-courses of Cambridge and Durham Universities and propose to do more in this direction.

Borough of Sheffield. Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Libraries and Museum. Sheffield, 1882. 8vo, pp. 19.

The Committee regret that it has not adequate means more fully to provide Free Libraries for the Borough. The issues were, from the Central Lending Library, 112,101 vols., from the three branches, 241,949, of which over 60 per cent. were fiction. The issues in the Reference Department were 26,283. The additions to the stock numbered 1,708 vols. The visitors to the Museum were 126,142. There is no balance sheet.

Wolverhampton. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Wolverhampton Free Library Committee. [Dated October 23, 1882.] Fol., pp. 13.

The issues for the year were, in the Lending Department, 39,533—a decrease on the previous year of 17,974, of which however 14,959 were in fiction alone. The issues in the Reference Department increased to 5,876. In the Evening Classes the number of students, as well as the amount of the Government grant exceeded any previous year. The Committee regret the want of means to adequately develop their work. There is no financial information.

In a Report for the 4¼ years during which the South London Free Library and Fine Art Gallery has been carried on (1878–82), the Treasurer, Secretary and Librarian, Mr. Rossiter, announces that the total expenditure has been £1,628 13*s.* 8½*d.*, while £1,423 16*s.* 1*d.* has been received in donations, leaving a deficit of £204 17*s.* 7½*d.* The library consists of 3,000 volumes, and "is the only public collection of books in all South London, which has a population of over a million."

The Airdrie Free Library does not publish a separate Report, but we learn from the Report published in the local newspaper that the issues for the year ending 30th June last were 15,767, while the visitors to the Reading Room numbered 26,663. The Committee provide funds for the purchase of newspapers and magazines, leaving the amount realised from the assessment for the purchase of books.

We learn from the Abstract of the Accounts of the Borough of Macclesfield that the income of the Library for the year ending 31st August last was £366 14*s.* 4*d.*, of which the rate produced £330, and the expenditure £351 11*s.* 3*d.* The works issued were 51,311; the attendance at the Reading Room was 90,364, and the volumes issued there 701. The number of vols. in the Lending Library is 13,795.

NOTICES OF BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ETC.

The reader's guide to English history; by Prof. William Francis Allen. Boston: Ginn, Heath and Co., 1880. Obl. 8vo, pp. 33. Price 50 cents.

Arranged in four parallel columns, of which *a* consists of genealogical tables of English rulers, *b* includes the best historical literature, *c* novels, poems and dramas relating to each period, and *d* the same class of works illustrating contemporary history. A useful addition to the librarian's handybooks.

L'art de former une bibliothèque; par Jules Richard. Paris: Ed. Rouveyre et G. Blond, 1882. 8vo, pp. 160. Price 4 frs.

Not very much on the difficult art of forming a good library can be discovered in this little volume, which contains, however, some interesting, if not altogether novel remarks about *bibliophilie*, book-plates, dear books, small books, large books, and so on.

Le missel de Thomas James, évêque de Dol: lettre à M. le Comte Auguste de Bastard, par Léopold Delisle. Nogent-le-Rotrou: imp. Daupeley-Gouverneur, 1882. 8vo, pp. 5.

An extract from the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, t. 43, 1882. The missal in question is preserved at Lyons. It was illuminated in 1483 by the Florentine artist Attavante.

Les livres de Nicolas Vassart à la Bibliothèque Publique de Nancy; par J. Favier. Nancy: imp. Crépin-Leblond, 1882. 8vo, pp. 7, with woodcut of arms.

An extract from the *Journal de la Société d'Archéologie Lorraine*, June, 1882.

Les heures gothiques et la littérature pieuse aux XV^e^ et XVI^e^ siècles; par Felix Soleil. Rouen: E. Augé, 1882. 8vo, pp. 309; only 300 copies printed. Price 40 frs.

A careful study of the *Livres d'Heures*, so interesting bibliographically and liturgically. Besides other illustrations it contains a series of twenty-four facsimile reproductions from some of the most remarkable editions of Simon Vostre, Thielman Kerver, Jehan de Brie, etc. A book like this has long been wanted.

Bibliographie artistique, historique et littéraire de Paris avant 1789; par l'abbé Valentin Dufour. Paris: A. Laporte, 1882. 8vo, pp. viii–524 and 14, four plates. Price, ordinary copies, 25 frs.; papier vergé, proofs, 50 frs.

Contains a facsimile from the first book printed at Paris in 1470 and a reproduction of an illustration of the distribution of the *Nouvelles ecclésiastiques* in the 18th century. The author is favourably known to antiquaries as the author of the *Anciennes descriptions de Paris*. He was formerly sub-librarian at the Bibliothèque de l'Hotel de Ville.

Hildebrandt's Bibliographie der Staats-und Rechts-wissenschaften. Die Erscheinungen des deutschen buchhandels auf dem Gebiete der Staats- und Rechts-wissenschaften, Politik, Statistik and National-Oekonomie, des Finanz und Bankwesens sowie des Kirchenrechtes und der Kirchenpolitik. I. Band, von der Gründung des deutschen Kaiserreiches bis September 1876. II. Band, vom September 1876 bis Ende 1881. Berlin: C. Heymann's Verlag, 1882. 2 vols., 8vo, pp. 274 and 315. Price 7*s.* 6*d.*

The titles of the works are given in full, with number of pages, publishers' names, prices, etc., and arranged alphabetically under authors. The index is in

alphabet of subjects and is rather poor. On looking up *Kulturkampf*, for instance, one is referred to 35 bare names of writers, without any further indication. The book must however be useful to specialists; the price is very moderate.

Ratgeber für Musiker und Freunde der Tonkunst bei der Wahl geeigneter Musikalien; von Bernhard Brähmig, Zweite vermehrte Auflage, ungearbeitet von H. Kürbitz. Leipzig: Merseburger, 1882. 8vo, pp. x—143. Price 1m.

Contains select lists of books in all departments of musical literature.

Repertorium der Journal-Literatur der Eisenbahn-Tecknik; von Franz Woas, Reg. Baumeister. Berlin: Springer, 1882. 8vo, pp. xvi—260. Price 5m.

The first part of a publication which the publisher hopes to continue annually. The present number contains the railway literature of 1880 and 1881.

Relazione del trasporto della Biblioteca Palatina da Heidelberg a Roma, scritta da Leone Allacci, ed ora per la prima volta pubblicata da Giovanni Beltrani, con notizie storiche e bibliografiche. Firenze: tip. Bencini, 1882. 8vo.

An extract from the *Revista Europea*, April 1st, 1882. It was the celebrated Greek scholar, Leo Allatius, who superintended the conveying of the Palatine Library from Heidelberg to Rome in 1622, when it was presented by Maximilian as a trophy of war to Gregory XV. Allatius was very proud of the success of his undertaking, and claimed that the transfer had been made without losing a single leaf. His account, which has never been printed before, is very interesting.

"A Bibliography of Folk-Lore publications in English," has been commenced by Mr. G. L. Gomme in the *Folk-Lore Record*, vol 5.

Mr. W. H. K. Wright is collecting materials for a bibliography of Sir Francis Drake, the famous Devonshire hero, and will be happy to receive information on the subject.

The University of Durham has been presented by its Visitor, the Bishop, with a sum of money to found a Scholarship to be named after Richard de Bury, who was Bishop of the Diocese, 1333-1345, and who is better known to bibliographers as the author of the *Philobiblion*.

The first number of the new volume of the *Bibliographer* contains an article on the now famous catalogue of the Canterbury Municipal Library; and also an article consisting of an American translation of the address of the Abbé Cotton des Houssayes, on his appointment to the librarianship of the Sorbonne, reprinted from the New York *Philobiblion*. Three out of the four remaining articles are substantially reprinted from other journals.

The "Seventh Annual Report of the President of the Johns Hopkins University" (Baltimore: J. Murphy and Co., 1882, 8vo, pp. 122) contains a *Bibliographia Hopkingensis*, 1876-82, or list of books and articles published by members of the Johns Hopkins University, written during the connexion of the author with the university, or based for work carried on while there.

Reference lists directing attention to the best works relating to the subjects discussed have been prefixed to each chapter of "Intro-

duction to the study of English literature and literary criticism," by Prof. James Baldwin, of which the first volume (poetry) has just been issued by John E. Potter and Co., of Philadelphia.

A third volume (Cholecyanin-Dzondi) of the great Index catalogue of the Surgeon-General's office has appeared. It includes 9,043 author-titles, representing 10,076 volumes, and 7,386 pamphlets, as well as 8,572 subject-titles of separate works, and 28,846 titles of articles in periodicals.

In the *Bulletin of the Boston Public Library*, No. 63, commences a list of Franklin's works (*a*) as owned by the Library, (*b*) as not owned and desired.

The subjects treated in the *Reference Lists* of the Providence Public Library for October are Daniel Webster and the Gregorian Calendar.

The *Literary News* for October contains "Notes on Reading," by Arthur Penn.

It having been urged against the alphabetico-classed system of numbering books that it did not admit of a shelf list, Mr. Schwartz meets objectors with an article on "a new form of shelf list," in the October number of the *Library Journal*.

A list of the novels, plays and poems, illustrated with vignettes, and published within 1825 and 1840, is included in "Les vignettes romantiques; histoire de la littérature et de l'art, 1825–40; par Champfleury [Jules Fleury]," (Paris: E. Dentu, 1882. 8vo, 450 pp., 140 vignettes and 10 plates, price 50 frs.).

A bibliography of the writings of the antiquary Jules Quicherat, containing 363 numbers, appeared in the *Bibliothèque de l'Ecole des Chartes*, Tome XLIII., 1882, pt. 4.

The eleventh edition of "Histoire de la littérature grecque; par Alexis Pierron," (Paris: Hachette, 1882, sm. 8vo, pp. viii—656, price 4 frs.) contains a bibliographical appendix.

The publication of the *Annales du Bibliophile Belge* (Olivier) is to be resumed.

An appendix to the first volume of the following work contains a bibliography of the poet's writings: "Ferdinand Freiligrath, ein Dichterleben in Briefen, von Wilhelm Buchner," (Lahr: M. Schauenburg, 1882, 2 vols. 8vo).

A list of the printed works of the *maestro* is appended to "Carl Maria von Weber, sein Leben und seine Werke dargestellt von August Reismann" (Berlin: Oppenheim, 1882, 8vo.)

A good catalogue of the interesting exhibition of objects connected with the history of printing at Vienna can be purchased for two shillings: "Katalog der historischen Ausstellung von Wiener Buchdruck-Erzeugnissen, 1482–1882," (Wien: Frick, 1882, 8vo, pp. viii—133).

A bibliography of the writings of Filippo Pananti has been added to a new edition of his "Rime e prose, con un cenno sulla sua vita

per cura di Pietro Gori (Firenze: A. Salani, 1882, sm. 8vo, pp. 480, price 2 lire).

As foreign cataloguers always delight in ignoring the fashion among us to give surnames as forenames, one may perhaps excuse the placing of a work by the English surgeon Mr. Spencer Wells in the "Bibliografia Italiana" for November 15th under Spencer, but *Walter-Scott*, as a new compound name, under Walter in the very same number is rather too severe a rebuke to our insular peculiarities.

FORTHCOMING BIBLIOGRAPHIES, ETC.

Mr. W. Satchell is preparing a list of all the topographical works *not* in the British Museum, a book which will complete Mr. Anderson's excellent *Book of English Topography*. Mr. Satchell also proposes to index papers in antiquarian and other periodicals and transactions.

A bibliography of North American philology is being prepared by Mr. J. C. Pilling, of the U.S. Bureau of Ethnology. Originally intended merely as a card-catalogue for official use, the compilation has gradually assumed proportions which seem to justify its publication. It will be arranged alphabetically under authors' names, and will consist of a catalogue of writings in or upon any of the languages of North America. There are at present about 4,500 cards, representing perhaps 3,000 titles. The work of classifying these materials linguistically is to be left to a future work, which will embody the results of an attempt to classify the North American tribes upon the basis of language.

Mr. Poole writes on November 18th, "Returned the *last proof* of my index to-day. The publishers will have it out surely and promptly in December. They are rushing the printers. I have just received 534 printed pages. It will make a beautiful book."

We are glad to be able to announce the publication of a most important work on the history of binding, a subject which has never been treated with the skill and patience it deserves. Some recent English books, it is perhaps unnecessary to add, are singularly inadequate. The title will be "Histoire de la reliure et des relieurs Français." The writer, M. Er. Thoinan, has taken great pains to draw up precise genealogical accounts of the different members of the great binding families, such as Derome, Padeloup, Le Monnier, &c.

The firm of Dante at Florence has begun the publication of a *Collezione di curiosità inedite o rare*, which is to contain a reprint of the "Index bibliothecae Laurentianae an. 1536," edited by Signor Alvisi. Two new works of Signor Giacomo Manzoni are announced by Romagnoli, of Bologna. The titles are "Studi de bibliografia analitica," and "Annali delle edizioni sonciniane."

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The Secretaries request that they may be informed of alterations of residence, and of any errors or omissions which may be noticed in the List of Members.

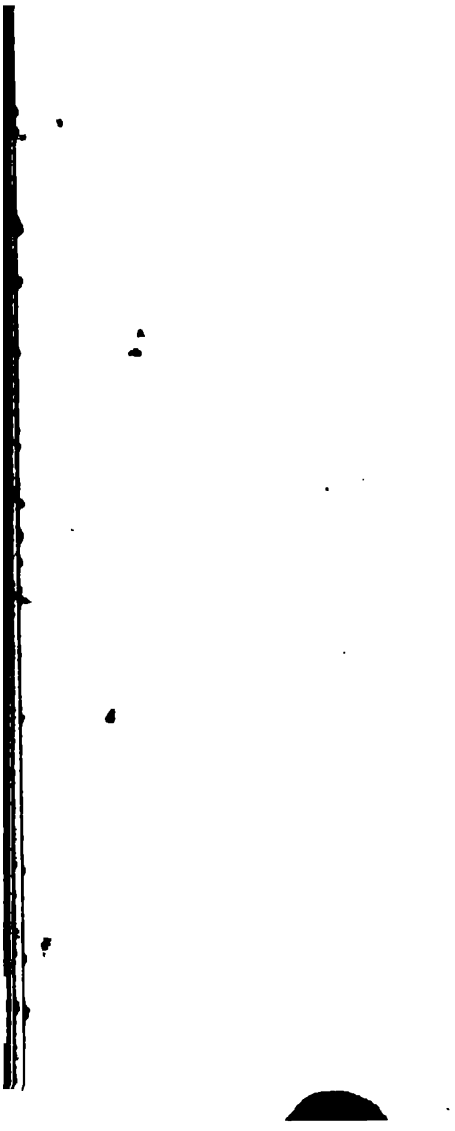
MONTHLY NOTES

OF

THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.



MONTHLY NOTES

OF THE

LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

OF THE

UNITED KINGDOM.

VOL. 4.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—January Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, "The Distribution of Public Documents to Libraries in the United States"—The New Bodleian Cataloguing Rules—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Books—Correspondence.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at the London Institution, on Friday, February 2nd, 1883, at 8 P.M., when Papers will be read by Mr. C. W. SUTTON, on "Free Public Libraries in 1882" and by Mr. H. R. TEDDER on "The Bibliography of 1882."

It has been decided to continue the publication of MONTHLY NOTES for the next twelve months, and Mr. Ernest Thomas has been requested to continue his services as Hon. Editor. With the present number is issued an Eight-page Supplement, containing the Revised List of Members for the present year.

At the Council and at the Monthly Meeting held on the 5th of January, resolutions were passed expressing the regret felt by the Association at the death of Mr. William Brace, LL.B.

At the January Council it was resolved to hold a Special Council Meeting on Friday, 26th January, to consider the steps proper to be taken to cause the Distribution of Public Documents to Free Public Libraries.

A Sub-Committee of Council has been appointed to settle the details of the proposed Examination for Library Assistants.

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

The fourth Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, January 5th at 8 P.M. Mr. R. HARRISON, Treasurer (afterwards Mr. J. YATES) in the chair. The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that Mr. D. R. CHAPMAN, Librarian, Free Public Library and Museum, Hereford, had joined the Association.

The following gentlemen were duly proposed and seconded for election at the next Monthly Meeting: Mr. EDWARD M. BORRAJO, 22, Haverstock Hill, N.W., proposed by Mr. E. B. Nicholson, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. BERNARD B. WOODWARD, of the British Museum of Natural History, proposed by Mr. Richard Garnett, seconded by the Secretary; Rev. CECIL DAVIS, proposed by the Treasurer, seconded by Mr. H. R. Tedder.

It was proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Tedder, and resolved: "That this Meeting of Members of the L.A.U.K. desire to express their regret at the loss sustained by the death of their much respected Member, Mr. W. Brace."

In the absence of the writer, the Chairman called upon Mr. Tedder to read the Paper by Mr. ERNEST C. THOMAS on

THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS TO LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

It appears to be considered by very many people in this country, that the distribution of public documents in the United States, is carried on in a very satisfactory way. A writer in one of the Leeds newspapers, not very long ago, observed that "in France and the United States, two copies of all the Government publications are sent to each rate-aided library in the country gratis," and we were advised to take a leaf out of the book of our American cousins. Even Mr. Axon in the paper he read before us in 1879, drew a comparison between English and American methods in this matter, very greatly in favour of the latter.

It is interesting to observe that the compliments thus paid have in each instance been gently deprecated by the conductors of the *Library Journal*, as the mouthpiece of American Librarians. I have thought that, as we are about to consider what steps should be taken to secure a proper distribution of Documents published at the national expense to our rate-supported libraries in this country, it might not be inopportune to consider what is the state of things in the United States in reference to this important question.

I think it may be assumed that even before the American Library Association had begun its labours, the mind of American Librarians had begun to be exercised on this subject. In the very first number

of the *Library Journal*, issued before the Philadelphia Conference, Mr. Melvil Dewey drew attention to it.

At the first Annual Meeting of the Association held in New York, in September, 1877, the question was discussed by Mr. Spofford, who spoke of the "present disgraceful condition, if I may be allowed to use so strong a term, of the laws for the distribution of publications of the Government of the United States. The Statutes require the Secretary of the Interior . . . to distribute them to Public Libraries in the country, on the recommendation and nomination of the members of Congress, one copy to some Library in each Congressional district, with certain restrictions. That work badly, because there is no continuity of supplies for the libraries . . ."

At that Meeting a Committee was appointed to deal with the subject, consisting of Messrs. Spofford, S. S. Green, and Langworthy (who was afterwards replaced by Mr. Lee.)

Early in 1878, Senator Hoare introduced a Bill before the Senate, "to encourage the formation of Free Public Libraries." It provided "that whenever any Public Library shall be registered in the Department of the Interior, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that it contains 10,000 volumes, and is free to the use of the public under reasonable regulations, it shall be entitled to receive a copy of every public document or other book printed for public distribution." This Bill appears to have been read twice, but no further progress appears to have been made with it.

The Committee appointed at the New York Conference, presented an elaborate Report to the Washington Conference, where it appears to have been fully discussed. (See *Library Journal*, vi, pp. 86—90, discussion pp. 129, 130.)

From the information collected in this Report, it appears that by the existing laws of the United States relating to this subject, 423 copies of the executive documents are sent to the Department of the Interior, to be distributed to State and Territorial Libraries, to Incorporated Public Libraries, Athenæums, Colleges, Boards of Trade, &c. *designated as Depositories* by Senators and Members of the House of Representatives. Upon this two remarks may be made:

In the first place the Libraries, &c. designated, are only entitled to receive these documents if the Secretary of the Interior has a sufficient number of sets to supply them, so that in the nature of things, many Libraries must be totally excluded. The entire number of sets it has been seen, is only 423; and the Committee estimate that there are perhaps 600 Libraries fairly entitled to receive such documents besides those which now receive documents by law.

In the second place the provision of law is capable of an interpretation which would allow the Congressmen to change the Library designated every Congress, so that it might become necessary for persons wishing to study the documents of a series of years to go to several libraries in succession in order to do so.

The Committee recommended that such alterations should be made

in the law as would secure that when a Library had once been designated, it should continue to be a depository entitled to receive such documents until it ceased to be a proper place of deposit. They thought that the law should be so amended that not only executive documents, but all books, pamphlets and maps ordered by Congress to be printed should be sent to these designated Libraries. They were unable to formulate a recommendation which should include the delivery to them of all important documents issued by the various departments and bureaus of the Government. They concluded by recommending as a first step that a Committee should be empowered to draft a bill dealing with certain portions of the subject.

The Report of the Committee was adopted, and seven further resolutions were carried after a protracted discussion, of which two only need be quoted as mainly pertinent to our present purpose: That we specially desire as early as possible (1) That all documents for public Libraries be distributed through one agency . . . . (2) That a list of Libraries in addition to the State Libraries be designated to receive all public documents regularly and independently of the will of individual members of Congress.

A Committee of five was appointed "to try to secure from Congress such changes as shall best serve the interests of the Libraries of the country." This Committee accordingly drafted two bills. Of these the first provided that a complete set of documents should be sent (1) to each State Library and (2) that one Library in each Congressional district, and two Libraries in each State should be designated by the representatives and senators respectively to receive all documents except bills and resolves, and finally that the documents should be sent (3) to all Libraries in the United States of over 100,000 volumes—provided that each Library should promise to preserve them permanently and freely accessible to the general public. The second Bill provided for the publication of a list of all documents issued from 1st December, 1871, to 1st December, 1881, to be continued by quarterly lists.

From the latest statement on the subject by Mr. S. S. Green, the Chairman of this Committee (*Library Journal*, vol. vii., 226, Sept., 1882), we learn that the Bill was approved by the Executive Board of the American Library Association, but the member of the committee representing the Department Libraries at Washington, Dr. J. S. Billings, disliked it. The whole matter appears to have been laid before the Senate Committee on Printing, and in the result a joint resolution of Congress was passed, embodying provisions identical with those recommended by Dr. Billings. The Resolution was as follows:—"Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That whenever any document or report shall be ordered to be printed by Congress, there shall be in addition to the number in each case stated, the usual number of copies for binding and distribution among those entitled to receive them."

The "usual number" refers to the 423 sets above referred to as furnished to the Secretary of the Interior, and the effect of the resolution is to carry out the recommendation of the First Committee of

the American Library Association so far as relates to the extension of the distribution to all documents ordered to be printed, and not to executive documents only.

Nothing seems to have been done to carry out the other recommendations of the Committee, or to guard against the evil of a haphazard distribution to libraries according to the caprice of Congressmen. Mr. Green nevertheless thinks that Libraries may, on the whole, feel reasonably well satisfied with the beginning which has been made in providing for their wants. He concludes with the following words, which may not be altogether without significance for us:—"It is evident that the efforts of the American Library Association have directly or indirectly had much to do in helping along the reform which is progressing in the method adopted in distributing public documents, and also in procuring printed lists of current and late publications of the United States Government."

After a brief discussion a vote of thanks to the writer of the paper was passed and the Meeting adjourned.

THE NEW BODLEIAN CATALOGUING RULES.

[We have thought the issue of a new Code of Rules for the use of the Cataloguers at the Bodleian expressly based upon our own Code, a matter of such importance, that we may well afford the space necessary to compare the two Codes in detail. We print here, accordingly, the Bodleian Rules, considered as a recension of the rules of the L. A. U. K. The new matter introduced by Bodley's Librarian, as well as the more important alterations made by him, are printed in SMALL CAPITALS, with the Association Rule in square brackets. We hope that the comparison thus instituted may be found of value and interest. In our next we propose to say something on the points of variance between the two Codes.—ED.]

Compendious Cataloguing Rules for the Author-Catalogue of the Bodleian Library.

Title.

1. The title to be an exact transcript from the titlepage, not amended, translated, or in any way altered, except that mottoes, repetitions, and matter of any kind not essential may be omitted—omissions to be indicated by a group of three dots (. . .): BUT THE NAME OF AN AUTHOR OR EDITOR, IF IT OCCUR ON THE TITLEPAGE IN THE SAME FORM AS IN THE HEADING, MAY BE OMITTED IF NO AMBIGUITY BE OCCASIONED THEREBY; AND FORENAMES WHICH ARE GIVEN IN FULL IN THE HEADING MAY BE REPRESENTED BY INITIALS IN THE ENTRY OF THE TITLE. The typography and punctuation of the title need not be strictly adhered to. All anonymous works of which the author is known are to have the abbreviation 'Anon.' added in square brackets. [L. A. puts the last provision in rule 10.]

2. The titles of works especially valuable for antiquity or rarity

may be given in full, WITH ALL PRACTICABLE EXACTNESS [L. A.—with the exact punctuation.]

3. In English, initial capitals are to be given to proper names of persons and personifications, places, societies, noted events and periods; to adjectives and other words derived from proper names when they have a direct reference to the person, place, &c., from which they are derived; and to the first word of every quoted title of a work [L. A.—to titles of honour, when standing instead of a a proper name, *e. g.*, Earl of Derby, but John Stanley, earl of Derby.]

4. In other [L. A.—foreign] languages the use of capitals is to follow the local practice.

5. In doubtful cases capitals are to be avoided.

Volumes, Place, Date, Size, &c.

6. Other particulars are to be given after the title in the following order:—

(i) The edition as specified on the titlepage.

(ii) The number of volumes, if more than one.

(iii) The place of publication—followed by the place of printing, when different from that of publication, in brackets. IN THE CASE OF BOOKS OF THE 15TH AND 16TH CENTURIES OR OF SPECIAL VALUE OR RARITY, THE NAMES OF THE PUBLISHER AND PRINTER ARE TO BE ADDED AFTER THE ABOVE ENTRIES RESPECTIVELY.

(iv) The date, as given on the titlepage, in Arabic figures.

(v) The size.

[L. A.: (*c*) *Number of pp.; if only one vol.* (*d*) *Number of separate illustrations, etc.* (*e*) Size. (*f*) Place of publication. (*g*) Date. Those particulars printed in italics are optional.]

Language of Title and Imprint.

7. Title- and imprint-entries are to be as far as possible in the language of the title, but additions [L. A.—alterations and additions] are to be in English, enclosed in brackets. [L. A.—square brackets.]

Contents and Notes.

8. Contents of volumes are to be given when expedient.

9. Notes, explanatory or illustrative, or descriptive of bibliographical and other peculiarities, including imperfections, are to be added when necessary [L. A.—tables of contents and notes to be in smaller type.]

Headings and Cross-references.

Books are to be entered:—

10. Under the surnames of authors, when stated on the titlepage or otherwise certainly known, followed by the forename and other necessary prefixes in round brackets. [L. A.—A name not stated in the book or in a subsequent edition of it to be placed within square brackets, and all anonymous works to have the abbreviation "Anon." added.]

11. WHEN ONLY THE INITIALS OR PSEUDONYM OF AN AUTHOR OCCUR IN THE BOOK, IT IS ALSO TO BE REGARDED FOR THE PURPOSE OF HEADINGS AS ANONYMOUS; AND A CROSS-REFERENCE IS TO BE MADE FROM THE INITIALS OR PSEUDONYM TO THE FIRST HEADING, the last initial being placed first, followed by the others in round brackets [L. A.—A name not stated in the book or in a subsequent edition of it to be placed within square brackets, and all anonymous works to have the abbreviation "Anon." added.]

12. Under the pseudonyms of the writers, unless the book be already entered under two headings, in which case a cross-reference is to be made from the pseudonym to the first heading. [L. A.—a name not stated in the book or in a subsequent edition of it to be placed within square brackets, and all anonymous works to have the abbreviation "Anon." added.

13. Under the names of editors of collections, and under the catch-titles of such collections; the parts are to be at the same time sufficiently catalogued under their own headings.

14. Under the names of countries, cities, societies, &c., which cause them to be published [L. A.—authorize their publication.]

15. Under the chief word or words [L. A.—the first word not an article] of the titles of periodicals.

16. Under the first striking word [L. A.—chief subject-word] or words of the titles of anonymous works, with a cross-reference, where advisable, from any other noticeable word or catch-title. IF THE NAME OF A WRITER OCCUR IN A WORK but not on the titlepage, the work is also to be regarded for the purpose of headings as anonymous [L. A. The latter instruction is part of Rule 10.]

17. Commentaries with the text, EDITIONS OF THE TEXT, and translations are to be entered (1) under the heading of the original work, AND (2) UNDER THE NAME OF THE COMMENTATOR, EDITOR, OR TRANSLATOR [L. A.—under the name of the commentator]; commentaries without the text are to be entered under the same two headings, the second being placed first.

18. Editions of the entire Bible, with or without the Apocrypha, are to be entered under the word *Bible:* EDITIONS OF PARTS OF THE BIBLE COMPRISING MORE THAN ONE BOOK UNDER THE WORDS *Testament (Old)*, *Apocrypha*, *Testament (New)*, OR LESSER DIVISIONS SUCH AS *Pentateuch*, *Historical books*, *Hagiographa*, *Prophets*, *Gospels*, *Paul the apostle*, *Epistles (General)*.

[L. A.—18. The Bible, or any part of it (including the Apocrypha) in any language, is to be under the word "Bible," the separate parts classed in the order of the authorized version, polyglots and original texts coming first, followed by English translations; the other versions in alphabet of names of the languages.]

19. The Talmud and Koran (and parts of them) are to be entered under those words.

20. The sacred books of other religions are to be entered under the names by which they are generally known. [L.A. adds—cross references to be given from the names of editors, translators, &c.]

21. Service- and prayer-books of the Church of England are to be

entered under the names by which they are commonly known, such as *Prayer (Book of common)*, *Baptism (Order of)*, *Communion (Holy)* &c.: those of the Church of Rome in like manner under *Missal*, *Breviary*, *Hours*, &c., with a sub-heading of the use. Service-books of other religious communities are to be entered under the head of *Liturgies*, with a sub-heading of the religious community.

[L. A.—20. Service and Prayer-Books used by any religious community are to be placed under the head of Liturgies, with a sub-head of the religious community.]

22. Books having more than one author or editor are to be entered under the one first named in the title, with at least SUFFICIENT CROSS-REFERENCE [L. A.—with a cross-reference under each of the others.]

N.B.—SEPARATE MUSICAL COMPOSITIONS, ACCOMPANIED BY WORDS, ARE TO BE ENTERED UNDER THE NAMES OF THE AUTHORS AND TRANSLATORS OF THE WORDS (UNLESS THESE ARE TAKEN FROM THE BIBLE OR A PUBLIC SERVICE-BOOK) AS WELL AS UNDER THOSE OF THE AUTHORS AND EDITORS OF THE MUSIC.

23. Names of translators, commentators, editors, and preface-writers, if they do not occur in the titlepage, may be added in brackets, a further heading or cross-reference being made when necessary. [L. A.—a cross-reference being made in each case.]

24. In the case of an academical thesis the *praeses* is to be considered as the author, unless the work unequivocally appears to be the work of the respondent or defender. [L. A. exactly reverses this.]

25. Reports of civil actions are to be entered under the name of the party to the suit which stands first on the titlepage. Reports of Crown and criminal proceedings are to be entered under the name of the defendant. Admiralty proceedings relating to vessels are to be entered under the name of the vessel.

26. Catalogues are to be entered under the name of the compiler —also, as circumstances require, under the names of one or more of the institutions or persons now or formally owning the collection, and, where desirable, under the name of the collection itself [L. A.— under the name of the institution, or owner, with a cross-reference from the compiler.]

27. Noblemen are to be entered under the title, except when the family-name is better known; a cross-reference from the one to the other being made in every case.

28. Ecclesiastical dignitaries unless Popes or RULING [L. A.— sovereign] Princes, are to be entered under their surnames; their current and highest subsequent title to be added [L. A.—with a cross-reference from the title employed in the book.]

29. All persons generally known by a forename are to be so entered, the English form being preferred in the case of ruling Princes, Popes, Oriental writers, friars, and persons canonized.

30. Married women and other persons who have changed their names are to be put under THE LAST WELL-KNOWN NAME [L. A.— name best known], with a cross reference from OTHER [L. A.—the last] authorized names.

31. In the headings of titles the names of authors are to be given in full, and in their vernacular form: but authors generally known under their Latin or Latinized names may be [L. A.—are to be] entered under those names, a cross-reference being made from the vernacular form.

32. English and French surnames beginning with a prefix OR PREFIXES are to be recorded under the FIRST prefix, and surnames in other languages under the word following the LAST prefix—except that French names beginning with *de* or *d'* are to be entered under the word following *de* or *d'*.

33. English compound surnames, NOT CONNECTED BY AN HYPHEN, are to be entered under the last part of the names [L. A.—under first part]: foreign ones, WITH OR WITHOUT HYPHENS, UNDER THE ENTIRE COMPOUND NAME, cross references being given in all instances.

34. When an author has been known by more than one name, references are to be inserted from the name or names not used as headings to the one used.

35. A society is to be entered under the leading word or words of its corporate name, with cross-reference from any other name by which it is well known. [L. A.—*and from the name of the place where its head-quarters are established.*]

(To be concluded.)

LIBRARY NOTES.

BURNLEY.—On New Year's Day was commenced a week's celebration of the jubilee of the Burnley Mechanics' Institution, which was founded by four working men, whose first subscription amounted to a shilling, and which now has sixteen hundred members, a library of over eleven thousand volumes, elementary science and art classes very largely attended, and property free from debt valued at £14,000. The festivities began with a banquet presided over by Dr. Brumwell, J.P., who suggested that the Institution be extended and formed into a working man's college, in order that the working people of the town and district might be able to graduate from the institution to the Victoria University. This suggestion was heartily taken up by the speakers who followed.

GLASGOW.—In the *Glasgow Herald* of 26th December appears the sixth and concluding paper of the series of articles on "Stirling's Library," which have been contributed by Mr. Thomas Mason, the Librarian. This final instalment deals with the general position and probable prospects of the Library. It appears that the number of members, which had never previously risen above 320, is now over 500, 336 of whom have been added within the last eighteen months. It is expected that the issues of the present year will be double those of last year, and quadruple those of the preceding year. Mr. Mason suggests the desirability of combining the Mitchell Library and Stirling's Library under a single roof, without otherwise affecting the individuality of either institution. Mr. Mason has furnished a

useful contribution to library history and economy, and we should be very glad to see the articles reprinted.

HULL.—The polling on the question of the adoption of the Free Libraries Acts took place on Saturday, December 16, when the proposal to adopt the Acts was rejected. The voting was, For the adoption, 4212; Against, 5889; majority against, 1677. The number of abstentions was very large, and the result is attributed to the defection and apathy of many of the ratepayers. It is noticeable that the number of voters was not greater than the number of those who signed the requisition calling upon the Mayor to summon a public meeting, at which, moreover, the opponents of the movement were a very small minority.

LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.—The turning of the Museum Catalogues into print has proceeded so far as very appreciably to affect the point on which Mr. Garnett has always laid so much stress. The printing of the Map Catalogue means a gain of at least 50 volumes of Catalogue. By the work done on the General Catalogue a space of 23 feet of shelving had been gained up to October. The printing is not now done as at first on the paper of which the volumes are made, but on thin paper, which is then pasted down, by which a saving of one-sixth is effected in the cost of printing. This was found, however, to increase inconveniently the weight of the Catalogue volumes, and accordingly these are not made so thick.

LONDON: BRENTFORD.—In consequence of the great success which has attended the establishment of free public libraries at Richmond, Twickenham, and Kingston, a movement has been set on foot with a view to the adoption of the Libraries Acts at the neighbouring town of Brentford. The Executive Committee has issued an address to the inhabitants of the town setting forth the advantages to be derived from the adoption of the Acts, and a Public Meeting of ratepayers and others was held on January 10th.

MANCHESTER LITERARY CLUB.—The Second Half Session of the Manchester Literary Club was opened on Monday, January 8th, when Mr. Chancellor Christie read a Paper on the Marquis of Morante, his Library and its Catalogue. The Marquis was the greatest bibliophile Spain has ever produced, and he collected the largest private library of the nineteenth century. He was born in 1808, and died in 1868, and during his life-time had amassed over 120,000 volumes,—chiefly of the Latin Classics, and books bearing upon Latin Literature and Philology. He died from the effects of a fall from a ladder in his library, and his great collections were dispersed. He prepared himself and printed a Catalogue of his library, which with its Supplements, extends to nine vols. octavo. Chancellor Christie's Paper was a very graphic and characteristic portrait of a curiously interesting personality, and a valuable contribution to literary history. We regret that our limits confine us to this brief account of it, and we are glad to know that the Paper is to be printed in full. A discussion followed, in which the Chairman

(Mr. Geo. Milner), Mr. W. E. A. Axon, Mr. E. C. Thomas and Mr. H. H. Howorth took part.

MANCHESTER: MEDICAL SOCIETY. — At the Annual Business Meeting of the Society (January 10th) it was reported that the Library had had an accession of 1,054 volumes, making the total number of volumes, now in the Library, 27,298. The issues for the year were to members, 1,449 volumes, and to students 5,980 volumes. Mr. T. Windsor, as Chairman of the Library Committee, continues to superintend the Library as a whole, and Dr. Lindemann is making rapid progress with the compilation of the new Catalogue.

OLDHAM.—It is intended next summer to hold a fine art and industrial exhibition at Oldham, after the model of the Bradford Exhibition. The Town Clerk has already been instructed by the Museum and Free Library Committee to apply to the South Kensington authorities for loans of works of art for decorative and exhibition purposes. The fine arts will be exhibited in the new museum building, now being erected at a cost of £10,000, and the mechanical appliances will be shown in a wooden structure to be erected on the land adjoining.

OXFORD: BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—The Curators have sanctioned an experiment which not only gives a large immediate increase of staff, but tends indirectly to realize the idea of making the Bodleian a training-school for library-assistants. Six boys have been engaged as under-assistants, working six hours daily, and receiving 10s. a week: their salary will not be increased, and so in a few years they will necessarily leave, and give place to a new set—but they will be encouraged and helped to qualify for library-assistantships elsewhere, and to gain the certificate of the L. A. U. K. As they were required to have a fair knowledge of Latin, and some knowledge of French, to start with; as the lightness of their hours leaves them time for self-improvement; and as the pressure of work necessitates quickness no less than the character of the Bodleian necessitates extreme accuracy, it is hoped that public and other libraries may be inclined to look to the Bodleian as a source from which they can draw exceptionally well qualified junior assistants.

The Curators have agreed that the statute under which the Bodleian building is closed on certain days does not compel the closing of the Camera Bodleiana, where the great mass of readers pursue their studies: the Camera was consequently open on November 7 and 8, December 27-30, and January 1 and 6—days on which the entire library has hitherto been closed. They have further appointed a committee to consider the advisability of asking the University to alter the statute as regards the Bodleian building, so as to minimize the number of closed days.

The formation of the enormous subject-catalogue is making rapid progress, some £350 having been paid in the last seven months to a special staff for the sorting of title-slips. On December 8 the first sub-class was finished: it was "English trials for witchcraft," and a chronological arrangement was adopted, the trials being already

found under the names of the accused persons in the alphabetical catalogue.

The Librarian has proposed to the Curators the purchase of a small press, and the substitution of print for writing in all future cataloguing: the proposal will be considered immediately.

A system of exchanges has been established by which it is hoped that the dissertations of all continental universities will be obtained —not merely, as at present, those of the Prussian universities and Strassburg. The cataloguing of such dissertations has been resumed, and the music received under the Copyright Act is also being catalogued now. A volume to volume examination of the famous Douce collection having shown the incompleteness of its cataloguing (executed half a century ago), many, more or less rare works are likewise being added to the catalogue.

Among the important MS. purchases of the last few months may be mentioned a collection of Armenian gospels and service-books, which doubles the number of Armenian MSS. in the library.

PARIS.—A special commission, which has been recently appointed by the Prefecture of the Seine to consider the organisation and working of the popular municipal libraries of Paris and the department of the Seine, held its first meeting on December 6th. An interesting report from M. Dardenne, Chef du bureau des bibliothèques, was read, and was ordered to be printed. The commission proposes to supplement the existing municipal libraries by establishing a library in each *quartier*, employing for this purpose the building attached to the communal schools. It is proposed also to develope the Fine-art element in connexion with these libraries, so that drawings and chromo-lithographs illustrating furniture, decorations and costumes, may be at the disposition of the Parisian work-people, and also to extend the lending of music, which has been tried with so much success.

During the year ending October last the municipal libraries of Paris have increased from 17 to 21, there being two in one arrondissement. The issues for the year were—books used in the libraries 79,879, lent out 283,443. The proportion of fiction was large, and 8 out of the 21 libraries lent music. The yearly grant amounted to 110,000 frs.

STOCKPORT.—At the last meeting of the Town Council (Jan. 10) a committee was appointed to consider the desirability of holding an Art Exhibition in Stockport, in connexion with the Free Library. Measures also being taken to extend and improve the Free Library. Mr. Buckland, the Librarian, desires us to announce that it has been determined in future to publish the Library Report not in September, but together with the other Corporation Reports in March.

TORONTO.—An appeal to the ratepayers of Toronto on the question of the establishment of a rate-supported free library in that city resulted on the 1st January in 5,332 votes For and 2,846 Against, a majority of 2,486 in favour of the scheme.

We much regret to announce the death of our esteemed Member, Mr. William Brace, which occurred, after a short illness, on the 19th of December. He was in expectation of being shortly called to the Bar, for which profession he was well fitted by a long course of legal studies, and the practical knowledge of conveyancing, particularly of ancient forms of tenure, which he had gained during his appointment at the Stepney Manor Office. He possessed a thorough acquaintance with ancient records, and had been engaged for the last few years upon the archives of the Drapers' Company. He was also lately occupied in transcribing, for Mr. Edwin Freshfield, the Registers of the parish of St. Christopher-le-Stocks; and has left unfinished a transcript of a collection of letters addressed to the geographer Ortelius, of Antwerp, by his learned contemporaries of the 16th century, which he was preparing for the Consistory of the Dutch Church in London. These letters are preserved together with the Dutch Church Library, of which they form a part, in the Guildhall Library, and the Catalogue of the Collection published in 1869, was chiefly the work of Mr. Brace. He took a great interest in library work, and will be remembered as Editor of this Journal during the first two years, and as one of our Auditors. Those of our readers who knew his amiable disposition and willingness to help others will regret his loss.

A Meeting of the members of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association, was held at 12 Pall Mall East, on the 22nd of December, Mr. Edwd. J. Watherston in the Chair. It was resolved to take vigorous action in the new year, and Mr. H. R. Tedder was elected Honorary Secretary, in succession to Mr. E. B. Nicholson.

The German citizens of Baltimore are about to present the late Professor Bluntschli's library to the Johns Hopkins University.

The *Daily News* observes that "it is not generally known that one of the first acts a new Primate is called upon to perform is either to deposit or give security for £10,000, as a guarantee for the safe custody of the magnificent library at Lambeth Palace."

The new number of the *Library Journal* admits the justice of Mr. Tedder's remarks in our October number. Mr. Cutter says: "We are more practical and the English more antiquarian. In consequence the American papers are 'dryer,' and interest a smaller circle of readers. The cause must lie in our character, for we believe that each programme Committee has, like the English, accepted every paper that has been presented to it. [This is not quite true of the English Committee, by the way.] . . . The *Library Journal* has had the same experience. In nearly seven years only two papers of an antiquarian character have been written for it"—and one of these was by Mr. Axon! The principal articles of the present number are one on the "Proposed New National Library," and a "Classification of Library Economy and History" by Mr. Cutter.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Supplementary Catalogue of the Books in that portion of the Bolton Free Library, forming the Free Reference Department. By James K. Waite. Bolton, 1882. 8vo, pp. 139.

An alphabetical catalogue of authors and titles. The most noticeable feature of the catalogue is the appendix containing the most extensive list we remember to have seen of "Novels, Tales, &c., with the Magazine in which they originally appeared."

Catalogue of Books in the Library of the Unitarian Home Missionary Board, Memorial Hall, Manchester. 1882. Price Sixpence. 8vo, pp. iv.-76.

A neatly printed author-catalogue, which might serve at least as a foundation for a Unitarian bibliography. "In drawing up this catalogue use has been made of slips prepared by Mr. W. E. A. Axon for a classified Catalogue, a copy of which, in manuscript, is kept at the Memorial Hall."

Jarrow-on-Tyne. Eighteenth Annual Report of the Jarrow Public Hall and Institute, 1881-82. 8vo, pp. 16.

The committee report that the Institute is financially prosperous, though they have to regret a considerable decrease of membership. The readers during the year have numbered 700, and the issues have been 8,840, a decrease of 136. There are now 2,540 volumes in the library.

Aberdeen. Handbook of the Aberdeen Mechanics' Institution for 1882-83, and Report of the Institution for 1881-82. Aberdeen, 1882. 8vo, pp. 26.

The directors announce that it is proposed that the Educational part of the institution should be absorbed into that of Robert Gordon's, while it is proposed to offer the Library to the Town Council (as to which some information will be found elsewhere in our present number). They report that the Library has fallen off very much during the year. The quarterly average of readers has been 699 against 873 last year, and the year's income has been £231 0*s.* 9½*d.* against £277 11*s.* 6½*d.* last year. The number of volumes in the Library is 16,729.

Leamington, Free Public Library. Chairman's Annual Report. [Reprinted from the "*Leamington News.*" Dated October 26, 1882]. 4to, pp. 2.

Dr. Thursfield reports another change of premises, making two removals in nine years at a cost of over £250. The income was £547 2*s.* 2*d.*, and the expenditure £532 9*s.* 6*d.* The expenditure upon new books, owing to the expenses of removal, was very small. The issues from the Lending Library were 45,490 against 46,074 last year, a decrease due to the longer closing of the Library this year. The issues in the Reference Library were 5,606 against 6,542 last year. The number of volumes in the Libraries is now 11,971. The Chairman concludes by urging the need of a better home, and more liberal donations of useful books.

City of Boston [U. S.] Thirtieth Annual Report of the Trustees of the Public Library, 1882. 8vo, pp. 69.

The Trustees report that the aggregate number of volumes embraced in the Bates Hall collection is 254,431, in the Lower Hall 37,186; in the branches 112,604, making a total of 404,221, a net increase for the year of 13,239. The issues for the year shows a decrease of 24,528 vols. taken from the shelves, amounting in 1880-1 to 1,065,081, and 1881-2 to 1,040,553. The delivery of periodicals at the Central Library and 5 branches shows 492,090 (previous year

520,672). The Boylston Street Reading room furnished 374,246. The City appropriations amounted to $115,000, the expenditure to $120,950·72. A site for the proposed new library building has not yet been secured, and the Trustees urge the necessity of prompt action. Appended are reports from Mr. Furness on the Shaksperian Collection, from the Examining Committee, and the Librarian, the latter followed by elaborate statistical tables. Two members of the Examining Committee present a minority report, in which they urge that greater care should be taken to keep immoral books out of the hands of minors. The majority of the Committee "do not find any such condition of affairs as is intimated in the Minority Report, nor do they think that it belongs to the Trustees to relieve parents of a proper care for the reading of their children."

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The Book-Lover's Enchiridion. Thoughts on the Solace and Companionship of Books. Selected and chronologically arranged by Philobiblos. [Manchester: printed by A. Ireland & Co.] 1883. 32mo, pp. xii.-237.

A not uninteresting compilation, though there are too many long extracts from undistinguished and platitudinous essayists. The writer claims the merit of having gone to the original sources, but it is impossible to say much for his sources or his accuracy, when on his first page we find him quoting the famous inscription on the Library of Osymandyas as an "inscription on the Library at Alexandria, founded about 300 B.C.; destroyed A.D. 640,"—quite a nest of blunders,—and gravely offering as his *source* "I. D'Israeli's Curiosities of Literature."

Catalogue of Law Books published for Sale by William Gould and Son, Law Booksellers and Publishers. Second Issue. Albany, N. Y., 1882. 8vo, pp. iii.-374, sheep.

The nucleus of this catalogue, we are told, was prepared by the Hon. Nathaniel C. Moak for the use of his students at the Albany Law School, so that it is "a catalogue prepared by a lawyer, for use by lawyers, rather than a bookseller's catalogue." However true this may have been of the "nucleus," we hardly find it true of the book now noticed. At the same time there is a good deal of miscellaneous information as to reports, &c. likely to be of use to the lawyer as well as to the bookseller.

Guide de l'Amateur. Bibliographie des ouvrages illustrés du XIX^e^ siècle, principalement des livres à gravures sur bois; par Jules Brivois. Paris: L. Conquet, 1882. 8vo, pp. xiii.-468. Price 25 frs.

Confined to French books, of which about 600 are described. The titles are given at length, with lists of plates and other illustrations, and any particulars as to varieties of impression which may be necessary.

Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum; herausgegeben von Wilhelm Engelmann. Achte Auflage, umfassend die Literatur von 1700 bis 1878, neu bearbeitet, von Dr. E. Preuss. Zweite Abtheilung: Scriptores Latini. Leipzig: W. Engelmann, 1882. 8vo, pp. iv.-771. Price 20 m.

The first part devoted to Greek writers appeared in 1880. The titles are given in full, with contents of volumes, publisher's names and prices. Lists of illustrative works are added to each author. This valuable bibliography is absolutely necessary in any library possessing Greek and Latin books.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A FREE LIBRARY FOR ABERDEEN.

A Report of the year's work, and a special Memorandum issued by the Directors of the Aberdeen Mechanics' Institution, bearing on a suggestion made in that Report, have been sent to me; I enclose them to you with a few comments. The proverbial caution of the Scot is more marked in Aberdeen than anywhere else in Scotland; a certain sharpness also in the race is very pronounced. As schoolmen they are foremost; sound, broad and liberal education is abundant and procurable by all, at less cost than is common in England. The number of young men and women who in evening classes try to supplement and advance the knowledge they have already got, is, for the size of the city, very large indeed. Over 1,100 attend one place of instruction, we observe, yet this city of 100,000 inhabitants is without a Free Library, and its artizans and poor students can get the use of no books of reference when required by either, unless, by a money deposit to the University of Aberdeen, which neither can afford to make. Already, on the basis of an old bequest, something like £6,000 a year of an endowment, is carrying on energetically a technical school at Robert Gordon's College, and the Directors of the Mechanics' Institution of Aberdeen are very sensibly alive to the further advantages in store for poor students and artizans, when they make the following offer of "Property and Funds applicable for Library purposes to be made over to Town Council, contingently on the adoption of the Free Library and Museum Acts, and prior to the amalgamation of the Mechanics' Institution with Robert Gordon's College becoming operative.

"Value of Books in the Library	£1,027	3	0
Do. of Shelving, Presses, and Fittings...	105	0	0
Proportion of General Estate to be dealt with as held for Library purposes	2,640	0	0
	£3,772	3	0"

We shall watch with no little interest the result of this wise resolve and offer of the Directors of this old Library. The nucleus of a good general Library and a Building is, we think, a large inducement to any Borough to take advantage of the Acts by which their educational means may be rendered complete.—E.

CAUTION.

A man who calls himself Thomas Clements George, and who is very likely the same as the person described in M. N. iii. 80, is now going the round of the London librarians for the purpose of begging. He represents himself as having been employed in the Manchester Free Library, and has the names of the provincial librarians very glibly. Mr. Sutton has written to say that he is an impostor.—W.

*** *The Editor regrets that he is unable to find room for several communications.*

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—February Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. W. R. Credland, "Free Public Libraries in 1882;" by Mr. H. R. Tedder, "The Bibliography of 1882"—The New Bodleian Cataloguing Rules, II—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Correspondence, &c.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at the London Institution, on Friday, March 2nd, 1883, at 8 P.M., when a Paper will be read by the HON. SECRETARY, on "Classed Catalogues and the new Classed Catalogue of the German Reichsgericht."

As our members will have observed, an attempt has been made in the new List of Members, issued with the January number, to carry out the undertaking given at Cambridge, and to clear the lists of those who have ceased to be members in anything but name. The list still contains the names of a few members whose subscriptions for last year are unpaid, and it is hoped that this reminder will lead them either to remit at once or to intimate their wish to withdraw.

We regret to announce that at the February Council meeting Mr. BONE tendered his resignation, which the Council accepted with regret, and with an expression of their thanks to Mr. BONE for his services. Mr. BONE'S resignation was conveyed by the following letter:—

52, Threadneedle Street,
2nd February, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,

The loss of our lamented friend Mr. Brace puts me in the position of wishing to be relieved of my duties as one of the Auditors.

If I had leisure of my own in the daytime I should very willingly retain my post, and, to the best of my ability, discharge its obligations, in return for the

compliment kindly paid me in my re-election at the Cambridge meeting. I greatly regretted that, not being my own master, and owing to business requirements in London, I could not have the pleasure of being there. In the audit I had been unable to work with Mr. Brace except in the evening, on two or perhaps three occasions till midnight, and I only acquiesced tacitly in my reappointment, because I was joined with one whom I had found so painstaking and invaluable as a colleague, and whom I esteemed and liked so much as a friend.

Under the present altered circumstances I should feel obliged if you would kindly ask the Council to be so good as to accept my resignation.

Believe me, my dear Sir,
Very truly yours,
JOHN W. BONE.

ERNEST C. THOMAS, ESQ.
Hon. Secretary.

FEBRUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

The fifth Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, February 2nd at 8 P.M. Mr. H. R. TEDDER in the chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, it was announced that the following gentlemen had become Members of the Association: Mr. W. ELLIS, Assistant-Librarian, London Library; Mr. WILLIAM STERZEL, Librarian, Free Library, Middlesborough, reported by Mr. HAGGERSTON; Mr. ALEXANDER WALKER, President, Mechanics' Institution, Aberdeen.

The following gentlemen having been duly proposed at the last Meeting were elected Members of the Association: Mr. EDWARD M. BORRAJO, Mr. BERNARD B. WOODWARD, Rev. CECIL DAVIS.

Mr. STEPHEN CHRISTY, Highfield, Davenport, Stockport, was proposed by Mr. C. Welch, seconded by the Secretary, for election at the next Meeting.

The death was announced of two Members, Mr. C. H. BAYLEY and Lieut. T. D. SULLIVAN.

The following resolution was proposed by Mr. Tedder, seconded by Mr. C. Welch, and unanimously carried: "That the warm congratulations of this Meeting of Members of the L. A. U. K. be offered to Mr. W. F. Poole on the publication of his extremely valuable 'Index to Periodical Literature.'"

The Chairman then called upon the SECRETARY, in the absence of the writer, to read a Paper by Mr. W. R. CREDLAND, Sub-Librarian, Manchester Free Public Libraries, on

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES IN 1882.

THE year just closed has been a very eventful one in the annals of the Free Library movement. It has shown clearly enough that the beneficial legislation of thirty years ago is obtaining from the public that attention and support which a measure of such unquestionable utility deserves to receive.

There are now nearly 100 rate-supported libraries in Great Britain, containing over 3,000,000 volumes, and during last year books were lent to more than 10,000,000 of readers. These enormous figures suggest more than one homily, but I am at present concerned only to indicate that the movement has from the first been a living one, that its vitality has continued to grow, and that it is now in as healthy a condition as the most enthusiastic librarian could desire—and these few striking figures seem to demonstrate the position. With the spread of free libraries throughout the country, the application of the acts by diverse bodies and under diverse circumstances, and the desire to increase their adaptability to special needs, faults have been found, or improvements have from time to time been suggested in them. These culminated in the preparation of a Bill to amend the Free Libraries Act. This Bill was prepared with the advice and sanction of the representatives of the principal rate-supported libraries of the kingdom, who met in Manchester at the request of Alderman Baker, the Mayor of that city, and was subsequently introduced into Parliament by the Member for Stockport. It was ordered to be printed on February 10th, but was slaughtered among the innocents without having received any consideration or discussion. On this point, therefore, the record of 1882 is not satisfactory, but it is to be earnestly desired that, in the forthcoming Session (when the Bill will be again introduced) better fortune will attend it, and that the hopes of greatly increased utility which it holds out to many libraries already established, and even of existence itself to some others, will not be disappointed. Another matter, which cannot be spoken of without dissatisfaction and, to us, a certain astonishment, is the rejection of the Free Libraries Acts in six important places, namely, Hastings, Lynn, Ayr, Hull, Merthyr-Tydvil, and Putney. Some American writer has somewhere said that every town ought to possess a free library, containing as many books as there are inhabitants. Here are six towns that have in the aggregate an enormous population, and yet are without a single book to lend to anybody, and without a desire to have one. Hull, the chief offender, is a seaport of 120,000 inhabitants. Where is its library of 120,000 vols.? It has rejected the acts twice before, and although a gallant effort was made under the able guidance of Dr. Rollit, although £2000 was promised towards defraying preliminary expenses, and a site would have been made available, the "heathen in their blindness," that is, the ratepayers, cast aside this good thing when it came to the vote. The voting was—for adopting 4212, against 5889.

At Hastings the affair was little better than a fiasco, only twenty persons voting in favour of the Acts at the public meeting. These failures should not discourage the workers in the good cause of Free Libraries, but rather stimulate them to increased effort, as failure seems to have done in Edinburgh and Glasgow. In those cities our friends have not been idle during the past year. In Edinburgh, after the defeat of the Act, an effort was made to establish district libraries, to be maintained by a small subscription, but practically I

suppose out of the pockets of the promoters. I have, however, no information bearing on the result of this attempt.

Glasgow has been more serious and more practical. In November a meeting of citizens was held to consider a scheme brought forward by Lord Provost Ure to secure a site for the erection of buildings suitable for a Museum, Art Gallery, School of Art and Public Library. A general feeling was expressed that Glasgow had been far too long without adequate provision for those important purposes, and that a serious effort should be made to relieve the city from this reproof. A hope was also expressed that the ratepayers would be induced to adopt the Free Libraries Act, so that the Corporation would be enabled not only to increase the usefulness of the Mitchell Library, but to establish district Lending Libraries in other parts of the city. A Committee was formed to carry out the scheme, and over £6000 promised towards the expenses. All this is greatly encouraging, and it is to be hoped that when the question goes once more to the poll, the majority of Glasgow ratepayers will be on the side of sweetness and light.

Turning from this, the darker side of the picture, there is much to record of a more satisfactory character. Perhaps the most important event of the year has been the adoption of the Act by Belfast on November 8th. The matter had been for some few years in agitation, but no previous appeal had been made to the ratepayers for the reason, perhaps, that opinion was not sufficiently ripe to stand the crucial test of the poll. During the discussion of the question some little warmth of language was indulged in, but the Acts were ultimately carried by a large majority. The voting was for 5238, against 1425. In referring to the matter at a subsequent meeting of the Council Mr. S. A. Johnston said that arrangements had been made, by which the volumes (numbering about 3700) that had been collected by the late Sir James Hamilton, would be transferred as a free gift to the new library, and added that the Council should spend at least £25,000 or £30,000 in the erection of a building, which would be a credit to the Corporation, and bear comparison with similar institutions in England and Scotland.

It will, perhaps, be better to deal with the events of lesser importance in chronological order, and, firstly, on the 24th January, a Free Library was opened at St. Albans by Lord Lytton.

At Twickenham, on the 23rd of January, a decision to adopt the Acts was arrived at by an enthusiastic meeting of the parishioners, without a dissentient voice, and on the 25th February following this decision was confirmed by vote, the majority being 676.

The Devonport Free Library was opened on February 6th. The building is the old Mechanic's Institute transformed for the purpose, and the stock of books is composed principally of those forming the Library of that Institution. In this case the Committee had the wisdom to seek the advice of a practical librarian, Mr. W. H. K. Wright of Plymouth, in carrying out the internal arrangements of the Library.

At Ashton-under-Lyne in Lancashire a new Free Library was

opened on March 25th. The Acts were adopted in this borough more than twelve years ago, but through the inertia of the Council were not put into execution. The new agitation for carrying them out owed its success principally to the exertions of Mr. Hugh Mason, M.P., who presented 1000 vols. towards the formation of the Library. The Library opened with 3,900 vols., and is at present a reference Library only.

On April 18 a Free Library was handed over to the town of Wycombe. The Institution was founded by Mr. J. O. Griffits in 1876, who had since that time borne the entire cost of its support. Mr. Griffits appended to his gift the somewhat unusual condition that the institution should be endowed with a sum of £3000 before the expiration of seven years. This has been done, and the future existence of the Library thus effectually secured. New public buildings, containing a Free Library, were opened at Reading on May 31st. The Library had the good fortune to start with a donation of 4000 vols.

A Free Library, which seems to have been very fortunate in attracting donors, was opened at Stafford about May. The Lending Library was lodged in the Mayor's dining room, and contained about 5000 vols. A Free Library was opened at Runcorn on July 6th by Sir J. A. Picton, and at Shrewsbury in November the Municipal Council resolved to adopt the Acts, and a Committee was formed to carry out the necessary arrangements.

With regard to Libraries already established much activity has been displayed. Birmingham has risen from its ashes, and its Reference Library was opened with much ceremony on June 1st. An account of the proceedings has appeared in the Monthly Notes. One or two points came out which cannot be too strongly emphasised or too often repeated. One of these is that the Library re-opened with 50,000 vols., being nearly as many as previously possessed. Another is, that some £15,000 was collected by public subscription, thus proving the great popularity of the Free Library system in that hot-bed of advanced culture and radicalism; and a third is, that no hesitation was felt in providing a building that should do honour to the purpose to which it would be devoted. An elaborate description of the new Free Library buildings at Newcastle, which were opened on the 1st September, also finds a place in the Monthly Notes. Cardiff has been for some time preparing new library buildings, and these were opened quite en fête on 31st May. The magnificent bequest of Mr. Harris to Preston received a first instalment of its intended application on September 5th, when the foundation stone of the Free Library and Museum buildings was laid by the Earl of Lathom. Lord Derby delivered a valuable address on the occasion. A sum amounting to £100,000 will be expended on these two objects, and an institution will be thus provided, which will place Preston in the front rank of the Free Library movement, and give her an additional right to her time honoured epithet.

The popularity of the older established Free Libraries has, in almost every instance, greatly increased. An instructive table, given

in the last report on the working of the Leeds Free Libraries, shows that in twelve of the principal libraries in the kingdom an aggregate of 5,770,871 vols. was issued to readers during last year. The number of vols. contained in these libraries was 847,897. Liverpool and Manchester issued between them nearly 2,500,000 vols. With regard to Manchester the increase in the amount of work done is very marked. This is owing mainly to the present excellent position of the Reference Library in the very heart of the city, and to the opening of the principal Lending Library (after an abeyance of more than three years) in a handsome building, erected for the purpose, in Deansgate. Liverpool deserves the credit of originating and maintaining a series of free lectures in connection with its Free Library. These form a most important and valuable feature in free library management, and, happily, show a tendency to spread—a similar course having been given at Peel Park, Salford, during the present winter months.

In this brief resumé of the Free Library movement during 1882, nothing has been said about London—the great land of darkness and desolation—so far as this movement is concerned. Mr. Tedder has done this already, and I cannot therefore do better than quote a few paragraphs from his report to the Metropolitan Free Library Association. "As regards London, unfortunately there is but little to say. The only rate-supported library in the metropolis, that at Westminster continues its modest but useful career. The three chief libraries, supported by voluntary subscriptions, are also flourishing. The South London Free Library, thanks to the assiduous labours of Mr. Rossiter, maintains its ground; the Committee of the Bethnal Green Free Library (opened to the public December 22, 1881) report a year of prosperity; and the returns of the Free Library at Notting Hill (entirely supported by our member Mr. James Heywood) also show an anxiety on the part of the working poor of London to read and borrow books. But, useful as are these voluntary efforts, they are at the best only temporary makeshifts, owing their very existence to the generosity of individuals, they are not to be compared with such permanent and public institutions as the free public libraries in which every ratepayer possesses a direct personal interest. The Council are glad to say that an attempt is now being made at Hackney to re-open the Free Library question, decided against the Acts a few years ago."

After a brief discussion a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. CRED-LAND.

A Paper was then read by Mr. TEDDER on

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY OF 1882.

In each issue of our MONTHLY NOTES we have had arranged, according to language, a record of current library literature, consisting, besides the distinctly official publications—catalogues and reports—of the new works on library history and economy, palæography, bibliography, and the history of printing. As one of the

objects of the Association is stated to be the encouragement of bibliographical research, I venture to think that the endeavour made during 1882 to present to the Members an account of their professional literature has been a step in the right direction, and it is a matter for regret that the limited amount of space at the disposition of the Editor will prevent this feature of our proceedings being extended or continued. The following remarks will be confined to bibliography, as the whole field dealt with in MONTHLY NOTES is much too extensive to be treated in a single paper. I need scarcely trouble the meeting with any remarks on the advantages to be derived by librarians from the study of bibliography, which is now universally assumed to form part of their ordinary professional equipment, and will simply observe that the subject has been considered not merely from an exclusively technical or antiquarian point of view, but as forming a key to the knowledge of books and literature. How extensive the subject has now become may be seen from the fact that during the past year it has received no less than 314 distinct contributions, whether of the nature of separate books, or of lists of books on special subjects, or of more elaborate articles on particular questions. This calculation does not take into consideration the whole of the contents of the bibliographical periodicals, but only the more important of them; neither does it include such regular appearances as the bibliography which is published monthly in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society*, nor the reviews of historical works in *Sybel's Historische Zeitschrift*, nor yet such as the lists of new books in the *Bookseller and Publisher's Circular*, the *Bibliographie de la France*, the *Allgemeine Bibliographie*, Hinrichs' half-yearly *Verzeichniss der Bücher, Landkarten, &c.* The annual bibliographies of special subjects and the various excellent German special trade-lists of Gracklauer, Mühlbrecht, Wolf, and others, have not been forgotten in the general estimate, but are too well known to need special remark. As most of the books have been noticed in our journal, it is not necessary to give full particulars of them, and in the case of those which have not yet been described perhaps some other opportunity may be afforded of dwelling upon them at greater length.

I shall not attempt a complete index to the bibliography of the year, but shall merely endeavour to point out, as briefly as may be, the extent and variety of the work accomplished in the various branches of the subject during the space of the past twelve months. Nor do I profess to have abstracted (were, indeed, this worth doing) the whole contents of the class-periodicals during the same period. Those journals which, however, deserve mention are: in this country, *Notes and Queries*, the *Bibliographer*, the *Antiquarian Magazine and Bibliographer*, and the *Bookseller;* in America, our valued contemporary the *Library Journal*, the useful Monthly Reference Lists of Mr. Foster, besides the Bulletins of the Boston Public Library, and of Harvard, Peoria, Philadelphia, &c.; in France and Belgium there are *Polybiblion*, *Le Livre*, the *Bulletin du Bibliophile*, and *Annales du Bibliophile Belge;* the excellent *Neuer Anzeiger* of

Petzholdt, in Germany; in Italy, *Il Bibliofilo*; and in Hungary the *Magyar Könyv.-szemle Közre bocsatja.*

As mentioned above, the grand total of the bibliography of 1882 amounts to about 314 articles, of which the United Kingdom has contributed 57; America 56; France 59; Belgium 15; German-speaking people 81; Italy 27; and Spain and other countries 19. Throwing the titles into classified order, we then find that 1 may be placed in philosophy; 9 in theology; 28 in sociology; 97 in history; 19 in the natural sciences; 23 in the useful and fine arts; and 137 in literature.

In PHILOSOPHY the only title to record is the bibliography of the writings of Antonio Rosmini-Serbati by Mr. T. Davidson.

In THEOLOGY the most important item is the new German "Theologische Jahresbericht," edited by B. Pünjer, with the assistance of competent specialists. Our Cambridge member, Dr. J. B. Pearson, brought out a list of the Greek authors in Migne's Patrologia; the *Bibliographer* supplied two articles on the Genevan and Bishop's Bible by the Rev. N. Pocock; and lists of works on the Thirty-nine Articles have appeared in *Notes and Queries*. In *ecclesiastical history and archæology* an edition of Schaff's "History of the Christian Church" may be mentioned; it contains carefully selected lists, revised by Prof. Ezra Abbot, of Cambridge, U.S., of works on the topics discussed. There have also been the first part of a bibliography of French protestant literature, which will be regularly supplied by M. de Schickler to the *Bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire du Protestantisme Français*; a work by M. Ch. de Lama on the Benedictine writers of the Congrégation de St. Maur; and "Istochniki Russkoi Agiografii" (Sources of Russian Hagiography) by Mr. Nikolai Barsakof.

To SOCIOLOGY the class of *folk-lore* may serve as a kind of introduction; and here we observe for the first time annual bibliographies in the "Almanach des traditions populaires," and in the *Archivio per lo studio delle tradizioni popolari*. Mr. G. L. Gomme commenced a list of English publications in the fifth volume of the "Folk-Lore Record," and MM. H. Gaidoz and Paul Sébillot have given the result of their labours on the popular traditions of Alsace and Brittany. *Law* has been enriched by a subject-index to books and leading cases by Mr. J. H. Converse, of Baltimore; by a fourth and enlarged edition of Wallace's "Reporters"; and by the general catalogues of Mr. H. G. Sweet and Messrs. W. Gould & Son. Mr. J. Griswold contributed a bibliography of insurance law to the *Insurance Times* for April, and a list of books and articles relating to literary property, copyright, &c., by M. Thorvald Solberg, appeared in several numbers of the *Publisher's Weekly*. The first part of a bibliography of Belgian law since 1814 by MM. E. Picard and F. Larcier has been issued, and the *Archivio Storico Lombardo* (fasc. xxxv.) contained a list of the statutes of Valle Gandino. In *politics*, Hildebrandt's "Bibliographie der Staats- und Rechtswissenschäft," between 1871 and 1881, deserves first mention; a notice of the literature of the year is contained in "L'Année politique," by A. Daniel. To *public*

administration belong a list of official publications issued by Congress and the U.S. Government between 1867 and 1881, and a bibliography of works on local government by Mr. G. L. Gomme. *Social organisation* includes a list of works relating to woman's work among the poor and the sick by A. Sohr, and an account of works on charity and kindred subjects by J. N. Larned appended to a handbook of charity organisation by S. A. Gurteen. In speaking of *political economy*, the late Prof. W. Stanley Jevons' valuable list should not be forgotten. As to *education*, a list of English books on teaching appeared in the *School Bulletin* (U.S.), and a description of works illustrating German student life in a work on the subject by A. Pernwerth von Bärnstein.

In HISTORY the manual of Professor C. Kendall Adams deserves the place of honour; the historical reference-lists of another American professor, John T. Short, are of a similarly didactic character. A well selected list of books of reference was appended by Mr. C. J. Stillé to his "Studies in Mediæval history." In *Ancient history* we had A. Schaefer's "Abriss der Quellenkunde der Griechischen u. Röm. Geschichte," and a bibliography of Sejanus by Jo. Jülg. *English history* leads off with Professor W. F. Allen's "Reader's Guide," and Miss C. M. Hewin's list of works suitable for children in the Bulletin of the Hartford Library Association. The topography of Norfolk has been indexed by Mr. W. Rye; a specimen of Devonshire bibliography came out in the *Western Antiquary* for March; and a notice of books on the Highlands was appended by Professor J. S. Blackie to his "Altavona." The *Annuaire-bulletin de la Société de l'Histoire de France* supplied the usual excellent bibliography of the *French history* of the year; the bibliography of Paris before 1789 has been undertaken by M. V. Dufour, and in local bibliographies we have had the new "Dictionnaire du département de l'Eure," the "Bibliographie Périgourdine" of De Roumejoux, the "Bibliographie Champenoise" of Léon Techener, and that of Juvigny-sous-Andaine by MM. Jules Appert and Comte Gérard de Contades. To *Belgian history* has been added the new "Bibliothèque historique de la Belgique," and a sixth volume of the great "Table chronologique des chartes et des diplômes imprimés" (1280-1300) of M. A. Wauters. As regards *German history* that of Austria specially has been dealt with in the "Grundriss der Oesterreichischen Geschichte" of F. Krones, and of Hungary in the time of the Arpads, by H. Marchiali. A catalogue of works on German family history has been drawn up by H. von Prittwitz u. Gaffron, and bibliographies have appeared of Freiburg and its surroundings as well as of Heidelberg Castle. Signor C. Rinaudo has contributed some articles to *Italian history* and a list of works connected with the sixth century of the Sicilian Vespers was compiled by Signor L. Pedone-Lauriel. In the class of *Eastern history* Dr. F. Wüstenfeld has issued a useful chronological list, with full notes, of all the Arabian historians from the first to the twelfth century of the Hegira. As regards the historical bibliography of other parts of the world Mr. G. M. Theal has been issuing his notes on books relating to South Africa in the *Cape Quarterly*

Review; an account of those relating to New Zealand has been appended by Mr. W. D. Hay to his work, "Brighter Britain"; and of those connected with the "Hermit-Nation," by Mr. W. E. Griffis to his book on Corea. *Geography* has been provided with a useful addition by the Harvard University Bulletin, in the shape of an index to the maps in *Petermann's Mittheilungen.* A list of travels in the Holy Land, 1788-1882, by Mr. W. H. Sewell, has been coming out in *Notes and Queries.* The African literature of between 1500 and 1750 has been dealt with by P. Paulitschke, and Mr. Stanford has furnished a list of authorities to his new map of central equatorial Africa. Among *antiquarian* bibliographies the list of works on chronograms, appended by Mr. J. Hilton to his book on the subject, may be mentioned. Coming to *individuals* I have thought the simplest plan will be to give a bare list of the subjects, whether of books relating to these individuals or written by them, in alphabetical order. They comprehend Count Cesare Balbo, Baluzius, Comte de Bastard, Card. de Bernis, G. Botero, Père Joseph Bougerel, Robt. Browning, Abate Fr. Cancellieri, Merlin Coccai, Charles Darwin, Friedrich Dedekind, Aug. De Morgan, R. W. Emerson, J. P. von Falkenstein, B. Franklin, S. Franscini, F. Freiligarth, Père J. X. Gagarin, Gilbert, J. W. von Goethe, N. Hawthorne, V. Hugo, W. S. Landor, L. Leopardi, Dom Maugérard, L. H. Morgan, Murmellius, A. de Musset, F. Pananti, J. Quicherat, Dr. G. M. Redslob, C. M. Riccio, A. Rosmini-Serbati, Comte de Saulcy, R. Simon, H. Spencer, L. Vedriani, Voltaire, D. Webster, J. G. Whittier, and the Comte de Widranges.

The only general contribution to NATURAL SCIENCE is a list of works on natural history and science suitable for a public library which appeared in the *Literary World* (New York), for October 21. In *Astronomy* we have had the account of Sir W. Herschel's writings, compiled by Messrs. E. S. Holden and C. S. Hastings for the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, and the articles on the plurality of worlds in successive numbers of *Notes and Queries.* *Geology* has included the enlarged issue of the "Geological Record" and the list of American authors in geology and palæontology in the Harvard University Bulletin. A bibliography of gold was included in "Gold, its occurrence and extraction," by A. G. Lock. *Climate* has been treated by Mr. A. Ramsay (Scientific Roll, part I.) In *botany* we have had the index of vegetable technology by Mr. B. D. Jackson, and the Diatomaceæ formed part of Mr. J. Deby's new catalogue of microscopic literature. A bibliography of 1,500 works necessary for the systematic study of *zoology* is appended to the "Naturalist's Assistant" by Mr. J. S. Kingsley; a list of works on the fishes of the Pacific Coast was contributed by Mr. Th. Gill to the Bulletin of the U. S. National Museum, a similar list on fossil insects appeared in the Harvard University Bulletin. A bibliography of works on the Tunicata was added by Prof. Herdman to his contribution to the "Report of the Challenger Expedition." *Anthropology* was the subject of a contribution by Mr. O. T. Mason to the last Report of the Smithsonian Institution.

Medicine may oe placed first among the USEFUL ARTS, and in this class fall a select list by G. Szelinski, in German, and the third volume of the great catalogue of the U. S. Surgeon-General's Department. In *engineering* we have had a list of railway periodicals by F. Woaz; and one of the literature of the St. Gothard, 1844-82, by E. Motta. In *military subjects* there is the first part of a new *Revue mensuelle du bibliophile militaire;* a German work on military journalism by Hauptman von Hirsch; and a bibliography of the campaigns for Italian independence in the *Revista Militare Italiana.* A catalogue of the chief works on *nautical literature* from the invention of printing to the end of the 17th century was appended to "Studien über die Entwickelungsgeschichte der Schifffahrt," by E. Gelcich. In *agriculture* there have been the Italian bibliography of vine culture and wine-making, by G. Sormanni; that of tea and theine in the "Tea Encyclopædia;" and that of bee keeping by F. Beltramini di Casati. The FINE ARTS include the bibliography of Dutch and Belgian *painting* and *engraving* by M. J. F. van Someren, and the bibliography of *keramic* literature by F. Jaennicke. In *music* the eighth volume of Hofmeister's "Handbuch" (1874-9); the third and enlarged edition of the catalogue of Mendellsohn's printed works; a Weber bibliography, by A. Reismann; and an enlarged edition of Brähmig's "Ratgeber." *Fencing* and *angling* have been treated in the "Bibliographie de l'Escrime" of Vigeant, and in Mr. John Bartlett's catalogue.

LITERATURE is the most comprehensive division. Among general works we may place for greater convenience, Bornmüller's "Biographisches Schriftsteller-lexikon der Gegenwart," and H. C. Bowen's descriptive catalogue of historical novels and tales. In *philology* we notice W. Pökel's "Philologisches Schriftsteller-lexicon;" Trübner's "Catalogue of Grammars and Dictionaries;" and the lists of works supplied in "Die Deutsche Philologie," by von Bahder. In *Greek* and *Latin* literature, the eleventh edition of "Histoire de la Littérature Grecque," of A. Pierron has had an additional bibliographical appendix; a tabular view of the translations of Homer, 1495-1881, has been compiled by Dr. A. Schroeter; the Prix Brunet for 1882 was awarded to for a bibliography of Aristotle by M. M. Schwab; Dr. E. Preuss completed his eighth edition of Engelmann's "Bibliotheca Scriptorum Classicorum" by the publication of his elaborate volume on the Latin authors, and a "Primo saggio di catalogo Virgiliano" was put forth by the Accademia Virgiliana in commemoration of the nineteenth centenary of Vergil's death. In *Oriental literature,* there have been the usual reviews of the German and Royal Asiatic Societies; but, like the "Bibliotheca Orientalis," these also belong to the bibliographies which are published each year, and which I have not thought necessary specially to mention. *English literature* has been enriched by the second series of Mr. W. Carew Hazlitt's "Bibliographical Collections and Notes (1474-1700)," and by the third volume of the "English Catalogue (1872-80)." In the first part, devoted to poetry, of Prof. J. Baldwin Brown's "Introduction to the Study of English Literature" the author added reference-

lists of authorities; Mr. H. Wyman has given his account of the Bacon-Shakespeare literature; Mr. J. Ashton dealt with the chap-books of the eighteenth century; and the editions of "Mother Shipton" were described by Mr. Axon. There have also appeared lists of editions of "Junius' Letters" in *Notes and Queries;* of English translations of Faust, by Mr. W. Heinemann; of the issues of the press in Pennsylvania between 1685 and 1734, by Mr. C. R. Hildeburn; of the books published and sold on old London Bridge, *in Notes and Queries;* and of the Manchester books of 1881, by Mr. C. W. Sutton. *French literature* includes the following new periodicals: a *Bulletin mensuel des récentes publications françaises* connected with the Bibliothèque Nationale; *Bibliographie raisonnée et pratique, guide du libraire-antiquaire;* and a new series of *Le cabinet historique.* We have had a work on homonymous writers, "Récreations bibliographiques, par Loudolphe de Vermonde," and a second series of "La curiosité littéraire et bibliographique." M. L. Mohr published the first fruits of his investigations in the literature of Ana in the shape of an introductory essay; a new edition has appeared of "Les grands poètes français," by A. Pagès, with bibliographical notes; M. G. Brunet issued some notes on Rabelais in Germany and England; a list of translations of the Maximes of La Rochefoucald came out in the *Annales du Bibliophile;* the *Neuer Anzeiger* contained a similar list of the recent French Lessing-literature; and an account of the periodicals of Brittany was commenced by M. René Kerviler in the *Bibliophile Breton. Belgian literature* comprehends the continuation of the valuable "Bibliotheca Belgica" of M. Ferd. van der Haeghen; the important national bibliography "Dictionnaire des écrivains belges (1830-80)"; a new periodical, *Bibliographie Belge;* and a list of the periodicals received by the chief libraries of the kingdom. An index to the *German literature* from 1876 to 1880 was given in Hinrichs' "Repertorium"; the *Neuen Anzeiger* contained an article on Faust-literature; Freiherr von Biedermann has issued a supplement to Hirzel's "Verzeichniss einer Goethe-Bibliothek"; the letters of the poet have been the subject of a special index-catalogue; and recent Goethe, Schiller, and Lessing-literature have also been catalogued. The academical dissertations of Germany and Austria were indexed by Dr. E. Peters. For *Spanish literature,* the great "Diccionario general" has been completed; and to that of *Italy* B. Gabrielli has contributed "Studii bibliografici," and E. Narducci a bibliography of the "Rappresentazioni." *Switzerland* has given us an essay by A. Schumann on the authors of that country; in *Holland* there has been "Proeve cener Bibliographie der Nederlandsche Dialecten, door L. D. Petit"; *Denmark* has issued the last part of the "Dansk Bogfortegnelse for aarene 1869-80," and a list of foreign publications relating to the country published during 1880 came out in the *Historisk Tidsskrift;* the eighth volume of the "Bibliografia polska" or bibliography of *Poland,* was issued during the year; and a bibliography of the living authors of *Iceland* was commenced in the Library of Cornell University. *Guides to reading* in special classes have been noticed under those classes: among general works on the subject we may allude to the second

series of "The best reading," by Mr. L. E. Jones; next come Mr. Leypoldt's "Literature of Knowledge"; some notes on reading by Mr. A. Penn which appeared in the *Literary News* for October; and an article on "Bicentennial reading" by Mr. F. D. Stone in the Bulletin of the Library Company of Philadelphia. The "Catalogue des livres choisis à l'usage des gens du monde" is restricted to French books; but "1000 gute Büche," by Dr. F. Hülskamp, although intended for Catholics only, is a model of what such a book should be. Several useful publications on *juvenile reading* have appeared; they are the "Catalogue of the Pure Literature Society"; "Books for the Young," by Miss C. M. Hewins; Leypoldt's "Books for the Young"; in German, "Katalog für Volksbibliotheken," "Führer durch die Jugendliteratur," by D. Theden, and a third edition of the "Geschichte der deutschen Jugendliteratur" of A. Merget. After books recommended follow *forbidden books.* A list of works suppressed in Germany since 1878, on account of social democratic tendencies, was added to "Das Reichsgesetz," by L. Brandt; and A. J. Servaas van Rooijen published "Verboden bocken, enz. in de 18e eeuw." The most valuable contribution to the class of *bibliography* proper consists of "Das antike Buchwesen," by Th. Birt; the "Urkundenlehre" of F. Leist may also be noticed here. *Early printed books* have been the subject of treatises by M. F. Soleil, "Les heures gothiques et la littérature pieuse aux XVe et XVIe siècles;" and by M. Jules Le Petit, "Bibliographie des éditions originales d'auteurs français du XVe au XVIIe siècles." The works of M. Jules Brivois, "Les livres illustrés du XIXe siècle," and by Champfleury, "Les vignettes romantiques (1825-40)," belong to *illustrated books.* A little work entitled "*Pseudonyms* of Authors," was brought out by Mr. J. E. Haynes. The following may be somewhat irregularly classed under *bibliomania*—a new edition of Burton's "Book Hunter," "La bibliomanie en 1881," by Brunet, Quaritch's catalogue of romances of chivalry, the illustrated catalogue of the Didot sale; and as specimens of English auction-catalogues, those of the Beckford and Sunderland libraries. *Miscellanies* include "Bibliographie des plaquettes romantiques, par Ch. Nauroy;" a new edition of G. Brunet's "Livres perdus;" "Les impressions microscopiques," by C. Nauroy; and "Les livres cartonnés" (*Bulletin du Bibliophile*). The literature of the general *history of printing* has been increased by treatises in German by K. Faulmann and C. Lorck, by "Le livre et le journal," and by a work by Conte G. Manzoni, "De primi inventori delle lettere e stampe." The chief contribution to the history of *printing in Germany*, is "Gutenberg," by J. H. Hessels. Dr. C. Schmidt issued a work on the libraries of Strassburg, which contains an account of the first printer of that city; "Die Presse zu Marienthal im Rheingau" was published by Dr. F. Falk; some articles were contributed to the *Geschichtsblätter für Stadt und Land Madgeburg* on the printing of that place, by Dr. Hülsse; the Nassau books of the Wiesbaden K. Landesbibliothek were described by H. Van der Linde; "Wien's Buchdruckergeschichte (1482-1882)," was produced by A. Mayer; and

some articles by L. Mohr, entitled "Der Jubelfeste der Buchdrucker seit 1540," appeared in the *Oesterr. Buchdruckerzeitung.* Printing in *France* is treated in "Bibliographie Tournasienne," by E. Desmazières, and "Notice sur le premier livre imprimé à Clermont," by A. Vernière. All that *printing in England* has to show is a reprint of the "Boke of St. Albans," 1486, edited by Mr. Blades, with a preface on the anonymous schoolmaster-printer. From *Belgium* we have had the first part of a beautiful book by Max Rooses, on Christophe Plantin, the Antwerp printer. *Italy* sends a work, "La invenzione della stampa, da F. Berlin," in which the discovery of movable types is claimed for that country. Some articles on the printing house of Agnelli, at Lugano (1746-99), by Motta, came out in the *Bolletino della Svizzera Italiana.* The Magyar and French descriptions of the exhibition at Buda-Pesth contains much which illustrates the history of printing in *Hungary.*

This classification, which by the way is not put forward as ideally perfect, shows the extremely diverse character of contemporary bibliography. No kind of criticism has been attempted, as most of the books have already been noticed in the columns of MONTHLY NOTES. Leaving out of consideration the comprehensive division of literature, we find that during the past twelve months English bibliography has been chiefly devoted to history and science; America has had most to show in history and sociology, and has done more work in natural science than any other country; France has been rich in history and biography; Germany in history and the arts; and the chief proportion of Italian bibliographies have fallen in history and biography. As regards the general character of the bibliography produced by each nationality, it may be broadly stated that French writers have applied themselves chiefly to what may be called antiquarian bibliography. The German work, as might be expected, lies principally in the department of special scholarship. The increased attention paid in the United States to technical librarianship has produced a quantity of treatises directing popular reading. The character of English bibliography is more difficult to fix: it partakes of the nature of that of the three countries named, but is less specially antiquarian than the French, less scholarly than the German, and less popularly useful than the American.

In conclusion I must again express my regret that not only does it seem impossible to extend the notices of current professional literature which have appeared in MONTHLY NOTES in the course of 1882, but even those meagre records will have to be dropped, and that, too, at a time when the subject of bibliography is daily increasing in extent and technical importance.

After a brief discussion a vote of thanks was accorded to MR. TEDDER, and the Meeting then adjourned.

THE NEW BODLEIAN CATALOGUING RULES. II.

(*Continued from page* 9.)

Miscellaneous.

36. A dash ordinarily indicates the omission of the preceding heading or title, but following a number it signifies continuation.

37. Entries under the surname only are to precede fuller entries under the same name; where the initials only of the fore-names are given, they are to precede fuller entries with the same initials. DASHES OR ASTERISKS IN NAMES AND TITLES ARE TO PRECEDE LETTERS OF THE ALPHABET.

38 M^{c} and Mc [L. A.—M' and Mc], and the prefixes s., st., ste., M., MME., MLLE., messrs., mr., mrs., DR., are to be arranged as if written in full, Mac, sanctus, saint, sainte, monsieur, madame, mademoiselle, messieurs, mister, mistress, doctor. [L. A.—use capitals for all these words and abbreviations.]

39. The works of an author, AND OTHER BOOKS CAPABLE OF SIMILAR TREATMENT, are to be arranged in the following order, AN INDEX OR CONSPECTUS OF THE ENTIRE ARTICLE BEING PREFIXED WHEN EXPEDIENT:—

(i) GENERAL CROSS REFERENCES.

(ii) COLLECTIONS OF ALL THE WORKS OF THE AUTHOR IN THE ORIGINAL LANGUAGE, WHETHER INCLUDING OR EXCLUDING FRAGMENTS, AND WHETHER WITH OR WITHOUT TRANSLATIONS OR COMMENTARIES.

(*a*) DATED EDITIONS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

(*b*) EDITIONS WITHOUT DATE AND WITHOUT CONJECTURALLY SUPPLIED DATE: BUT IF KNOWN TO BE OF THE 15TH CENTURY THEY ARE TO PRECEDE THE DATED EDITIONS.

BUT NEW EDITIONS OF A WORK BY THE SAME EDITOR ARE TO SUCEED THE FIRST ENTRY OF AN EDITION.

(iii) TRANSLATIONS WITHOUT THE TEXT, OF COLLECTED WORKS, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF LANGUAGES, CROSS REFERENCES BEING INSERTED IN THIS SERIES TO ALL EDITIONS WHICH CONTAIN THE ORIGINAL TEXT AS WELL AS A TRANSLATION. POLYGLOT EDITIONS ARE TO PRECEDE ALL OTHERS.

(iv) COMMENTARARIES, WITHOUT THE TEXT, ON COLLECTED WORKS, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER. SCHOLIA ARE TO PRECEDE ALL OTHER COMMENTARIES.

(v) SELECTIONS FROM COLLECTED WORKS.

(vi) COLLECTIONS OF TWO OR MORE WORKS OF THE AUTHOR, IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER OF THE GENERAL TITLE OF THE COLLECTION; OR, IF THERE BE NONE, OF THE FIRST WORK OF THE COLLECTION. IN SPECIAL CASES ENTRIES WHICH WOULD IN STRICTNESS FALL UNDER THIS DIVISION MAY BE PLACED IN THE SUCCEEDING PARAGRAPH WITH A CROSS REFERENCE.

(vii) SEPARATE WORKS OR ENTIRE PARTS OF A SEPARATE WORK, IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER OF THE FIRST ISSUES OF THE WORKS;

IN ANY DIFFICULT CASES AN ALPHABETICAL OR OTHER SPECIAL ARRANGEMENT IS TO BE MADE.

(viii) FRAGMENTS OF THE AUTHOR: BUT WHEN A WORK EXISTS ONLY IN FRAGMENTS IT MAY BE ENTERED UNDER PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS.

(ix) (*a*) LEXICONS (*b*) INDEXES AND CONCORDANCES.

(x) DISSERTATIONS, TREATISES, IMITATIONS, &c., WHICH DO NOT FALL UNDER PRECEDING HEADS IN CHRONOLOGICAL ORDER.

(xi) BIOGRAPHIES.

(xii) BIBLIOGRAPHIES.

N.B.—THE PRINCIPLES OF ARRANGEMENT IN THE PRECEDING PARAGRAPHS ARE TO BE USED, WHERE APPLICABLE, IN OTHER ARTICLES.

[L. A.—38. The works of an author are to be arranged in the following order:

(*a*) Collected works.

(*b*) Partial collections.

(*c*) Individual works in alphabetical order of titles, under the first word, not an article or a preposition having the meaning of "concerning."

Translations are to follow the originals in alphabetical order of languages.]

40. Biographies are to be entered under the subjects of them, as well as under the writers.

[L. A.—39. Cross-references are to be given from the subjects of biographies or books illustrating the lives and works of individuals to the writers.]

41. The order of alphabetization is to be that of the English alphabet, EXCEPT THAT IN GENERAL I AND U BEFORE A VOWEL ARE TO BE ARRANGED AS J AND V, AND J AND V BEFORE A CONSONANT AS I AND U, WITH SUCH CROSS-REFERENCES AS MAY BE NECESSARY.

42. Headings composed of more than one separate word are NOT to be regarded for purposes of arrangement as a single word.

[L. A.—41. In composite headings the first word is to be alone considered.]

43. Names of places are to precede similar names of persons. [L. A. exactly reverses this.]

44. Titles in foreign characters may be transliterated.

45. The German *ä*, *ö*, *ü*, are to be arranged as if written out in full, *ae*, *oe*, *ue*.

46. Arabic figures are to be used rather than Roman; but Roman figures may be used after the names of ruling Princes and Popes, or to designate the number of a volume OR CHAPTER when followed by a page- OR DIVISION-number in Arabic figures.

47. Designations are to be added to distinguish writers of the same OR SIMILAR name.

48. Prefixes AND TITLES indicating the rank or profession of writers may be added in the heading when they are part of the usual designation of the writers OR OCCUR ON THE TITLEPAGE.

49. The languages in which a book is written are to be stated when there are more than one [L. A.—several] and the fact is not mentioned in the titlepage.

50.*WORDBOOKS, GRAMMARS, AND ALPHABETS ARE TO BE ENTERED under the names of the languages to which they relate, as well as under the names of their compilers and editors—except that, where a wordbook relates to two languages, or dialects, of which one is modern literary English, no separate entry needs to be made in respect of the latter.

51.*Long and important articles are to have an index prefixed, and sub-headings may be added to the main heading in the same line, for convenience of reference.

52.*Among the abbreviations allowable in ordinary entries are: —*afterw.* (afterwards); *anon.* (anonymous); *Aufl.* (Auflage); *Ausg.* (Ausgabe); *Bd.*, *Bde.* (Band, Bände); *ed.*, *éd.* (edition, edited, &c.); *fasc.* (fasciculus, &c.); *fol.* (folio); *foll.* (folios, followed, following); *herausg.* (herausgegeben); *illustr.* (illustrated); *Lief.* (Lieferung); *p.*, *pp.* (page, pages); *pseud.* (pseudonym, pseudonymous); *publ.* (published); *repr.* (reprint, reprinted); *sign.* (signature); *tom.* tomus, tome); *tr.* translated, translation, traduit, &c.); *vol.* (volume, volumen): also *bp.*, *prof.*, *rev.*; and in an imprint *n. d.* (no date), *n. pl.* (no place).

53.*The general rule regulating the use of brackets is that round brackets include notes derived from the work itself, while square brackets include notes of which the matter or form is independent of the work.

54.*Single sermons are to have a note of the text added.

55.*A work written in reply to another is to have at least a cross-reference to it inserted under the first heading of the original work.

56.*When a work is without a titlepage, the contents are to be stated in the words of the head-title, preceded by "[at beginning:—]": if there be no head-title, in those of the colophon, preceded by "[at end:—]." If there be neither head-title nor colophon a short description, in English, of the contents may be substituted, enclosed in brackets.

EDWARD B. NICHOLSON,
Oct. 1882. *Librarian.*

LIBRARY NOTES.

BIRMINGHAM.—The annual meeting of the Proprietors of the Birmingham Library was held on Jan. 31, Mr. Sam. Timmins, President, in the chair. The Report announced the continued and increasing prosperity of the Library. The total income for the year was over £2,000. The first half of the new catalogue has been issued, and the other half is nearly ready. The Committee add that they

* 50-56 are all Supplementary to the L. A. Rules.

"especially desire to record their appreciation of the energy, enterprise and zeal displayed by the Librarian." The Meeting having been made special, it was decided to spend £142 in making alterations on the ground floor, but in consequence of some unforeseen difficulties having arisen in the way of carrying out the rest of Mr. Scarse's scheme (referred to in a recent number of MONTHLY NOTES) the Committee on the subject was requested to consider further and report.

COLCHESTER.—At the poll taken at Colchester on Jan. 10, on the question of adopting the Libraries Acts, the votes were: For the adoption, 1,758; Against, 2,010; Majority against, 252.

LONDON: BRENTFORD.—In spite of the enthusiastic and all but unanimous public meeting held at Brentford on the 10th of January, when the votes of the ratepayers came to be taken, the friends of the movement for adopting the Libraries Acts were doomed to disappointment. In accordance with the opinion of counsel, that only those assessed to and actually paying the general district rate were entitled to vote, no papers were issued to compound householders. There appears to be room for doubt whether this opinion was correct, and it would certainly be very desirable that the question should be judicially settled. We are not sorry, therefore, that there is some prospect of an effort to question the legality of the poll thus taken. The effect of the action taken by the Local Board was to reduce the number of voters, and it may be that the exclusion of the compound householders explains the adverse decision of the rate-payers. The papers were collected on Wednesday, 31st January. The result was declared on the following day, when it appeared that the votes—For the adoption of the Acts, 242; Against, 295: majority against, 53. There seems, at all events, no reason why Mr. Morris and his committee should be discouraged from making another appeal to the ratepayers next year.

LONDON: EALING.—The temporary defeat of the Acts at Brentford may be said to be more than compensated by their enthusiastic adoption in the neighbouring district of Ealing without a poll. At the meeting of ratepayers held on January 23rd, under the presidency of the chairman of the Local Board, it was decided, by an overwhelming majority, to adopt the Acts. The credit of this result may be fairly said to be largely due to the example of Richmond and the exertions of Mr. King.

LONDON: METROPOLITAN FREE LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION.—The third annual meeting was held on Friday, January 12th, in the rooms of the National Rifle Association, 12, Pall Mall East; Mr. E. J. Watherston in the chair. The report of the Council and Treasurer's statement of accounts having been adopted, it was moved by Mr. I. Davis, seconded by Mr. H. R. Tedder, and resolved unanimously: "That this meeting express its regret at his resignation of the office of Honorary Secretary by Mr. E. B. Nicholson, and that the best thanks of the members of the M. F. L. A. be offered to Mr. Nicholson

for his valuable services as Honorary Secretary from the foundation of the Association." The following officers were then elected as Council for the forthcoming year, viz.: President, the Bishop of London; Vice-Presidents, Lord Edmond G. P. Fitzmaurice, Lord Aberdare, Sir John Lubbock, Rt. Hon. M. E. Grant Duff, W. Spottiswoode; Members of Council, Hon. E. Lyulph Stanley, Sir W. Frederick Pollock, Sir E. H. Currie, Baron de Cosson, Rev. S. A. Barnett, W. C. Cartwright, T. Cave, I. Davis, Rt. Hon. H. Fawcett, Dr. J. H. Gladstone, Frederic Harrison, Robert Harrison, Jas. Heywood, J. R. Hollond, J. Holms, Thos. Hughes, Prof. L. Levi, Prof. H. Morley, Rt. Hon. A. J. Mundella, E. B. Nicholson, H. Richard, Rev. Dr. J. H. Rigg, Rev. W. Rogers, E. J. Watherston; Secretary and Treasurer, Henry R. Tedder. After passing votes of thanks to the Chairman and Secretary, the proceedings terminated.

MANCHESTER: ATHENÆUM.—At the annual meeting, held on January 31st, the directors announced that the members during the year had averaged 2,709. The issues from the library were 98,684. The additions numbered 657 volumes—making the total number in the library 19,309, being 65 more than at the stock-taking before the fire. Besides this, the subscription books department consists of 489 volumes of the latest books. The board record with regret the death of Mr. Dutton, and announce that Mr. Charles W. Starkie, for several years principal assistant in the library, was appointed his successor.

MANCHESTER: PORTICO. — At the annual meeting of the proprietors held on January 15th, it was reported that the circulation had been 13,370, as compared with 14,643 in the previous year. Mr. Matthew Robinson was reappointed librarian.

NOTTINGHAM.—The Children's Library formed in connexion with the Free Public Libraries was opened on the 10th of January. The Mayor presided at the opening ceremony, and among the speakers were Capt. Starey and Col. Seeley, M.P. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P., "for his kindness in presenting to the town so great and beneficent a sum as £500 for the founding of a library for the children of the town." The volumes already in the library number 2,200, and have been selected with great care.

READING.—A Conversazione was given by the Mayor of Reading on Friday, 9th February, in the New Town Hall, on the occasion of the Opening of the Free Public Library, Reading Rooms and Museum. The premises are very handsome and spacious, and form portion of the new municipal buildings recently erected at a cost of over £60,000. The Library commences with about 10,000 volumes of works, of which 9000 are in the Lending, and 1000 in the Reference Library. The Librarian is Mr. W. H. Greenhough, formerly Librarian of the Free Public Library at Stockport.

SALFORD.—In the Manchester papers of January 18th appears a letter from Mr. Alderman Davies, the Chairman of the Free Museum, Libraries and Parks Committee, in which he calls attention to the

Bolton. Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the Public Free Library and Museum Committee, 1881-82. [Dated Oct. 19, 1882]. Bolton, 1882. 8vo, pp. 16.

The Committee report a decrease in the issues of 5,632, but this is more than compensated by the diminution of fiction, there being on this head alone a decrease of 6,645. The issues were, in the Reference library, 78,532; in the Lending library, 49,129. The percentage of fiction in the latter was over 75 per cent. The issues at the Little Bolton Branch were, in the Reading-room, 28,278; lent out, 31,753. The additions to the libraries were 1,584 volumes, of which 1,331 appear to have been transferred from the Subscription Library. The number of subscribers for the year was 369, an increase of 4. The amount voted for library purposes was £1,500, and the value of the books received from the Subscription Library £325.

Borough of Bradford. Annual Report of the Free Libraries and Art Museum Committee, 1881-82 ... [Dated 7th Oct., 1882]. Bradford, 1883. 8vo, pp. 28 and wrapper.

The total number of visits made to the various departments during the year was 1,010,822, of which 518,196 were to the central news and reading rooms, 215,470 to the central libraries, and 111,352 to the six branch lending libraries and three branch reading rooms. The number of volumes issued from the libraries was 292,535, of which 67,704, together with 1,134 specifications of patents, were for use in the reading rooms. 4,547 volumes were added to the libraries, 368 being for the reference and art library. The number of volumes now in the libraries amounts to 38,685. The rate produced £3,500. There are appended a balance-sheet and statistics for the eleven years ending Aug. 1882. There is a full table of contents with references to page *and line*, the lines being numbered for that purpose.

Borough of Doncaster. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Borough Free Library Committee, 1882. Presented to the Mayor and Town Council, January 1st, 1883. Doncaster. 8vo, pp. 12.

The issues from the Lending Department were 52,515, being an increase of 2,151 on the previous year. The number of volumes added was 634. A larger News-room is said to be urgently required. The rate produces £378, and the year ends with a balance of £326 14*s.* 8*d.* in hand.

Dundee Free Library. Report of the Free Library Committee to the Town Council of Dundee. November, 1882. 8vo, pp. 26.

The Library has issued 248,172 volumes during the year—an increase of 1,814 over last year. Of these, 188,748 were from the Lending library, and 59,426 from the Reference library. These numbers do not include the reviews and magazines which are placed on the tables, and the issues would have been larger but for the more stringent enforcement of the bye-laws regulating the admission of boys. The issue of fiction was under 52 per cent of the issues in the Lending Department. Large donations of books were received from the University Club and the Subscription Library. The number of volumes in the Library is now 37,222, of which 7,387 are in the Reference department. The amount received for the year was £2,508 2*s.* 6*d.*, out of which, however, a Museum and Art Gallery are supported.

Hull Subscription Library ... Report of the Committee of the One hundred and Seventh Annual General Meeting, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1882; with ... List of Books admitted during the past year. Hull. 8vo, pp. 49.

The number of volumes in the Library in August last was 41,268. 597 volumes were added during the year. The number of subscribers for the year was 514, and the income £841 16*s.* 5*d.*

Leeds. Twelfth Annual Report of the Leeds Public Library, 1881-2. Leeds, November, 1882. 8vo, pp. 22, and wrapper.

Mr. Yates reports that the issues were 662,018 vols., showing a decrease of 54,301 vols. upon the previous year—"which may be accounted for by the improved state of trade in the town, and also by the decision of the Committee to discontinue the purchase of three-volume novels." The decrease in the issue of fiction from the Lending libraries was 37,000 volumes. The total number of volumes in the Library is 117,138. The usual elaborate statistical tables are appended, Table X presenting a "Comparative View of work accomplished Leading Public Libraries."

Preston. The Fourth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library and Museum of the Borough of Preston. For the year ending December 31st, 1882. Preston. 8vo, pp. 17.

The issues in the Lending Department showed a continued increase, although the library was closed for a month in consequence of the Guild festivities. They were altogether 92,421. The number of vols. added was 791, making the total number now in the Library, 10,528. The visitors to the reading room averaged 1,375 daily, for a period of one month. The rate produced £1,020. A balance-sheet is appended.

Borough of Salford. Thirty-fourth Annual Report of the Museum, Libraries and Parks Committee, 1881-82. [Dated 31 Oct., 1882]. Salford. 8vo, pp. 27.

The Committee report a decrease in the issues of the Lending Libraries from 392,874 to 365,365—"which is clearly attributable to the want of a larger supply of new books to the Lending Libraries." The entire amount spent in books during the year was £243 18*s.* 3*d.*, and most of these were for the Reference library. The Committee explain that the penny rate is barely sufficient to meet the maintenance of the libraries. The average attendance of readers in the Reading and News-rooms was 1,895. The experiment of a course of lectures intended to show people the use and value of the books and objects in the different departments was quite satisfactory. Full statistical tables are appended to the Report.

Borough of Walsall. The Twenty-fourth Annual Report of the Free Library Committee, 1881-82. Walsall, 1882. 8vo. pp. 15.

The Committee report that the increase in the issue of books still continues, the total issues for the year being 71,728, averaging 5,977 volumes monthly. During the year 425 volumes have been added to the Library, making the present total 11,430. These figures include the Bloxwich Branch.

Borough of Wigan. Free Public Library. Fifth Annual Report of the Librarian, January 20, 1883. Wigan, 1883. 8vo, pp. 19.

The issues in the Reference Library were 11,017, nearly double those of the previous year. In the Lending Library 51,859 volumes have been issued—a decrease of 6,887. Mr. Folkard explains that "it is not the reading public to whom this decrease is attributable, but simply to the inadequacy of the present library rate to replenish the losses caused by the wear and tear the department is subject to." The average attendance at the News-room was upwards of 800. The attendance on Sundays during the year was 10,097. The volumes added were 896, and the total number of volumes in the library now amounts to 26,228.

From a review of the year "1882," in the number of the *Pharmaceutical Journal* for January 6th, we learn that about 500 books and pamphlets were added to the Library of the Society, and there has been a considerable increase in the number of persons using it, both in the daytime and evening, the numbers having been: day, 4,218; evening, 1,510; against 3,447 and 1,249 in the previous year.

A report by the Librarian of the work of the past year at the Thurso Public Library appeared in the *Northern Ensign* for Feb. 1, 1883. As our readers are aware, Thurso is the smallest place in the three Kingdoms that has adopted the Acts. The Library, we are told, still continues its onward progress, and only requires an occasional stimulus, such as fresh supplies of new books. The issues for the year were 6,148, and the number of readers 337.

We learn from the *Academy* that at the annual meeting of the Faculty of Advocates in Edinburgh the Report presented by the Curators stated that there are no arrears of work in any department, the cataloguing, arranging and placing of books being all kept up to date. The single want, that of space, is in course of being satisfied by new buildings now in progress. The total number of books borrowed during 1882, including those issued for reference, was 90,319. The accessions to the library amounted to 18,711, and were thus classified: books received through the London agent, 3,382; direct from publishers, 402; by purchase or gift, 120; pamphlets, 2,015; parts of periodicals, 9,213; pieces of music, 1,685; maps of ordnance survey, 1,150.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CAUTION.

À *propos* of your "caution," you will be interested perhaps to know that some such individual as Mr. T. C. George visited me a few months ago, and stated that he was *sent* by Mr. E. B. Nicholson. I did not, however, think him worth further inquiry. Impostor was written on his face.—J. M. H.

OUR WRAPPER.

I have received the new "Monthly Notes," and am sorry the outside cover is so ugly and vulgar. As the Library Association is connected, through friendly intercourse, with Cambridge and Oxford, could not one of the "blues" be substituted?

[De gustibus *et coloribus* non est disputandum—certainly not with a lady. We shall be glad to know, however, if the opinion of our fair and candid correspondent is generally shared.—ED.]

*** *The Editor regrets that, owing to continued pressure upon his space, he is unable to find room for several communications, and for Notices of Books.*

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—February Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. E. C. Thomas, "Classed Catalogues and the new Classed Catalogue of the German Reichsgericht"—A Distinguished Russian Librarian—Essential Features of a Library Building—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Books—Correspondence—The Liverpool Meeting.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at the London Institution, on Friday, April 6th, 1883, at 8 P.M., when Papers will be read by Mr. RICHARD GARNETT on "Librarianship in the Seventeenth Century"; and by Mr. GEO. R. HUMPHERY on "Librarians and the Working Classes."

As the List of Members has been recently somewhat "depleted," and it would be unfortunate if the Council had to report a serious decrease in our numbers to the Liverpool Meeting, it is to be hoped that our members will do what they can to enlarge the list of fresh accessions. There are still many librarians and friends of libraries who are not yet to be found on our roll. A new prospectus of the Association is being prepared, and copies will be sent as a matter of course to the Local Secretaries, and to any others who apply for them.

After the present number the MONTHLY NOTES will not be sent to anyone whose subscription for *last* year (*i. e.* 1881-82) remains unpaid, unless the officers are aware that there is no intention to retire from the Association.

MARCH MONTHLY MEETING.

The Sixth Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, March 2nd, at 8 P.M. Mr. H. R. TEDDER in the Chair. The Minutes of the last Meeting

having been read and confirmed, it was announced that the following gentlemen had become Members of the Association: Mr. RICHARD HINTON, Librarian, Birkenhead; Rev. ARTHUR WRIGHT, Librarian, Queen's College, Cambridge; Mr. H. W. WOLFF, St. Michael's, Lewes.

Mr. STEPHEN CHRISTY, Highfield, Davenport, Stockport, having been proposed and seconded at the previous Meeting, was elected a member.

Mr. ARTHUR JOSEPHS, 23, St. Charles's Square, Notting Hill, was proposed for election at the next Meeting by Mr. Allchin, seconded by the Secretary.

The Chairman then called upon the HON. SECRETARY to read a Paper on

CLASSED CATALOGUES AND THE NEW CLASSED CATALOGUE OF THE GERMAN REICHSGERICHT.

TOWARDS the close of last year a very important Catalogue was published in Germany, a country in which, for various reasons, printed catalogues are not published with a frequency at all corresponding to the number and importance of its libraries. This was the Catalogue of the German Reichsgericht or the Supreme Court of Appeal for the various States now united within the Deutsches Reich or German Empire. It appeared to me that this Catalogue was of sufficient importance, even to English librarians, to justify my calling your attention to it at one of our Monthly Meetings, because, although it is a Catalogue of a special, and an almost purely professional library, it presents features of great interest, and may not inappropriately serve as the text of a discussion with more general bearings than might at first sight appear. The catalogue of a presumably well selected library of 41,000 volumes on a special subject naturally excites interest, though, it may be admitted, chiefly in the minds of those who are more particularly interested in the special subject. From a more general point of view the principal feature of interest in this Catalogue seems to be the fact that it is an unusually elaborate classified Catalogue, and it is this aspect of it to which I now wish to call your attention.

The classed catalogue has of late years gone a good deal out of use. With the increasing subdivision of knowledge and specialization of studies, the task of preparing a really good and useful classed catalogue has become more difficult, and the worthlessness of a bad and carelessly prepared one more obvious. For this and other reasons, about which it would be possible to say a good deal if I were anxious to weary you, the classed catalogue, it will probably be generally admitted, is less and less likely to be used in large general libraries. I know that some still maintain the possibility and desirability of preparing them. But the enormous practical difficulties must make the task seem all but hopeless to any but very sanguine people. It is quite true, as Mr. Cutter has pointed out, that many of the very earliest catalogues prepared were classed catalogues. But it is

almost impossible not to agree with Mr. Cutter that some form of index or dictionary-catalogue is, in the case of general collections and for general readers, not only that which is now in practice most frequently preferred, but that it is also (within the same limitations) superior to the others.

But though this may be true of general collections and general readers, there are, I think, some kinds of libraries and some classes of readers calling for the old classed catalogue, executed, of course, with all the improvements which time and experience have been able to suggest. I do not suppose that the classed catalogue would be found equally desirable in all special libraries, but there are certainly, I think, some special libraries in which they will be found peculiarly useful. I mean what may perhaps be better described as *professional* libraries—the collections formed for the use of lawyers, doctors, and other professional men. It is in these libraries, perhaps, that the librarian is most frequently asked, "What books has the library on a given subject?" or, "What are the latest books on a particular subject?" and a catalogue which places this information at once before the inquirers would here therefore be of most value.

Again, it is in such libraries that classification might be attempted with the best prospect of success. They by their nature exclude by far the largest portion of that "miscellaneous" and nondescript literature which it is most difficult to classify, and the classification of which is least worth the trouble it involves. From this point of view my subject connects itself with the wider subject of classification generally. If each of the more important subjects were thus classified by and for those most familiar with it, we should have made the best possible start towards a solution of that problem which the Association has undertaken to attempt to solve—the *best* system of classification; and the attempt ought, it seems to me, to be made from this side. Let us begin by classifying particular subjects, and let them fall in together into a whole, and thus suggest their own system—rather than begin by projecting a general scheme into which everything must be made to fit. We shall then be more likely to work out a scheme which may be the delight of those who know everything in general but nothing in particular, but will only cause grief to the judicious in every particular subject. Could any lawyer, for instance, withhold his laughter when he found a classifier on general principles suggesting that State Trials should not be included in Jurisprudence, but be put under History; or Patent Law under Science and Art, and Copyright under Belles Lettres? Fancy the Trial of Jack Sheppard or the Stauntons gravely treated as History, or still more surprising, Drone and Copinger's dreary treatises on Copyright as specimens of Belles Lettres! Yet we find these suggestions seriously offered in the pages of *The Bibliographer* as improvements upon the arrangement preferred by the rest of the world.

Having thus offered some general considerations, I will now simply call attention to the Catalogue which has furnished an occasion for these remarks.

At the date of the establishment of the Reichsgericht, the library of the former Reichs-Oberhandelsgericht was transferred to the new tribunal, which has its seat at Leipzig. The number of volumes in the Library is about 45,000. The Librarian is Professor K. Schulz, who has prepared the present Catalogue. It is printed in double column, and the main body of it occupies 968 columns.

The Catalogue is first divided into two great divisions—Law Books and General Literature (in which latter term, however, are included the Political Sciences apart from Jurisprudence). The proportion of general literature is not very large, and occupies only columns 861-968 inclusive. The first great division of Law proper is now arranged in the following order. First come general works, including encyclopædias; the bibliography and literary history of law; periodicals; collected works; reports and opinions; and works on the philosophy of law and jurisprudence generally. Classes B, C and D are devoted to Roman law. Class E embraces German law, (legal history and private law). Classes F, G and H are respectively devoted to commercial law and procedure and penal law (including forensic medicine). Class I includes fourteen sections, each devoted to the laws of a particular state included in the German Empire. Class K comprehends constitutional and administrative law, L ecclesiastical and matrimonial law; M, international law. The six remaining classes are devoted to the law of countries outside the German Empire.

If I were discussing the catalogue from a specially legal, instead of a general standpoint, I should be inclined to offer some criticism upon some points in this arrangement, but this would be foreign to my present purpose. Upon the whole, it is only fair to express one's admiration of the very great care and ability which have been bestowed upon the classification. In order to give some idea of the pains which have been spent upon it, I need only mention that each of these main classes is broken up into a large number of sections and sub-sections, and even sub-sub-sections. Thus, the subject of Roman law is divided into eighteen sections, and, further, sixty-one sub-sections, while many of these sub-sections are yet further subdivided. Criminal law, again, has ten sections, thirty-nine subsections, besides a very large number of sub-sub-sections, and even some sub-sub-sub-sections. A very important feature is that the works, even in these minuter sub-divisions, are arranged in order of publication. "The arrangement of the Catalogue," Prof. Schulz writes, "rests upon a thorough systematic classification. Within the different divisons the books are *chronologically* arranged. This method preserves the internal connexion of scientific development, and enables us to perceive the most recent literature of each subject at the first glance."

To the Catalogue are prefixed a "Systematische Inhalts-übersicht," and an "Alphabetische Inhalts-übersicht," while finally it is followed by an "Alphabetisches Register." The first of these, or the systematic Table of Contents, consists of 43 pages, and is followed by an alphabetical list of all the sections, sub-sections, &c., extending

to 17 pages of three columns. The index is also in three columns, and fills 69 pages. It will be perceived therefore that no consulter of this Catalogue need experience any difficulty in at once tracing any particular book, while the student or lawyer who wishes to see what the library possesses upon a given subject, or what are the latest authorities upon it, finds the Catalogue specially arranged for the purpose of promptly answering such enquiries.

It is to this classified and chronological arrangement that I wish to direct your particular attention, and it seems to me to be both interesting and profitable to compare such a Catalogue with anything in this country that can fairly be compared with it. There is indeed nothing in the nature of a special catalogue that has been executed upon a similar plan, and, so far as the subject of law is concerned, none that can fitly be placed by the side of Prof. Schulz's catalogue. The type adopted by those libraries of the Inns of Court which have published catalogues, is the ordinary alphabetical catalogue of authors, with an index of subjects. The classification attempted in these indexes is indeed useful so far as it goes, but has no claims to scientific value. The Catalogue of the Library of the Royal Medical and Chirurgical Society published by Mr. B. R. Wheatley is, perhaps, the best catalogue of a professional library which we can boast of—when we consider the importance of this collection and the merit of the catalogue—and it is essentially upon the same type, except that Mr. Wheatley has very usefully arranged his subject-index chronologically.

It is not necessary to have a dogmatic opinion upon the respective merits of these systems. Each has its advantages, and I have no wish to decide in favour of one or the other; but I hope that this brief account of Dr. Schulz's Catalogue may call attention to a subject which appears to me deserving of consideration.

After a brief discussion a vote of thanks was passed to the writer of the Paper, and the Meeting adjourned.

A DISTINGUISHED LIBRARIAN.

On the 7th of February died Cajetan Andryeevich Kossovich, the well known Russian Savant and Emeritus Professor of Sanskrit at the Petersburg University, who was also a Librarian in the Imperial Public Library. He was to a great extent self taught, and dominated by the thirst of learning, pursued knowledge during his early years, in spite of very scanty means and most discouraging drawbacks. While at the Moscow University he acquired a sound knowledge of Greek and Latin literature, and especially gained an intimate acquaintance with the philosophical writings of his favourite author, Plato. His circumstances, however, compelled him to become teacher, first in the Tambof gymnasium, and subsequently in one of the Moscow gymnasiums. He earned the reputation of a sympathetic and painstaking teacher, devoting much time to assisting his pupils privately, and he is remembered with affection on this account.

A translation of Kühner's Latin Grammar was one result of his occupation in the gymnasiums. He did not, however, confine his energies to the duties of this employment, but while teaching others, enlarged the sphere of his own studies by acquiring a knowledge of the Sanskrit language and literature. Translations from his pen, of portions of the Mahabharata, appeared in the *Russkoe Slovo*, and were distinguished by the excellence of their literary style. Dissatisfied with the career of teacher, he migrated to Petersburg, where he obtained an appointment as Librarian in the Imperial Public Library. In the Capital, he gave Lectures on Sanscrit Studies, then a novelty in the University of Petersburg. Into this work the young Professor threw himself heart and soul. He edited the legend of the Doves from the Mahabharata, with copious explanatory notes as a text-book for tyros in Sanscrit, and undertook, with the support of the Academy of Sciences, the compilation of a Sanskrit-Russian Dictionary, a work which, it is much to be regretted, remains unfinished. Kossovich began now to devote much of his time to the cuneiform inscriptions of Assyria. He edited a sumptuous volume of these inscriptions, with Latin translations and a glossary. This is the work by which he is most widely known. It was, however, the means of casting a shadow over his life. The work was produced on credit at a great expense; Kossovich was sued, and had to appear in Court, and although he was exonerated from the responsibility, the affair fatally influenced his health and spirits. A Hebrew Grammar and Chrestomathy which have been adopted in the ecclesiastical seminaries, were among his more recent publications.

Kossovich was a thorough man of books, unpractical and with little knowledge of the world, and to this his difficulty with his publisher is to be attributed. He was, however, of a singularly kind and philanthropic disposition; he often helped students, not with his counsels only, but often with more material aid, and actively exerted himself on their behalf in various ways. Philology in Russia owes much to Kossovich, and his death will be widely regretted.

H. W.

ESSENTIAL FEATURES OF A LIBRARY BUILDING.

THE leading essential features in the internal structural arrangements of a library-building best adapted to meet the two great requirements of (1) quick service of the public, and (2) saving of space in the storage of books, are (1) the separation of the reading-rooms used by the public from, but with easy access to, the adjoining book-rooms in which the books are stored, and (2) these latter rooms being supplied with rows of standing double presses, not more than 8 feet in height, and, say, some 3 feet apart—one or more, according to the altitude of the building, of such 10 feet high storeys being superposed and similarly furnished with book-presses.

The reading-rooms, as far as could be carried out, should be (1) central, and (2) mutually adjoining. In themselves the first and all important desideratum is that they should be amply lighted (both

by day and night). It need hardly be added that they should be lofty and commodious, and withal attractive and sufficiently heated and ventilated,—lavatories too being readily accessible. The walls of these rooms should not be shelved any higher than at most 8 feet, and this for the reception solely of "books of reference," removable therefrom at pleasure by the public themselves.

Grouped around, but not in such a way as to interfere with the thorough lighting of the reading-rooms, should be the apartments, as far as possible lighted from both sides, for the reception of the rows of the 8 feet high presses (as mentioned), the ends of these presses being towards the windows. Access from one floor to another should be by straight (*not* spiral) stairs, of easy gradient and shallow steps, and of width sufficient to readily allow two persons to pass; there should further be "lifts" at convenient distances, for hoisting and lowering books from one floor to another.

The means of access and the approaches from the reading-rooms to these book-rooms—with a view to abbreviating distances, and therefore saving time and labour—should be as frequent, direct, and ready as might be compatible with avoiding obstruction to the lighting of the reading-rooms. With this end in view, inner open quadrangles, necessary to be left in order to provide light and ventilation for the reading-rooms, might be spanned by a few "tubular bridges," forming so many connecting links (thus being essentially so many corridors, lighted by a few windows along their length), leading from the reading-rooms to the book-rooms, thus at once rendering it possible to proceed from the centre by a short, if not the shortest, radius to any desired point, but also rendering it possible to pass round the ambit of the whole system of the building in a continuous circuit.

A very feasible and highly desirable arrangement in addition might be carried out, by having books stored immediately under the reading-rooms in the central block, access therefrom to the room below being by several (say four) similar straight sets of stairs of easy gradient, which might be actually, so to say, outside the building, that is to say, projecting into the inner open quadrangle (these flights of stairs specially covered, of course, and lighted by a window). It is needless to say that this room should have the standing presses 8 feet high and 3 feet apart as before. It need not be more than 10 feet high, and should be over a basement storey, so as to be dry, as indeed should seemingly, all the lower floors of the building.

The shelves of the presses should be loose and adjustable to various heights, and need not be longer than, say 4 feet. The height of the presses, as mentioned, being restricted to 8 feet, their length would be regulated by the width of the apartment: if it be wide there might be two rows of presses, and this would be best, leaving, say a 3 feet passage down the middle of the apartment; there need not be more than say 20 or 24 inches from the wall (or say room enough for a man to get through with ease); if the room be comparatively narrow, probably there might be only one row of presses, the distance from the wall at either end should then be say 2½ feet.

In all cases the ends of the presses should be towards the windows. It is not suggested, at least as a rule, that the outer walls should be shelved, though doubtless in some quarters partition-walls might often be advantageously so utilized. It may be an open question whether the presses had better be of wood or of iron. In any case the "buttons" to adjust height of the shelves, and the holes into which they fit should be "countersunk"—if of iron the corners should be covered with leather—both precautions being to avoid lacerating the books. The lowest of the shelves should be of depth sufficient to take in folios, then, leaving a ledge above, the shelves should recede so as to be adapted to 8vos. and the smaller sized volumes.

Mention has been made of reading-*rooms* (in the plural number), and this because having two or three minor rooms for readers besides the great general reading-room would afford, as it has always been found, the greatest amount of public advantage and convenience; one of these, but still not too small, should be devoted to lady-readers; another to a certain few, for purposes of more exclusive or prolonged study.

The librarian's office should be if possible adjoining the general reading-room.

Whether it would be necessary to allocate apartments for a resident caretaker of the building may be a question; it would seem, however, to be desirable. If so determined, these apartments should be at points the most remote from the reading-rooms and surrounding book-rooms; topmost rooms of the building would afford bedrooms.

It may be almost unnecessary to add that there should be one or two small lock-up by-rooms for stores of various sorts, for books set apart for the binder, &c.; and, hereafter, it might be desirable to allocate a lower room for a *bindery*, should the authorities find it advantageous to have the binding done on the premises.

It will be seen that this arrangement saves time and labour, and accomplishes the incalculable boon of abolishing the use of ladders and of galleries, and last not least, very greatly adds to the storage capacity.

WM. ARCHER.

LIBRARY NOTES.

DUBLIN.—As a result of the movement which has been carried on in Dublin to secure an extended site for the proposed new National Library and Museum of Art, Earl Spencer has announced that the Treasury has agreed to the proposal. His Excellency also announces that preparations are being made for a fresh competition for the designs of the buildings to be erected. The Library will be provided with a separate building, and a space of some 20,000 square feet will be available for the purpose. It is to be hoped that the new building may be constructed on the "rational" principles, for which Mr. Archer has contended.

At the last meeting of the Town Council the following resolution was carried, and a Committee appointed accordingly:—"That a Committee be appointed to consider and report as to the extent to which it would be desirable to avail of the Public Libraries Act in Dublin, by establishing general libraries in situations convenient for the people, the Committee to consider and report specially as to the adapting of existing buildings to the objects of the Act, and also as to the cost both of putting such a scheme in operation and of maintaining it in the future."

GLASGOW: STIRLING'S AND GLASGOW PUBLIC LIBRARY.—We have received from Mr. Mason one of fifty mounted copies of his articles on this Library, to which we have referred in previous numbers of MONTHLY NOTES. The mounting is very neatly done on specially ruled paper, and a printed titlepage intimates that the articles are reprinted from the *Glasgow Herald*, 1882. A neat cover of boards makes this a very handy little volume, and the idea certainly deserves imitation.

HANDSWORTH: PUBLIC LIBRARY.—At a meeting of the Handsworth Local Board, held on Monday the 12th inst., Mr. J. W. Roberts, assistant at the Swansea Public Library, was appointed to succeed Mr. G. Catlin as Librarian.

LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.—It is understood that the Trustees still have under their consideration the question of an application to the Treasury for the purchase of the Ashburnham MSS., offered to the Museum for £160,000. M. Delisle has claimed the moral right of the French Government to be allowed to purchase the Libri and Barrois MSS. forming part of the collection, on the ground that they were stolen from the French. An old controversy is thus revived, and those of our readers who are interested in it may be referred to the *Times* for the following dates: Feb. 12 (p. 8*a b*, account of the MSS.; 9*c*, leader); Feb. 24 (p. 5*c*); Feb. 26 (p. 5*d*, notice of M. Delisle's paper before the Académie des Inscriptions, 9*c*, leader); March 2 (p. 8*b*, letter from Lord Ashburnham); March 5 (p. 5*d*, M. Delisle's statement to *Times* correspondent); March 10 (p. 6*f*, statement as to M. Libri). The House of Commons has been assured that it will have an opportunity of expressing an opinion on the purchase.

LONDON: INNER TEMPLE LIBRARY.—In consequence of the state of his health Mr. Martin has been compelled to retire from the office of Librarian to the Honourable Society of the Inner Temple, and Mr. J. L. Pickering, Sub-Librarian, has been appointed Librarian.

LONDON: ST. PANCRAS FREE LIBRARY.—A meeting was held in the Vestry Hall on March 13, Prof. Henry Morley in the chair, for the purpose of explaining the advantages of the library, and enlisting the support of the inhabitants of the parish. It was announced that in the first year 3,310 volumes had been lent, and in the last, or seventh year, 9,596. There are 420 readers on the books, and the library contains nearly 3000 volumes.

THE LIVERPOOL MEETING.

Our members will be interested to learn that the arrangements for [illegible] at Liverpool are being actively made. A [illegible] for the purpose of forming a Local Committee [illegible] March 5th. Sir James Picton presided, and there were present the Mayor of Wigan (Mr. Alderman [illegible] Mr. J. Webster), the Revs. J. W. [illegible] Principal of Liverpool College), Alderman [illegible] Messrs. Mospratt, Lunt, and Holder; [illegible] Chairman Waterhouse, Messrs. J. A. Tinne, [illegible] G. L. Campbell (Wigan), C. W. [illegible] Gillies (librarian, Blackburn), [illegible] A. Wakefield (librarian [illegible] J. Moore (curator Liverpool [illegible] Art Gallery), C. Sherlock, P. Cowell [illegible] William Brown (Chester Library Committee), [illegible] B. H. Grindley, J. Lovell, [illegible] Campbell, Henry Firth, J. W. [illegible] chairman St. Helens Free [illegible] St. Helens Library), Henry [illegible] P. R. M'Quie, J. Southward, [illegible]

[illegible] had been prevented from [illegible] A. B. Forwood had telephoned [illegible] was disappointed at not being [illegible] from the following gentlemen: [illegible] Samuelson, Mr. T. Cope, [illegible] Rev. S. Pearson, [illegible] Libraries, and of Lord [illegible] Alderman Hibbert of Preston), Pro[illegible]

The Chairman [illegible] and the objects of the meeting, those present resolved [illegible] a general committee, and the following were elected on the Executive Committee:—Sir James A. Picton, the Mayor of Wigan, Professor Forsyth, Alderman Samuelson, Rev. W. Barrington, Q.C., Birkenhead, Messrs. B. H. Grindley, Norris P. S. Rossiter, [illegible] G. G. Walmsley, J. A. Tinne, Sherlock, T. Cope, W. [illegible] Campbell, [illegible] Samuelson, W. Crosfield, C. Dyall, Moore, Garry, Peter, [illegible] A. Willox, J. A. Wakefield, M'Guffie (treasurer), W. [illegible] Stewart and P. Cowell (hon. secs.).

We are glad to hear that there is a good prospect that the forthcoming meeting will be equal to any of its predecessors in usefulness

Printed and Published for the Association by J. DAVY & SONS,
[illegible]

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VOL. 4. No. 4.] [*April* 15, 1883.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—March Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. Geo. R. Humphrey, "Librarians and the Working Classes" — Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at the London Institution on Friday, May 4th, 1883, at 8 P.M., when Papers will be read by Mr. RICHARD GARNETT on "Librarianship in the Seventeenth Century"; and by Mr. HENRY WILSON on "An Old English Text (The Speculum Vitæ Christi)."

The attention of members is particularly called to Article 4 of the Constitution, by which the annual subscription for 1882-83 becomes "due in advance on the 5th of October. Any member not paying the subscription within six calendar months from that date shall, after notification, cease to belong to the Association."

Members are also reminded that they are invited to contribute an additional *voluntary* subscription of 2s. per annum towards the expenses of MONTHLY NOTES. The expense imposed upon the Association by their publication is a matter of some anxiety to the officers, who will be sorry if it should become necessary to reduce the quantity of printed matter below an average of sixteen pages monthly.

APRIL MONTHLY MEETING.

The Seventh Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, April 6th, at 8 P.M., Mr. W. J. HAGGERSTON in the Chair. The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed it was announced that the following gentlemen engaged in library administration had become Members of the Association: Mr. JAMES LATTER, Librarian to the Earl of Derby, Knowsley; the Rev. L. WHITE, Bayham

Borough of Nottingham. Free Public Libraries. Class List (No. 1) of Books in the Reference Library. K. History, Government Record Publications. 8vo, pp. 32. Price One Penny.

Mr. Briscoe has enclosed the List of Record publications, issued by the Record office and the Stationery office, in a brilliant wrapper, and issues it to his readers at the price mentioned.

Borough of Birmingham. The Twentieth and Twenty-first Annual Reports of the Free Libraries Committee. On the years 1881 and 1882. Birmingham, 1883. 8vo, pp. iv.-126.

No report having been issued for 1881, in consequence of the transitional state of the libraries, the statistics for that year are included in the present report, which also contains a full account of the proceedings in connexion with the opening of the restored libraries on June 1, 1882. The new Reference Library has already attained the number of 50,000 volumes, exclusive of patents. The Shakspeare Memorial Library now contains 4,390 volumes. The issues in the Reference Library for 1881 were—week-days, 226,708; Sundays, 20,742, total 247,450; for 1882 (the library being closed for considerably more than a month)—week-days, 202,179; Sundays, 25,095, total 227,274. The issues in the Central Lending Library were for 1881—181,568 (the proportion of fiction being about 59 per cent.), for 1882, library being closed for six weeks, 186,988. The number of volumes in the library is 21,394. The entire number of volumes in all the libraries, including four branch libraries, is 98,900, and the aggregate issues from all these collections for the year 1882 was 622,842, of which 25,095 were issued in the Reference Library upon Sundays. The receipts for the year 1882 were £7,413 1s. 9d., including £6,392 2s. 6d. from the rate, and the amount expended was £13,295 18s. 4d., the difference being made up out of the money received from the Insurance Fund and accumulated income.

Blackpool. The Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library of the Borough of Blackpool, for the year ending 4th November, 1882. Blackpool. 8vo, pp. 8.

The income, including balance from last year, was £597 1*s.* 8*d.*, the rate for the year being £430. The expenditure was £370 0*s.* 6*d.* The number of books in the library was 3,349. The issues for the year were 26,091, the proportion of fiction amounting to 86 per cent.! The visits to the reading-room and reference library were 42,727.

Borough of Plymouth. Sixth Report of the Free Public Library and News-Rooms Committee. . . . Presented to the Town Council, February 14th, 1883. 1882. Plymouth, 1883. 8vo, pp. 34 and wrapper.

The total income was £876 16*s.* 7*d.*, and the expenditure within £3 of the income. The library now contains 15,519 volumes and pamphlets, exclusive of the Patents. The total issues were 182,321, being a considerable advance upon any previous year. Of these 155,226 were in the Lending and 27,095 in the Reference Department. A list of additions for the year and various statistical tables are added. The want of increased accommodation is much felt. A day census showed that 1,687 persons visited the news-rooms in one day.

York Subscription Library. Appendix to the General Alphabetical Catalogue for the Year 1882. York, 1883. 8vo, pp. 18.

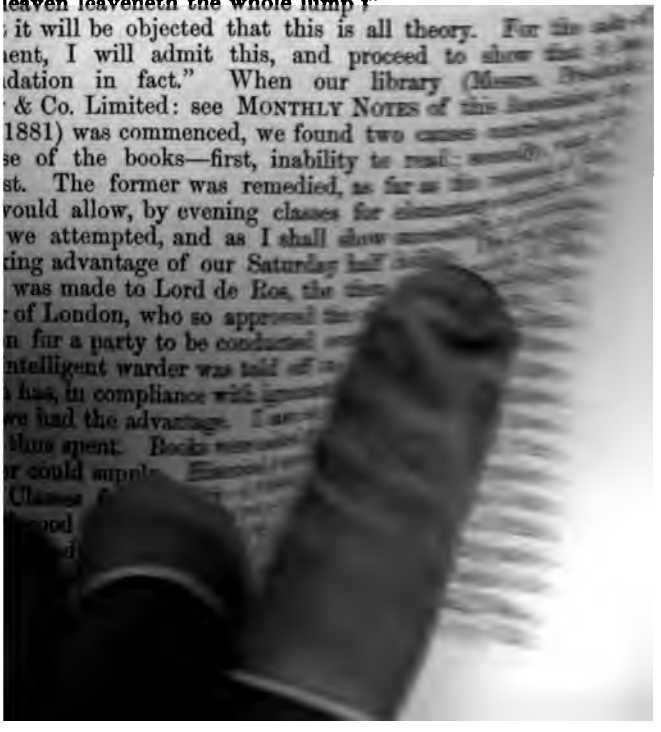
On p. 2 is printed the "eighty-ninth" annual report, in which the committee announce that the number of volumes circulated was 26,296, besides magazines. The volumes added were 276. The income from subscriptions, &c., was £461 16*s.* 6*d.*, and the year closed with a balance of £14 due to the treasurer.

The sub-committee appointed to inquire into the condition of the Public Library, &c., at Northampton have recommended that no

r books. This plan will direct the attention of the party to a f thought, and then, in the convenient language of the distych

"Those shall read who never read before,
And those that always read, shall read the more."

ık will not an afternoon be well spent, if a careless reader is rted into a student? or a superficial wader through novels, ı boast it is that he has *read* ("Heaven save the mark.") so books, is transformed from a flippant retailer of second hand ıwder to a teacher of elementary history in an evening class? you shape the devourer of volumes of travel, that he may n some difference between Don Quixote and Vasco de Gama; ver and Columbus, or Robinson Crusoe and Dr. Livingstone? astly, that you have made one or two men give a better reason 'Because it is." I must now beg to impress upon you a further tage of which you will know but little. I allude to the after- sion of these visits in the workshop. Men and women will and when the conversation is not led by a good subject it is apt generate into loose, immoral, or to say the least, meaningless . Now, if we can succeed in initiating, stimulating or sus- g healthy and instructive discussion, we have certainly suc- ed to the advancement of our people. "Know ye not that leaven leaveneth the whole lump?"


it will be objected that this is all theory. For the
ient, I will admit this, and proceed to show
dation in fact." When our library
& Co. Limited: see MONTHLY NOTES of
1881) was commenced, we found two
se of the books—first, inability to
st. The former was remedied,
would allow, by evening classes
we attempted, and as I shall
ting advantage of our Saturday
was made to Lord de Ros,
of London, who so
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has, in compliance
we had the advantage
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r could supply
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hood

our Oxford Meeting in 1878, and I ought perhaps to say that I have by no means abandoned the idea of carrying out the plan. E. C. T.

The Publishers' Trade List Annual, 1882. . . . Tenth Year. New York, F. Leypoldt, September, 1882. Imp. 8vo, pp. 8-xxxii-130-44+.

This is the American equivalent—and indeed somewhat more than an equivalent—for the English Reference Catalogue. It is a bulky volume of well towards 2,000 pages, the greater part of it consisting of American publishers' catalogues arranged alphabetically. These, however, are preceded by, 1, an index to contributors and advertisers; 2, index to publishers of special lines; 3, an Annual Record of Books, 1881-82, with an index; and, 4, a Catalogue of American Educational Works for 1882.

Index to the Journal of the Society of Telegraph Engineers and of Electricians. Vols. I.-X: 1872-1882. Compiled by Alfred J. Frost, Librarian. London and New York, 1882. 8vo, pp. 63. Price 2*s.* 6*d.*

A useful addition to the list of indexes which have been separately published. The names of authors and of subjects are printed in distinctive types.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC DOCUMENTS TO LIBRARIES IN THE UNITED STATES.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 26th, 1883.

MY DEAR SIR,—I see that you are interested in obtaining information regarding measures that are proposed for securing in the United States a distribution of Public Documents more satisfactory to librarians than that made at present.

I therefore mail you herewith a copy of a report, bill and resolutions proposed by order of Congress at its last session and presented to Congress at its present session.

The report, &c., are evidently the work of Mr. Ames, a gentleman who is very much in earnest in the matter of trying to secure legislation that will enforce a proper distribution of documents.

As chairman of a committee of the American Library Association, I have written to members of the Senate Committee on Printing, urging the passage of Mr. Ames's bill and resolution, and, at my request, a number of other librarians of leading libraries of the country have also written to members of this committee.

I think, however, that there is no chance of legislation on this matter in the present session, as it closes March 4, and Congress has a large amount of important unfinished business now under consideration.

By continual agitation librarians believe that they will finally get what they desire. Very truly yours,

SAMUEL S. GREEN.

STATISTICS OF FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

I must apologise for writing in this apparently inconsequent way, after allowing the statement to which I now wish to call

No. 5.] [*May* 15, 1883.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF

he Library Association of the United Kingdom.

:—Official Notices—May Monthly Meeting: Papers by Mr. Henry
on, "An Old English Text: the Speculum Vitæ Christi" by Mr.
in, "The Communal Library of Abbeville on the Somme—Library
—Catalogues and Reports—Correspondence.

t MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at
lon Institution on Friday, June 1st, 1883, at 7 P.M., when
will be read by Dr. RICHARD GARNETT on "Literature of the
nteenth Century."

ate of the Annual Meeting at Liverpool, on Tuesday, Wednesday,
, the 11th September and following days.

MAY MONTHLY MEETING.

ighth Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Session of the Library
held at the London Institution, Finsbury Circus, E.C., on
Mr. Chancellor CHRISTIE, V.P., in the chair.
st Meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. HENRY
s, of Birmingham, having been elected a member of the
erious meeting, was duly admitted.
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the end of the last century,
it had done in England,

Douthwaite, Librarian to the Honourable Society of Grays Inn.* Both visits were conducted on the principle I have indicated. Both are gratefully retained in the memories of the men who formed the parties. Both gentlemen will be asked again to conduct some of our members, which is the best evidence of their success. Men have declared to me "that these two gentlemen gave them more information in two hours than they learned from books in two years." "That they never understood the city they lived in until they attended these parties." If this is doubted, ask the first twenty working-men you meet in any city, what they know about the place? apart from their own lives, and you will be astonished at their ignorance. This is also true of other classes.

I have organised these Saturday afternoon visits for the past thirteen years, varing in numbers from 12 (where so limited) to 150, conducted by, or with the permission of some of the most prominent of our countrymen. Such as, in addition to those already mentioned, the Dukes of Westminster and Wellington, the late Archbishop of Canterbury, Professor Flower, the late Mr. J. Winter Jones, and Mr. Geo. Bullen of this Association. A long list could be given, and we have never had one single case of misconduct.

Following up my first statement, I repeat, few will doubt that time profitably spent is equal, in most cases, to money saved. It is therefore of the utmost importance, not only to the working classes, but to the country generally, that the workpeople should spend their time well. Our country is a vast joint stock company, in which we are all shareholders. It makes all the difference if that shareholding is increased or decreased. Be that shareholding money or time, the profit will be in accordance with the labour bestowed. Again, it is our duty, not only to act well ourselves, but to see that others do so also. It must never be overlooked that the drunken spendthrift and idle defaulter's (that is the correct name) share has to be made up by the sober, industrious and thrifty. The day has long since gone by when we argued that we were not "our brother's keeper."

I suppose it will be admitted that we need to cultivate *thinking* in an orderly manner, as well as acting in proper order. In fact, the exercise of the memory in a correct way is the first step to doing our work efficiently and successfully. If all this is true, and I do not expect it will be controverted, then if we as librarians can give the working classes the benefit of any knowledge we may have been able from our positions to have collected, we shall then render essential service to a class to whom it is of vast importance to economise their time, both in thinking and working. A few useful hints nicely wrapped up will have more effect upon a partially trained mind than a lecture. Mr. Overall said, quite incidentally, in wishing our party good afternoon, "That knowledge was of great use when we got old, our company being then sought after and courted rather

* Since the above was written, Mr. John Nicholson, Librarian to the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn has conducted a party most successfully through the hall and library of that body.

than shunned." This was carefully noted by some of the loosest thinkers and most careless of our party, and afterwards repeated in the factory.

Lastly, let me ask, in order that this shall not be merely as one Paper read, but that some practical good shall come out of it, that members of this Association will individually send an invitation to some neighbouring factory or working men's society to come on a particular Saturday afternoon at a certain hour, say three or four o'clock. Not too early, just allowing time for the men to be paid, get home, clean up, and reach your library. Not too late, so as to allow the terribly seductive influence of the ever open drink shop to lead them away. Be quite ready at the appointed time, having all examples placed on a table. Give them a cheerful welcome. Have a few curious but interesting anecdotes to relate. Give a few local historical facts. Where possible a chain of events that will assist the memory. Show books which have some special interest attached to them. You will be astonished with the result. If you can succeed in introducing to the minds of a few toilers the various epochs in the world's history or its literature, or induce a love of books or bibliography, or change the reader for amusement into a student of science or art, you will not have laboured in vain. But if, on the other hand, you should bring to light some Arkwright or Faraday, or add one more Te Deum, thrashed from the anvil of another Jackson, or fan the latent fire of a cotton spinner, that he may be sent to discover some at present unknown region: nay, add some names to those men from the ranks, upwards of one hundred of whom adorn the letter A of a one volume biographical dictionary, to say nothing of those whose origin is unknown: I repeat, to do any of these services to our country will amply repay you. Apart from all this, which may be speculative, you will be rewarded in this life by seeing some small trophy won from the severe battle-field of everyday life.

After a discussion, in the course of which Mr. Haggerston gave an account of the measures adopted at Newcastle to increase popular interest in the library, a vote of thanks was passed to the writer of the Paper and the meeting adjourned.

LIBRARY NOTES.

ABERDEEN.—On the 20th of March Mr. John Duguid Milne of Melgum, read a paper before the Philosophical Society of Aberdeen on the subject of the "Success of Free Public Libraries in Industrial Towns, and the necessity for a free public library in Aberdeen," Sheriff Dove Wilson presiding. Letters of apology were read from Dr. Bain, Lord Rector of the University, and some of the professors. A long discussion followed, and it was agreed that Mr. Milne's paper should be printed for distribution amongst the community.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Town Council have agreed to enlarge the Free Library by the erection of a new reading room. The new room will be 50 ft. by 44, with a separate entrance from the main street. Mr.

McDonell of London has been instructed to prepare the design for the new building.

CORSTORPHINE.—This library in Corstorphine village, near Edinburgh, was founded in 1856 by Dr. Fowler, who presented 100 volumes. The library now consists of 4,000 volumes, and the members subscribing to the library number nearly 100. The committee have always been willing to consider favourably applications from those who are unable to subscribe, and to admit readers free of charge. At the same time, the committee have recently issued a circular stating that they find they cannot continue this free list except to a very limited extent, unless they are supported by subscriptions from the public, thus furnishing another proof of the necessity of a library being either supported from the rates or from public generosity, if poor people, who are unable to pay subscriptions, are to be benefited by it.

DARLINGTON.—At the meeting of the Town Council on March 5, a letter was read from Sir J. W. Pease, M.P., on behalf of himself and Mr. Arthur Pease, as executors of their late brother, Mr. Edwd. Pease, stating that in his will he directed that his trustees should, "out of such parts of his personal estate as could be legally devoted to charitable purposes, apply the sum of £10,000 for the education of the poorer classes in the borough of Darlington, either by establishing or founding, or assisting in establishing or founding, a free library, or by scholarships for elementary schools for boys and girls, or in such other way as his trustees should, in their uncontrolled discretion, think fit." Although a large amount of discretion was vested in his trustees, they feel that they should be best carrying out his views by stating that, subject to the adoption by the town of the Free Libraries' Act, they were prepared to erect a building for the library, which, in addition to the value of the site, they were advised could be thoroughly well completed for £5,000; and that they were also prepared to spend a further sum on suitable furniture. The matter will be duly considered by the Town Council.

HANLEY.—Mr. Howard S. Pearson delivered a lecture at the Town Hall, Hanley, on February 15th on "Books and the Worth of Them." The lecture has been printed (with permission) by the Hanley Free Library Committee.

LONDON: HOUSE OF COMMONS.—Since the Easter recess the library and dining room have been illuminated by the electric light. The lighting of the room used for the grand committee on Law and Courts of Justice, which is effected by two gaslights of Sugg's latest patent, is said indeed (by the *Daily News*) to put the electric light quite in the shade.

NEWARK.—The Free Library which has peen presented to Newark by Mr. William Gilstrap, of Fornham Park, Bury St. Edmunds, is approaching completion, and an account of the building appeared in the *Nottingham Daily Express* of March 24. The memorial stone was laid, it will be remembered, on Bank Holiday last year, but it is not announced when the opening ceremony will take place.

OXFORD: BODLEIAN LIBRARY.—The Bodleian Librarian has issued the following notice:—"All persons having the right of reading in the Library (or the Camera only), and being engaged in the study of any special subject, are invited to communicate with the Librarian who will endeavour to inform them without delay whenever any work bearing on the subject of their study is added to the Library."

TIPTON.—On March 24 a public meeting of the ratepayers was held to consider the desirability of adopting the Free Libraries Acts, the Chairman of the Local Board of Health presiding. The resolution in favour of adopting them was carried without a single dissentient.

WEST BROMWICH.—The Committee of the Free Library have recently taken steps for reading and news rooms in the outlying district. The houses and the population of West Bromwich are scattered, the borough being formed of four or five villages which ultimately will be joined as one large town. A reassessment of the town has taken place which has resulted in an increase in the Library rate of £150 per annum. This increase of income has been divided into three parts, and three reading and news rooms have been opened in the districts locally known as Spon Lane, Great Bridge and Hill Top. The rooms are necessarily small, £50 in each case being the only sum allowed for expenses. In two cases two large shop fronts are appropriated for the purpose, and in the third some unused offices admirably supply the purpose. The rooms are much frequented by readers who scarcely ever visited the Central Reading Room, the distance being too great to travel in an evening. About 300 books have been distributed to the rooms, and no doubt some time hence when the rate of the committee is again augmented Lending Libraries will be added to the rooms for the convenience of distant borrowers.

Mr. Credland has written in reference to our note on his statistics that he had found the number he quoted in his paper in a newspaper, and too hastily assumed its correctness. Talking of statistics, we notice that the current number of the *Bibliographer* reprints a list of Paris libraries, with the number of volumes they are supposed to contain. Among other curious features in this list, we notice the "Bibliothèque du Louvre," which was, as we thought everybody knew, burnt in 1871. But the most curious thing about it is the innocent and astonishing statement that "the Bibliothèque Nationale contains more than half a million volumes!" In that case it would rank, not only far below the British Museum, but also below the libraries of Berlin, Munich, Strasburg, and St. Petersburg. The number, we may observe, is stated in the Encyclopædia Britannica at 2,290,000 volumes, exclusive of MSS.

On the 7th of March an interesting ceremony took place at Edur—the laying of the foundation stone of a library and clock-tower, which have been presented to his subjects by the Maharajah Shree Kesh-

risinggi, to commemorate his accession. The building is to be named the Wodehouse Library and Clock-tower, and the stone was laid by Colonel Wodehouse.

It has been announced that the Trustees of the British Museum have recommended to the Treasury the purchase of the Ashburnham MSS.

Our readers will have observed with gratification that at the graduation ceremonial of the University of Edinburgh, held on March 20, the degree of LL.D. was conferred upon our distinguished member, Mr. Richard Garnett. We may fairly assume that this well deserved compliment was intended as an acknowledgment, not only of Mr. Garnett's critical skill and literary achievements, but quite as much of the wide and varied knowledge, and the kindliness and courtesy which have enabled Mr. Garnett to render such eminent service to a very wide circle of students and scholars in the great reading-room of the British Museum.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Dresden. Verzeichniss der Neuen Werke der Königl. Œffentlichen Bibliothek zu Dresden. 1882. Herausgegeben von Paul Emil Richter. Dresden, 8vo, pp. 55, double coll.

The list of accessions published annually by the Secretary to the Dresden Royal Library consists of an alphabetical part, followed by an elaborate classification into twenty-six classes. It is prepared with Herr Richter's well known care and accuracy.

Doncaster Borough Free Library. Supplement to the Index Catalogue. Compiled by John Ballinger, Librarian. Price Threepence. 8vo. pp. 80.

Contains the accessions for the past three years, catalogued upon the dictionary system. The contents of collectaneous work are fully set out. Part II contains a catalogue of the reference department.

Bristol Museum and Library. Report of Proceedings at the Twelfth Annual Meeting, held 15th February. 1883. . . . 8vo, pp. 28, and wrapper.

The income for the year was £1,381 4s. 6d. and the expenditure £1,271 17s. 7d. The number of persons entitled to make use of this library was 841, being the highest total yet attained. The expenditure upon books was £123 11s. 1d. A list of subscribers is appended.

Halifax Public Library. First Annual Report, 1883. 8vo, pp. 6.

The acts having been adopted March 23, 1881, the news-room was opened March 20, 1882, and has been very largely used, and the library has been recently opened. The number of volumes in the library is 19,598, of which 1,304 are in the reference department. The rate produces £1,050. The committee have leased the assembly rooms for five years.

City of Norwich. Annual Report of the Free Library Committee to the Town Council. 1882. 8vo, pp. 12.

The lending department was open 196 days, and the issues were 30,892, as against 32,836 for 1881. The number of volumes in this department is 6,912. The reference department numbers 1,140 volumes. The number of persons using the reading room is estimated at nearly 131,000. The rate produced £950.

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VOL. 4. NO. 5.] [*May* 15, 1883.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—May Monthly Meeting: Papers by Mr. Henry Wilson, "An Old English Text: the Speculum Vitæ Christi;" Mr. A. Allchin, "The Communal Library of Abbeville on the Somme—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Correspondence.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at the London Institution on Friday, June 1st, 1883, at 8 P.M., when a Paper will be read by Dr. RICHARD GARNETT on "Librarianship in the Seventeenth Century."

The date of the Annual Meeting at Liverpool has been fixed for Tuesday, the 11th September and following days.

MAY MONTHLY MEETING.

The Eighth Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, May 4th, 1883, at 8 P.M., Mr. Chancellor CHRISTIE, V.P., in the Chair. The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, Mr. GEO. H. PHILLIPS, of Birmingham, having been duly proposed and seconded at the previous meeting, was elected a member of the Association.

The Chairman then called upon the Hon. Secretary, in the absence of the writer, to read a Paper by Mr. HENRY WILSON on

AN OLD ENGLISH TEXT.

AMONG the mystical books of "spiritual reading" so widely diffused during the Middle Ages, few were in more general favour than the *Vita Christi*, which was then, and is still, currently ascribed to Saint Bonaventure. The work indeed betrays an intimate acquaintance with several of that cardinal's writings, but at the same time affords internal evidence against his authorship, and moreover contains a passage which would plausibly connect it with a certain Joannes de Caulibus a Sancto Geminiano, of Tuscany, a Franciscan (flor. circ.

1376). It has also been ascribed to another Cardinal Bonaventure, who flourished about a century later than Fidanza. With the vexed question of the authorship of the Latin original, however, I do not propose to occupy your attention. Suffice it here to say that the learned Franciscans who are engaged upon a new critical edition of the works of St. Bonaventure intend to reject it as spurious. As often occurs in the case of mediæval MSS. the Vita is found to present considerable differences in the number of chapters and other particulars in different codices of the work. Of these there must be at least two hundred in the public libraries of Europe, while perhaps an equal number might be found in private ownership. This circumstance goes some way to show the favour in which this book formerly stood, and which is further evidenced by the numerous versions which were made in the vernacular of all the European countries of the Latin communion, and the many editions which issued from the early press. That the popularity of the work was not less in this country is attested by the number of manuscripts of the English version, which exist in public and private libraries, as well as the fact that this version was printed by Caxton in 1488? by Pynson in 1495? by W. de Worde in 1517 and 1525 (and, according to the Chatsworth catalogue, in 1530).

The English MSS. which I have examined, including one in my own possession, are all of the fifteenth century, and the differences between them are chiefly dialectic. My own corresponds closely with the text printed by Caxton. Indeed I have found no other pre-reformation English text of this work.

At intervals in more recent times several independent translations have appeared which have now, however, become extremely rare, and seem to have uniformly escaped the notice of our bibliographers. What is more remarkable, is that not in any notices of our incunabula do I find the name of the English translator mentioned. It is however given by Tanner, Bibl. Brit. Hibern., although in another part of his work he assigns the English text to John Morton—a mistake in which he has been followed by some bibliographers, and which is doubtless due to the inscription, "Explicit speculum vite xpi per John Morton," which appears in the Bodleian MS. 131 (1999), of which however Morton was merely the scribe.

There is, however, no doubt that Nicholas Love, prior of the Carthusian House of Mountgrace de Ingleby, wrote the English version, of which as most of the MSS. state, circa annū 1410... originalis copia presentabatur london' per compilatorem eiusdem... dño nro Thome Arundell Cantuar' archiepiscopo ad inspiciend' et debite examinand' antequam fuerit libere communicata. Qui. post inspeccionem eiusdem per dies aliquot extradens ipsum librum memorato auctori eiusdem libri propriæ vocis oraculo ipsum in singulis commendavit et approbavit necnon in auctoritate sua metropolitana utpote catholicū publice communicanda fore decrevit et mandavit ad fidelium edificationem et hereticorum confutationem. Amen.

Several manuscripts concur in expressly naming Love as the author of the English translations, or rather Bearbeitung, for the work is considerably altered, passages from St. Bernard, &c. being introduced, and the whole being divided into portions corresponding to the days of the week, commencing with Monday.

Prior Love is not mentioned by Dugdale, nor in Burton's *Monasticon Eboracense*. It is possible, however, that he may be proved to be the same with a Love who is recorded about the date of the approbation of the work, or rather earlier, to have seceded from the Benedictine order. There are one or two circumstances which may perhaps turn out to be links in such identification. In the library of Ripon Minster is preserved a small Latin codex, which through the kindness of Dr. Freemantle I have been enabled to examine. It is the Latin Vita Christi, usually passing under the name of St. Bonaventure. At the end of the volume is written: "Scripta in freston circa festum annunciacionis beate Marie Virginis Anno Domini 14 . Deo gracias." At the foot of the first page is written in large writing, "Liber montis gracie." This may possibly have been the original which Love used for his work. Freston or Frieston was a Benedictine succursal of Croyland Abbey, and the MS. written there in 1400, now in the Ripon Library, which is a small pocket volume, may have been taken away by Love when he joined the Carthusians, and left by him to the Mount Grace Library. However this may be, I have reinstated Love, so long overlooked by the bibliographers, as the compiler of the Myrour of the Life of Christ, in the forthcoming catalogue of English Literature in the British Museum, which is now in the press.

In conclusion, I should feel grateful if any who feel an interest in this old English text, and whose attention I may have been so fortunate as to secure by the foregoing remarks, would bring to my notice any MSS. or editions of this work, not mentioned by Lowndes, with which they may happen to be acquainted.

After a short discussion a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. WILSON.

The Chairman then called upon MR. ARTHUR ALLCHIN to read his Paper on

THE COMMUNAL LIBRARY OF ABBEVILLE ON THE SOMME.

THE principle of State aid to local effort, the recognition of which we first obtained in the Public Libraries' Act, has been as you are aware long admitted in France; and it is therefore by no means uncommon to find in that country valuable and accessible libraries in towns of small population and importance. The nucleus of these communal libraries was in many cases obtained from the suppressed monasteries, and as this suppression did not take place until the end of the last century, more than 250 years later than it had done in England,

those store houses of learning had garnered up a far richer harvest than our own, and at their wrecking a greater amount of literary treasure was saved from dispersion or destruction. In addition to this a Frenchman has, of all men, the interest in home strong upon him, and since he has seldom the busy instincts of this busy land, there are to be found in his country many men of learned leisure who, turning their attention solely to their own neighbourhood, collect its legends, its facts, the biographies of its citizens, the histories of its monuments, and thus enrich the local libraries with a mass of antiquarian research, of topographical lore which, except in some few favoured counties, is in England so sadly wanting. These treasures have been, as I have said, largely supplemented by state contributions, and though in some cases it might be wished that the municipal authorities had laid a somewhat greater stress on technical knowledge in their selection of librarians, yet the communal libraries of France are institutions where the student receives a ready welcome, a generous assistance and a freedom from harassing regulations when he wishes to borrow, which a student can of all men best appreciate.

I now propose, with your permission, to give a few particulars of the Communal Library of Abbeville, the capital of the ancient county of Ponthieu, in the province of Picardy. The fact that Ponthieu was for 100 years an appanage of the English crown, and that many stirring and some glorious events connected with our history have taken place within its bounds would serve to give it at least an interest of sentiment to us as Englishmen. But it has an interest more universal. From out the valley of the Somme have been extracted many of the most interesting remains of prehistoric man, while within the historic period the Celt, the Roman, the Frank, the Norman, the Englishman and the Fleming have in turn occupied, ruled over, or swept across its soil; and each has left there the impress of his genius and the traces, material or moral, of his temporary sway. "The history of Picardy," wrote Michelet, "is the history of France in miniature," and it happens that Abbeville, now a quiet though prosperous country town, was in the middle ages the theatre of many of those events which serve to make history. Within its walls Guy of Ponthieu and Godfrey de Bouillon assembled the volunteers for the first Crusade, and later on, being included in the dowry of Elizabeth of Castile it became intimately connected with the fortunes of our Plantagenet kings. The citizens however seem to have been little content with their lords, and having revolted in 1340, managed to repulse the English flushed with the victory of Creçy, and to remain masters of their own until 1360, when they were handed back by the treaty of Bretigny. Another revolt occurred during the reign of Edward III only to be suppressed; but on the third occasion, when assisted by the army of Charles V, the Abbevillois finally drove us from their gates. But nevertheless the town still figures in the pages of our history since 1514, for it was here that the beautiful Mary of England was wedded to the dying Louis XII,

and here thirteen years later Francis I and Wolsey met to sign the treaty which leagued their two countries against Charles of Germany. But when I spoke of events that make history I did not allude merely to those "glories of our mortal state which are connected with kings, with wars, and with princely alliances. The people of Abbeville were among the first in France to struggle for municipal privileges, and in 1184 they wrested from the then Count of Ponthieu a charter, still to be seen among the archives of the town, which secured to the burgesses their liberties as against the neighbouring seigneurs and against the over-lord himself. So real was the freedom thus obtained, and so stubbonly was it defended, that many of the weaker lords of Picardy availed themselves of the protection of this charter by becoming burgesses of Abbeville, without, by such act, being held to derogate from their nobility. I may add that within the 12th and the early part of the 13th century no less than 33 towns and villages, inspired by this example, obtained from their several seigneurs charters, generally on the model of that of Abbeville.

Coming to what more immediately concerns us, the printing press, we find that several conjectures have been made as to the date of its introduction—one stating that a work of St. Augustine was printed here in 1453; another that *La Somme Rurale* was produced by Paul Perard in 1459; and a third that some German printers were installed in Abbeville in 1476. These theories have however been set at rest by Monsieur Ledieu, the present librarian, who has sent me the following note:—

"There is undoubted proof that it was not until 1486 that a printing press was set up in Abbeville. It was situated in a house, still standing, in the Impasse Barbafust, close to the post office. Jehan Dupré and Pierre Gérard published in this year, 1486, *la Cité de Dieu* of St. Augustine, translated into French by Raoul de Praesles. The first volume of this work was brought out on the 24th November, and the second volume on the 7th April 1487 (new style). These two volumes are very remarkable specimens of typography, and they contain a large number of wood engravings of which the subjects are taken from the Old Testament. The following year Pierre Gerard, who is believed to have been the associate of Jean Dupré, printed alone *La Somme Rurale* of Jean Bouteiller and *Le triomphe des neuf Preux*, the latter work containing woodcuts representing the nine knights. These three are the only books printed at Abbeville during the 15th century, although it has been stated by Monsieur Vitu that Pierre Lerouge de Valence had published at Abbeville a *Histoire de la papesse Jeanne*, with engravings, in 1497. There is good reason to suppose that the Jean Dupré, already mentioned, is the person who published at Paris in 1488 the *Roman des gestes des chevaliers qui furent au temps du roi Ortus.* From 1487 no press existed in Abbeville until 1671, when Jean Musnier then established at Amiens, installed himself here."

Any notice, however slight, of Abbeville would be incomplete without a reference to the beautiful though unfinished Church of St.

Wulfrau, of which it is enough at present to say that it was a favourite study of such artists as Turner, Stanfield and Prout. Nor must I omit to make mention of the museum formed and left to the town by M. Boucher de Perthes, who though not himself, in the strict sense of the term, a scientist, may fairly be reckoned the father of that branch of prehistoric archæology which is connected with Palæolithic remains. Besides a fine collection of these objects and of Roman, Gallo-Roman and mediæval remains, the museum (which is free to all) contains some good specimens of pottery, chiefly French and Flemish, many fine oak carvings, cabinets, enamels, and curios from all parts of the world, and a collection of pictures which would however be the better for a little judicious weeding. As a last word on the town of Abbeville let me say that its people have been and still are honourably distinguished by their culture. Its engravers have been among the first in France; the art of wood carving is still practised with success, and in painting, music, poetry and general literature its children are not unknown. Amongst those of our own day whose reputation is more than local, I may cite the names of the poet Millevoye; of Lesueur, the musician; of Boucher de Perthes; of the Louandres, father and son; of M. Ernest Prarond; and of M. Ris-Paquot, an accomplished writer on the fictile arts.

Pardon me if I have kept you waiting too long for the details of the Library; but I think that a library, like a jewel, may occasionally owe something to its setting, and in the case of this one I have believed that it would not be amiss to show that it is housed amidst associations worthy of it, and among a people who can appreciate its treasures.

It was founded in 1685 by M. Charles Sanson, curé of St. Georges, and was enriched with a large number of works on jurisprudence and theology by M. Francois Dargnies in 1716, by M. Dufresnel in 1726, and by MM. Becquin, Deray du Filleul and Formentin in 1774.

The principal sources of its literary wealth are the libraries of the Abbey of St. Riquier, the Abbey of St. Valloires and the Convent of the Minimes, which were appropriated on the suppression of the monastic institutions at the Revolution. The history of the Abbey of St. Riquier is so remarkable, especially in connection with learning and bibliography, that I trust you will allow me to mention a few of the facts relating to it. Founded by the saint of that name in the year 625, it was shortly placed under the Benedictine rules, and soon took rank among the first institutions of the kind in Europe. About the year 800—St. Augilbert, son-in-law of Charlemagne, being then its Abbot—there were added to it under the auspices of our countryman Alcuin and under the patronage of the great Emperor, a school of Theology and the Humanities which for centuries was one of the chief seats of learning in Europe. In proof of this I need only mention the fact that it gave to the Church, at different times, no less than 27 Popes, 200 Cardinals and 500 Bishops. In the year 831 its library contained 450 volumes, including MSS. in Greek and Latin of the Fathers of the Church, of the ancient classics, and

of contemporary annalists. These treasures, subsequently largely augmented, were, with one exception to be hereafter mentioned, burnt during a siege of the town in the year 1131.

Throughout the troubled times of the middle ages the town of St. Riquier, which at one time contained 14,000 inhabitants (its present population is about 1,400), was constantly harried by Norman, English, Burgundian, or French; and the Church and Monastery were wrecked. The present Church was built in the early part of the 16th Century, and in dignity and beauty of detail may take rank with many a Cathedral. In 1790 the National Convention decreed the suppression of religious corporations; the then Abbot, the 66th of his line, was expelled; the church plate and vessels, the accumulated treasures of centuries, were sent to the melting pot; the library transferred to Abbeville, only six miles distant; and the buildings including the Church sold for 40,000 francs (£1,600). These last were subsequently redeemed by the pious zeal of the Abbé Padé, and restored to their present condition. Of the Abbey of Valloires I may remark that it was especially rich in liturgical and other illuminated manuscripts, but unhappily these all disappeared, as indeed did most of those of St. Riquier, during the Revolution.

Unhappily the public library of Abbeville was forgotten amidst the stirring events of that period. The volumes which composed it remained for a long time in the dormitories of the college, exposed to the ravages of book-worms and schoolboys. From this perilous situation they were transferred to the armoury of the Hotel de Ville, where, though safe from schoolboys, the worms, assisted by the damp, continued their work of destruction. At last, in 1822, the administration roused themselves, fitted up the armoury as a library, and as M. Louandre says, "For the first time brought light and order into this profound chaos." The library is now housed in the first story of the Hotel de Ville, and stretches round two sides of the quadrangle, an L shaped room, which may measure about 100 feet in length, with a breadth of some 20 feet, and it is lighted by windows opening on to the quadrangle. The fittings are for the most part of oak, and the shelves still bear bronze plaques, inscribed with the S. R., which show that they belonged to the library of St. Riquier. In one half the room the shelves are only round the walls, the body being occupied by tables; in the other half six bookcases 8 feet high are arranged transversely, with intervals of about 3 feet between. By this means between 16,000 and 17,000 volumes are accomodated. The library is open for lending purposes to all householders from 11 to 1 o'clock on four days in the week, and as a reading-room to the public in general on the afternoons of the same days. As one who has made much use of this library, I may add that strangers, even self introduced, may depend upon a courteous welcome, and on every facility being given them, even out of the ordinary hours, to examine or search for what they want, or even to borrow any books they may wish to study.

Before making reference to any particular works contained in this

library, it would be well to draw attention to its catalogues. On the shelves stand the two MS. lists from the abbeys of St. Riquier and Valloires, which were probably compiled some 150 years back, and are only now useful as showing how many valuable books have been lost. The present catalogue was compiled in 1836 by M. Charles Louandre, and is on the system followed by MM. Brunet and Renouard. The printed books are primarily divided into six classes: theology, jurisprudence, science and art, the fine arts, belles lettres, history; and these again into many subdvisions. They are followed by a catalogue of the MSS., and the whole by an alphabetical list of authors and titles. 6,478 separate works are included in this catalogue, many of which are however in duplicate. The department of theology is, as may be supposed, both the largest and most valuable.

The present librarian, M. Ledieu, is revising the catalogue, and the new edition will contain a history of the printing press in Abbeville, followed by a list of its productions.

Although so many MSS. have been stolen or destroyed there still remain on the shelves of the Abbeville library the respectable number of thirty-one. First and foremost of these is the volume to which I referred when I said there was one exception to the destruction of the books at St. Riquier in the year 1131. This is a folio copy of the Gospels, written in letters of gold on purple vellum, under the direction of Alcuin for Charlemagne, and by him presented to the abbey in the year 793. Its cover of embossed silver, enriched with precious stones, disappeared in the Revolution, and it is now simply bound in oak boards covered with tapestry. As you are aware, there is another similar copy of the Gospels now in the Bibliothèque of Tours, upon which the Kings of France, down to Louis Phillipe, took the coronation oath. This issued from the abbey of St. Martin of Tours, of which Alcuin was the head. Another such copy, of about the same period I believe, is among the treasures recently sold by the Duke of Hamilton to the Prussian Government. This copy, we are told, originally belonged to the chapter of York, from which it was removed by Cardinal Wolsey. It would be interesting, if it were possible, to compare these three books, in order to see if in their general or particular features, or in any speciality, either of the text or ornament, they could be identified as of a common origin.

Besides the books in M. Louandre's catalogue, there is a very fair collection of modern works of fiction, science, and art, some contributed from time to time by the State, or obtained by the annual grant of the Municipal Council, others the gift of private individuals, amongst which may be mentioned a small collection of English books, chiefly of the eighteenth century.

In conclusion, let me draw your attention once more to a class of books to which large additions are constantly being made, I refer to that of local histories. There is not a town, and hardly a considerable village of any antiquity in Picardy which has not such a monograph devoted to it. In general, too, these books are written not only by loving hands but in an intelligent spirit, and even the least among

them deserves our gratitude when it rescues from oblivion some decaying custom or struggling tradition; when it records it may be an inscription or an epitaph which the hand of time is wearing down; or when it describes some natural feature of the land or a building of historical or architectural interest, which the meddling hand of man is preparing to improve off the face of the earth.

After a discussion, in the course of which M. Louandre's catalogue was exhibited, a vote of thanks was passed to Mr. ALLCHIN. The meeting then adjourned.

LIBRARY NOTES.

CAMBRIDGE: NEWNHAM COLLEGE.—During the past year a new wing has been added to the South Hall, including a new Library, intended for the use of the students in both halls. The college has already received donations amounting to nearly £500 for books.

DARLINGTON.—At the quarterly meeting of the Town Council a resolution was adopted that voting papers should be issued to ascertain the opinion of the ratepayers as to the adoption of the Libraries Act. A committee was also appointed to confer with Sir Joseph and Mr. Arthur Pease on their offer, as executors of Mr. Edward Pease, to erect a library building.

LONDON: BIRKBECK INSTITUTION.—The foundation stone of the new buildings was laid on Monday, April 23rd, by H.R.H. the Duke of Albany, who was supported by the Lord Mayor and the Sheriffs of London and Middlesex, and many distinguished persons. The structure will be divided into two portions; the front and main half facing Bream's-buildings will be 80 feet high from pavement to ridge; here, in the centre of the front, will be the main entrance, with staircases 18 feet wide. Ascending the double staircase, on the first floor will be the reading room, magazine room, lending library, and coffee room; on the second, third and fourth floors will be the class-rooms. In the back half of the premises will be situated the large lecture hall of the Institution, 66 feet by 50 feet, with circular galleries, capable of comfortably seating 1,200 persons. The total cost of the new buildings will be £19,000, towards which £10,600 has already been collected.

LONDON: BRABY & CO.'S LIBRARY AND CLUB.—The thirteenth annual meeting of this Library and Club was held on Saturday, May 4th, at the Victoria Works, Deptford. After tea and the launching of a new barge, Mr. F. Braby took the chair, and the annual report (of which a summary will be found at p. 83) was read by the Hon. Sec., Mr. G. R. Humphery. A very enjoyable meeting concluded with distribution of prizes. Among those present were Mr. J. Nicholson, Librarian of Lincoln's Inn, and Mr. E. C. Thomas, and letters of apology had been received from Mr. W. H. Overall and Mr. W. R. Douthwaite.

LONDON: BRITISH MUSEUM.—The principal Librarian has issued a notice that portions in type of the General Catalogue of Printed

Books containing particular headings can be purchased separately. The portions now ready are: Byron (price 1s.); Swedenborg (1s.); Virgil (2s.); Xenophon (1s.) The sale of these portions has already been larger than was expected. The map catalogue has now been printed as far as to the end of letter C. The two volumes thus in type represent about seventy-five of the old manuscript volumes. A selection of bindings has been arranged in four showcases in the King's Library. The selection has been made by Mr. Fletcher.

NEWARK: GILSTRAP FREE LIBRARY.—Mr. G. G. Killingley, of Nottingham Free Public Libraries, has been appointed to the librarianship of the Gilstrap Free Library.

NEWCASTLE: THOMLINSON LIBRARY.—Mr. Haggerston informs us in fulfilment of his promise in MONTHLY NOTES for June 1882 (p. 91), that the result of the negotiations there spoken of has been that the trustees of this library have determined to make the library the nucleus of a cathedral library. The works will be rebound, a proper building provided, and a new catalogue made, while the collection will be accessible to the public under conditions in harmony with the objects of the trust.

NOTTINGHAM: FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—A new Reading Room, intended specially for the use of the Meadows district, was opened on Thursday, May 10th, in Mayfield Grove, by Mr. Alderman Goldschmidt, Chairman of the University and Free Public Libraries Committee. The room will accommodate about sixty readers, and is provided with newspapers and periodicals, together with about 500 volumes of books from the Children's Library in Shakspeare Street.

PLYMOUTH: FREE LIBRARY.—The Committee at their last meeting received several important donations, including a set of prints of "Armada" pictures from the Mayor. Mr. W. P. Courtney presented about 100 books and pamphlets, chiefly relating to Cornwall. A valuable donation has also been received from the Trustees of the British Museum, consisting of about 250 volumes of their illustrated catalogues and other publications, valued in all at about £170. The Committee, in thanking the Museum authorities, also expressed their indebtedness to Mr. Wright for his services in securing this donation.

TAUNTON.—At the April meeting of the Town Council it was announced that the opinion of the rate-payers had been taken with regard to the adoption of the Free Libraries Acts. The result was that there were 484 votes for the adoption of the Acts and 2,039 against. The number of blank and spoilt papers was 420.

Mr. Chancellor Christie's paper on "The Marquis de Morante: his Library and its Catalogue" has now been printed in the April number of the Manchester Quarterly, and we strongly recommend our readers to procure the number for the sake of this charming paper.

The death of Jules Sandeau, the well-known French writer, and member of the Academy, which took place on April 24th at the age of 72, should be recorded here, as he was for some time Librarian to the Palace of St. Cloud and also to the Institute.

Mr. Cotgreave has devised a new rack for periodicals, which has been introduced at the Richmond Free Library. It consists of a wooden frame, fitted on both sides with diagonal shelves, with a clear space inside between the inner edges of the shelves. The outer edges are fitted with clips at certain intervals for the purpose of fastening the various papers in their places, and it is so contrived that any paper, whatever its size, can be placed in any part of the rack in its alphabetical sequence. One notable feature is that should any reader, through haste or carelessness, omit to fasten a paper up, it immediately falls through the centre of the rack and drops at his feet, thus acting as a mute but sufficient reminder that he has not replaced his paper in a proper manner.

LIBRARY REPORTS.

Glasgow. Report of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, 1882. Glasgow, 1883. 8vo, pp. 46.

During the year 4,929 books and pamphlets were added to the library, 2,207 being by gift. The total number of volumes in the library is now 45,025. The "Poets" Corner and the Glasgow collection have received considerable accessions, and now number 3,247, and upwards of 2,450 volumes respectively. The issues (not including current periodicals) were 366,225, showing a decrease of 37,488 upon the previous year, accounted for by the increasing activity in trade. The financial statement shows an income of £2,683 2s. 2d. The committee again urge the need for suitable and permanent premises.

London. Library and Club (Messrs. Fredk. Braby & Co. Limited.) Thirteenth Annual Report, 1882-3. London, 1883. 8vo, pp. 23.

1,477 vols. were lent during the year and 157 vols. added to the library (120 by gift), making 1,563 vols. now in stock. The committee call attention to the need of a Free Library for Deptford. The report contains information as to the working of all the numerous departments of the Institution, trustees of which have now been appointed, thus it is hoped securing its stability (see p. 81.)

City of Newcastle-upon-Tyne. Second Annual Report of the Public Libraries Committee. 1881-82. Newcastle. 8vo, pp. 32.

The issues for the year were 90,513 less than last year, which is partly explained by the closing of the library during the removal to the new building, and partly by the pressure of space in the old lending library, which discouraged borrowers. The issues in the lending department for the year were 513,337, and in the juvenile department 26,375. The issues of fiction having been from under 44 per cent. to 56·61 per cent. this year. The number of volumes in the lending department is 25,280, and in the juvenile 1,532. The stock already acquired for the reference library amounts to 6,821 volumes, exclusive of 3,182 volumes of patents. The number of visits to the news rooms during the last sixteen days of the library year averaged 1,804 daily. The usual statistical tables, &c. are appended. The Education Committee report that the classes were attended by 431 students, and that the interest and success of this department has been maintained.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CLASSED CATALOGUES.

Agreeing as I do in the main with Mr. Thomas's remarks on the utility of classed catalogues in "professional libraries," I am induced to mention my own experience in that way. Being in charge of an extensive medical library, furnished with a printed author catalogue, I have as usual found that the question most frequently put is, not "What works of a given author has the library," but "What works on a given subject." To meet an obvious want, therefore, I determined some time ago, with the assistance of some of the professors in the matter of classifying, to prepare a catalogue of the contents of the library, according to subjects. Being precluded from printing by the element of expense and other considerations, I have fallen back on the card or slip system, adopting for the purpose what is known as "loan" paper, cut to a size of five and a half inches by three. This paper is not only pleasant to write on, but conveniently thin and remarkably tough. The slips are held together in given quantities, say a whole class or large sub-class, by the following device. From the middle of the lower of two brass plates, each $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by 1 inch broad, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch thick, rises a screwed pin, that passes through a hole in the centre of the upper plate. Between these two plates the slips are inserted, and held firmly in position by a thumb-screw, working on the pin above the upper plate. To give the plates a better hold of the slips, a notch is cut in the back of the latter opposite the pin to a depth of half the breadth of the brass plate, allowing of the slips being made flush with the back edge of the plates. The advantage of the above arrangement is that while it keeps the slips in a form as firm, compact and easily used as a book, it admits of every fresh accession to the library being at once inserted in its proper classified place.

I should add that at the beginning of every divison and sub-division in a collection of slips I have inserted a vellum slip of the same length as the paper slips, but about half an inch broader, so as to project to that extent beyond the level of the paper slips. On this projection the title of the class or sub-class is written, so that on taking up a collection it is possible at a glance to tell what and where are the particular groups into which it has been subdivided. I may also say that, so far as executed, my plan succeeded admirably, and has given general satisfaction.

A. W. ROBERTSON.

The Aberdeen University Library.

*** Several communications and notices of Library Reports and Books unavoidably stand over, in consequence of pressure on the Editor's space and time.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—June Monthly Meeting—Public Libraries and The "Promulgation List"—Library Statistics Again—Library Notes—Library Catalogues and Reports—Library Publications—Correspondence—&c., &c.

THE MONTHLY MEETINGS have been suspended for the months of July, August and September, by a Resolution of the Council, in accordance with Art. 20 of the Constitution.

The arrangements for the Liverpool Meeting (which, as already announced, will be held on Tuesday, the 11th of September and three following days) are now being made, and the Council will be happy to receive offers of Papers at the earliest possible date.

The following circular has been issued by the Local Committee at Liverpool:—

It is proposed to hold, during the Meeting of the Library Association in Liverpool, on the 11th-14th of next September, an EXHIBITION OF OBJECTS AND APPLIANCES ILLUSTRATING THE WORKING ARRANGEMENTS, &c., OF LIBRARIES IN ALL THEIR DEPARTMENTS, and the Local Committee would be glad of your kind co-operation with a view of making it as complete and useful as possible. The Exhibition will include plans and designs of library buildings, models or specimens of various kinds of shelving, book-cases, book-stands, trays and racks, trucks or carriages for the conveyance of books in libraries, indicators, ladders, book-supports, reading cases, methods of preserving loose pamphlets and magazines, newspaper files and holders, book tags and labels, book-stamps or illustrations of them, catalogues, specimens of catalogue cards and slips, *illustrations of the means of indicating to the public new accessions to a library*, systems of booking for lending libraries, stationery, copying machines, &c.

As the above list is but an imperfect enumeration of objects and appliances useful in library administration, it is hoped that others will be sent likely to prove of interest and value.

It is proposed to make bookbinding adapted for public libraries a speciality; but specimens of ornamental binding, samples of materials, and all that may illustrate the *ars technica* will be equally acceptable.

Plain library bindings will include—first, such as are best fitted for books

like the Proceedings and Transactions of various learned societies, scientific magazines, &c., whose bindings suffer most from the action of gas and a dry atmosphere rather than from usage by readers; secondly, bindings adapted for lending-library books where the wear and tear is hard and constant; thirdly, bindings for books of reference with plates.

Since the first Librarians' Conference, held in London in 1877, no exhibition of a satisfactory kind has taken place, and even then it was by no means as complete as could have been desired. It is recommended therefore that exhibits should not be confined to novelties since that date, but that the same objects should be again exhibited, if not superseded by more recent improvements. This will be particularly agreeable to new members of the association and those unable to attend the first conference.

Exhibits, carriage paid, will be required not later than September 4th, and particulars of such, and the probable amount of space you will require, will be deemed a favour. All objects exhibited will be carefully repacked and returned without delay at the close of the meeting. Glass cases will be provided for objects requiring special care.

W. J. STEWART, P. COWELL, *Hon. Secs.*

FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY,
LIVERPOOL, *June*, 1883.

Our members will be interested in the announcement that the surplus stock of the Transactions of our Association has been sold by auction at Messrs. Hodgson's. The matter will form a subject of comment in the Annual Report of the Council, but it must not be supposed, as is suggested in a letter from a correspondent printed in the present number, that the Council were in any way responsible for this sale, or that they failed to take such steps as seemed fitting in the interests of the Association.

The following new members who are engaged in library administration have joined the Association since the last Monthly Meeting:—Rev. L. White, Bayham Abbey, Lamberhurst, Sussex; Mr. R. H. Farrar, 8, John St., Adelphi, W.C.; Dr. R. S. Watson, Pilgrim St., Newcastle; Mr. Adam Carse, Granville Road, Newcastle; and Mr. Geo. F. Hooper, Librarian, Admiralty Library, S.W.

The Treasurer begs to remind those members of the Association whose Subscriptions for the current year are still unpaid, that it will be a great convenience if they are remitted to him at once.

Members are also reminded that they are invited to contribute the very modest sum of 2s. per annum towards the expense of carrying on MONTHLY NOTES.

JUNE MONTHLY MEETING.

The Ninth Monthly Meeting of the Sixth Year of the Association was held at the London Institution, on Friday, June 1st, 1883, at 8 P.M., the TREASURER, Mr. ROBERT HARRISON, in the Chair.

The following gentlemen, being engaged in library administration,

were announced as having joined the Association:—Mr. A. W. W. Dale, Fellow and Librarian of Trinity Hall, Cambridge (reported by the Rev. S. S. Lewis); Mr. W. Hall, Librarian, Free Library, Rotherham (reported by Mr. John Ballinger, of Doncaster); Mr. John Williams Heppel, Assistant Librarian, Public Library, Worcester (reported by Mr. Samuel Smith, of Worcester).

A letter from Dr. R. GARNETT expressing regret at his inability to prepare his Paper promised for the Meeting having been read, and there being no other business, the Meeting adjourned.

PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND THE "PROMULGATION LIST."

THE question of the distribution to libraries of public documents printed at the national expense is one to which, as most of our readers are aware, the special attention of the Council and of the Association has now been for some time directed. The important Paper contributed to our Cambridge Meeting by Mr. James Yates, the Public Librarian of Leeds, who has made this question peculiarly his own, will soon be in the hands of members. We have shown in MONTHLY NOTES for January and March of this year* what has been done in this matter, and what degree of success has been obtained by the librarians of the United States. The story there imperfectly told should assuredly stimulate us to like exertions which will, it is to be hoped, be ultimately crowned by a like victory.

The immense accumulations of Parliamentary business which have had the effect of checking the progress of the new Free Libraries Bill have rendered it quite hopeless to think of making any rapid or immediate progress in regard to this question. It was, of course, the duty of the Council to ascertain what steps, if any, were being taken by the Government or its officers to deal with the principle upon which public documents should be distributed. Attention was called to this subject in 1881, in the First Report of the present Controller of the Stationery Office, Mr. Pigott.† The Controller called particular attention to the distribution of the Statutes, of which he spoke in the following terms:—

"The general distribution of the Statutes is made by the printer in accordance with a 'Promulgation List,' which is a paper of some antiquarian interest, but as an official document of present application perfectly unintelligible. It was originally drawn up by a Committee of the House of Commons, and adopted by a resolution passed in 1801. The List was reconsidered in 1835 by a subsequent Committee, who reported that they had been 'unable to discover any fixed principle on which the distribution was made,' and recommended that a new List should be prepared; but it does not appear that any action was taken on their recommendation."‡

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* pp. 2—5; 50, 51.

† First Report of the Controller of Her Majesty's Stationery Office, 1881. 8vo., pp. 33.

‡ p. 12.

The observations made by the Controller upon this and other questions connected with the Stationery Office led to the appointment of a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses of Parliament to consider Mr. Pigott's Report. The Select Committee took evidence upon the various questions relating to the printing done for Parliament and the storage and sale of Parliamentary Papers, and also upon the promulgation of the Statutes; the last being the only question with which we now propose to deal.

Questions 206 to 232 addressed to Mr. Pigott deal with this subject, and the story told by Mr. Pigott was certainly a very curious one. He told the Committee that copies of the Statutes were still printed for the use of the boroughs of Gatton—as everybody knows, one of the old rotten boroughs—and Dunwich—an old seaport, but now for many years almost entirely submerged, and for many other places as little entitled to them. The total number of copies of the Statutes, supplied at the public expense, was 1885, of which the Houses of Parliament received 770 copies; Offices and Departments of State, 50; Courts of Justice, 188; sheriffs, magistrates, &c., 807; and *Public Libraries*, 20. Mr. Pigott explained that in his opinion "the distribution of the Statutes at large at the public expense ought to be made on some intelligible principle. Whoever they might be, it ought to be clearly laid down that such and such a class of public officials, magistrates, and so on, and *libraries*, should receive Acts of Parliament; that this list should be corrected by some one in authority every year, and issues made from it."

After hearing Mr. Pigott and considering the matter, the Committee in their report recommended, "That a fresh list for the promulgation of the Statutes be drawn up by the Secretary of State for the Home Department, in communication if necessary with the Lords Commissioners of Her Majesty's Treasury," and "That all alterations in the revised list be made by the same authority." The report of the Select Committee is dated 29th July, 1881, on which day it was ordered by the House of Commons to be printed.*

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Select Committee, Sir William Harcourt, as Home Secretary, appointed a departmental Committee, consisting of Sir A. F. O. Liddell, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. C. J. Knyvett, one of the principal clerks in the Home Office, to draw up a fresh list for the Promulgation of the Statutes. The warrant of appointment was signed on the 10th of February, 1882. The Report of the Committee has just been printed (it is dated May 18th, 1883), and occupies, together with the appendices 139 folio pages.† We think it not unsuitable to direct the attention of our readers to the principle of distribution laid down by the Committee, and especially to the treatment accorded to libraries in this Report.

It should be observed, in the first place, that the number of copies

* Report from the Select Committee of the House of Lords and the House of Commons on Stationery Office (Controller's Report). . . . Ordered by the House of Commons to be printed 29th July, 1881. Folio, pp. xiv. 63.

† Report of the Committee appointed to consider the List of 1801 for the Promulgation of the Statutes, with Appendices. . . . Folio, pp. 139.

to be distributed in accordance with this new list is not diminished, but is, in fact, enlarged from 1885 or 1886* to 2366.

How now have the Committee dealt with the case of "Public Libraries, &c."? There is no more striking change in the state of things since the list of 1801 was framed than the development of libraries in this country, and especially of libraries created and maintained also at the expense of no small proportion of the rate-payers of the country. It will hardly be believed that the Committee have not added a single library to the list. Indeed, at first sight, the list appears to have been diminished, though this diminution is only apparent. To use the very words of the Committee:—

"The Public Libraries: We do not suggest any alteration as regards the supply of Statutes to these Institutions, except in respect of the libraries of Queen Anne's Bounty, First Fruits Office, and Corporation of Sons of the Clergy, which are dealt with under the head 'Public Departments.'" All they have done is to transfer these "institutions," which certainly sound oddly enough among libraries, to the head of "Public Departments," where indeed they sound nearly as oddly. It is interesting to observe how the list of libraries now stands. It is as follows:—

PUBLIC LIBRARIES, &c.

	Sets in separate acts.	Sets bound.
The Queen's Library	—	1
The Lambeth Palace Library	—	1
The British Museum	—	1
The College of Arms	—	1
Lincoln's Inn	—	1
Gray's Inn	—	1
Inner Temple	—	1
Middle Temple	—	1
The University of Oxford	1	—
The University of Cambridge	1	—
The Vice-Chancellor of Oxford	1	—
The Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge	1	—
The University of London	1	—
The Chapter of Canterbury	1	—
The Chapter of York	1	—
The Chapter of St. Paul's	1	—
The Chapter of Westminster	1	—
TOTAL	17	

This is certainly a very curious list. The British Museum, Oxford, and Cambridge receive copies of the Statutes, and properly enough, but why does not the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh receive a set, and the Library of Trinity College, Dublin? Then the

* So it is stated at p. 35 of the Report. I do not quite understand the calculation on p. 36, which makes the old number 1961.—ED.

University of London receives a copy: but why not the University of Durham, or the Victoria University, or the Scotch Universities? So, again, four Chapters in all England and Wales are singled out: why should not other Chapters be supplied? Here, certainly, we look in vain to see how the Committee proposes to carry out Mr. Pigott's "intelligible principle." But a more curious and glaring question still should surely have presented itself to the minds of the Committee? Why should the College of Arms and three or four Chapters be supplied with sets of the Statutes at the public expense, and not the libraries maintained by the ratepayers of Liverpool and Manchester, of Birmingham and Bristol, not to name a hundred other places? We may ask the question, indeed, but where is the answer to it? Yet the question should be asked and asked and asked again until some sort of answer is extorted from the Stationery Office or the Treasury.

It may be worth while to give a few illustrations of the extravagances with which it is still proposed to bestow copies of the Statutes upon some favoured *institutions* and *individuals*, while the infinitely greater claims of the public libraries are wholly ignored.

To begin with, no less than 218 sets are given to members of the House of Lords, besides which many of its leading members receive duplicate and even triplicate copies from the Privy Council Office, or as being officers of State. The number assigned to the House of Commons—viz., 22 copies, is in singular contrast to the liberality shown to the House of Lords.

It is difficult to see the reason for the inclusion of some of the so-called departments of State. Why, for instance, should copies be supplied at the public expense to such institutions or "departments" as the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, Queen Anne's Bounty Office, and the Consistory Court of Hereford?

The most unjustifiable waste is shown in the treatment of some great officers. Thus the Lord Chancellor, in addition to the set which he is entitled to as a peer, receives one from the Privy Council* Office, and no less than three sets as Chancellor. It is even more absurd that the Archbishop of Canterbury, in addition to his copy as a peer, receives *three* in his capacity of archbishop, and a further copy for the Lambeth Palace Library!

The entire number of copies absorbed by the Houses of Parliament, the State Departments, and the Courts of Justice, amounts to 752. The remaining 1597 copies (which, together with the 17 copies allotted to libraries, make up the total of 2366) are distributed to municipal magistrates, the chief magistrates or head officers of every city, borough, and town corporate, and the clerks of the magistrates of boroughs which have a commission of the peace under the Municipal Corporations Act; and finally, in counties, to sheriffs, clerks of the peace and lord lieutenants, to chairmen of Quarter

* It is curious to note that a set is supplied by the Privy Council Office to the Lord Steward, the Lord Chamberlain, and the Master of the Horse respectively (p. 41).

Sessions and Petty Sessional Divisions altogether, no less than 1002 sets are distributed to county officials and magistrates.

The Committe report that they felt considerable difficulty as to the mode of distribution in this class, and as to the preservation of the Statutes for public purposes. They issued a series of questions to the county authorities; and the replies, which are printed in an appendix to their Report, deserve particular attention. The Committee themselves sum up the effect of these replies as follows:—

1. "That (with some few exceptions) *no general system exists for the preservation of the Statutes*, or for the transmission of them from clerk to clerk of Petty Sessional Divisions, or from magistrate to magistrate.

2. That, with the exception of copies kept by clerks of the peace and those maintained for the use of Courts of Quarter Sessions, *there are hardly any complete sets from the year* 1801.

3. That *many* clerks and *most* magistrates look upon the copies supplied to them as *their private property;* and that (with some few exceptions) no steps are taken *on a change of clerks*, from death or other causes, to secure to their successor the possession of Statutes, which have been supplied at the public expense.

4. That in the case of *magistrates* it would appear that *in most instances* the Statutes are placed in their libraries, and *pass, as a matter of course*, to their representatives.

5. Many of the clerks report that they consider themselves entitled to retain the Statutes *as private property*, inasmuch as they are at the expense of binding them."*

The Committee do not, however, call particular attention to the replies received to one of their questions, which is of importance for our present purpose. They asked the County Authorities to say, "14. Assuming that such arrangements do not at present exist, could regulations be established to render the copies of the Statutes supplied for the use of Courts of Quarter and Petty Sessions *available for public use*, by keeping them at the courts or places where such Sessions are held?"

From the general nature of the answers received to this question it appears that for the most part the Statutes supplied to the County Authorities are not generally available for public use. It is also pointed out in at least one answer,† that the copies are really more available for public use by being kept at the clerks' offices, which are open daily, than by their being kept at the court-houses, which are only occasionally open.

It does not appear to have presented itself to the attention of the Committee that so far as the use of the Statutes by the general public is concerned, there would be no place so appropriate as the public library supported by the ratepayers, wherever there is such an institution. The law of England assumes and must necessarily assume, that the Statutes are known to every member of the community. The principle upon which the extensive distribu-

* p. 8. † Report: App. G, p. 60.

tion of the Statutes, to which we have here called attention is founded, is doubtless that it is the duty of the Government to promulgate new Statutes as widely as possible. It does not seem unreasonable to suggest that one of the most obvious and desirable ways of attaining this object is to deposit a copy of the Statutes in every library established under the Free Libraries Acts. These libraries, it may not unfairly be asserted, have a peculiar claim to consideration in this very connection. They are established and supported by the ratepayers acting, as it were, in a political capacity as citizens, and as citizens they are entitled to be supplied by the Government which they support with the fullest possible information upon public affairs, and it may be confidently maintained that they offer guarantees for safety and permanence, at all events in the case of all the larger libraries, such as are not to be obtained under the present system.

The publication of this Report is indeed so far satisfactory that it is a first step towards putting the distribution of public documents upon a fixed and intelligible footing. It is clear that here is the point at which the public libraries of the country should take their stand. The principle of including public libraries is confirmed afresh by the present Report. What we have now to ask is that libraries which are public in so many senses of the word may be put upon an equal footing with the libraries of the College of Arms and of the Chapters of Canterbury and York. To this demand there can ultimately be but one answer—an answer in accordance with the spirit and circumstances of the times and which have altered since the year 1801 in nothing more notably than in respect of the development of public libraries. EDITOR.

LIBRARY STATISTICS AGAIN: OR, THE HISTORY OF A PARAGRAPH.

In our April number we called attention to a certain paragraph which had found its way into the editorial columns of the *Bibliographer*, on the Libraries of Paris and their statistics. We remarked that, among other curious features of the list given in this paragraph, was the mention of the Bibliothèque du Louvre, which was burnt in 1871, to which indeed we might have added the Bibliothèque des Avocats, which was also burnt in the same year; but the oddest thing in the list was the statement, which we faintly characterised as "innocent and astonishing," that "the Bibliothèque Nationale contains more than half a million volumes," and we contrasted with these figures the figures given in the new edition of *Encyclopædia Britannica* (2,290,000, exclusive of MSS.)

We confess that we should have expected anyone who had the slightest knowledge of library matters, and *a fortiori* anyone claiming to be an expert, to have seen at once the justice of our observations. We were certainly surprised, therefore, to see the editor of the *Bibliographer* make the following reply in his July number (p. 56):—

"In printing these statistics we omitted our authority. This oversight we are glad to have the opportunity of setting right. The French Minister of Public Instruction is responsible for the figures, which are taken from his report and printed in the *Chronique* of the *Bibliographie de la France*. Whether the statement of the Minister of Public Instruction is 'innocent,' and whether the editor of the *Monthly Notes*, and the *Encyclopædia Britannica* are better authorities on the subject of French libraries than this distinguished official, we must leave for others to settle."

We were naturally a little impressed by the confidence with which the editor of the *Bibliographer* fell back for support upon the French Minister of Public Instruction. But it was impossible to believe that a Minister of *Instruction*, of all people in the world, could be responsible for a paragraph abounding in orthographical and even grammatical blunders. And that the figures were correct not fifty Ministers of Public Instruction would have convinced us, or, we beg leave to think, anyone who knows anything of the subject.

Our next step, therefore, was to look at the paragraph in the *Chronique* of the *Bibliographie de la France*, where it appeared on the 13th of January last. Here indeed we did not find the grammatical errors which disfigured the paragraph as it appeared in the *Bibliographer*, nor did we find any mention of the *Minister* of Public Instruction. This "distinguished official," like the amusing variations* of the paragraph in its English form, thus appears to owe his existence to the printer of the *Bibliographer*.

We did indeed find that the paragraph, printed, it should be observed, under the heading "Faits Divers,"—and we all know what to expect under that heading in a French newspaper—was introduced by the sentence, "Le Ministère de l'Instruction Publique vient de terminer une intéressante statistique." Now, to say nothing of the blunder of translating "Ministère" into Minister, we believe that the introduction of the Ministry of Public Instruction into this paragraph is due to some myrmidon in the printing office of the *Chronique*: at all events we are in a position to *prove* that the phrase "vient de terminer" is an absolute invention or falsification of those who have put this paragraph into fresh circulation.

For, as it happens, we are able to tell the editor of the *Bibliographer* something of the history of this paragraph, over which he has charitably endeavoured to throw the cloak of the French Minister of Public Instruction.

The paragraph in question, almost *verbatim* as it appeared in the *Chronique* of 13th January, 1883, was printed in the non-official portion of the *Journal Officiel* of the 9th of August, 1876, which lies before us as we write, where it is introduced by a statement that the figures are taken from the *Débats*.

We have accordingly been at the trouble of looking up the *Journal des Débats*, and in its issue for the 6th of August, 1876 (p. 3*a*, *b*),

* Such as Cours de Cassation for Cour de Cassation, Musée d'Histoire Naturel (*sic*). Hospital "Laribornere" for "Lariboisière," &c. &c.

under the same heading of "Faits Divers," we find the same paragraph. In neither case is there any mention of a minister or ministry of any sort, or the least intimation that the figures are drawn from official sources, but merely a general intimation, which may mean anything, and here means rather less than anything, that "les chiffres sont d'une exactitude aussi précise que possible."

So much for the later history of this paragraph, for we are far from believing that we have traced it to its origin. The inclusion of the libraries of the Avocats, and especially of the Louvre, is sufficient to indicate that it is older than the war of 1870-71, for it is matter of common knowledge that these libraries were burnt in 1871 during the Commune. We invite the editor of the *Bibliographer*, who is of course anxious to give his readers the latest and most accurate information, to join us in our researches, unless, that is, he holds the maxim of French jurisprudence to apply even to literary matters, "la récherche de la paternité est interdite." At least we may ask him to inform his readers if he still thinks the Printer's Devil of the *Journal de l'Imprimerie* a better authority than the "Editor of the *Monthly Notes*" and the Administrateur-Général of the *Bibliothèque Nationale*.

As the history of this paragraph is, we venture to think, of some interest, and as the editor of the *Bibliographer* has questioned the value of the statistical information in the article in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*, perhaps we may be excused for quoting a few lines from Mr. Cutter's notice of that article:—*

"The statistics of the chief libraries of the world with which it closes are the most satisfactory portion. They are brought down to the latest time, and Messrs. Tedder and Thomas's success in previous efforts of this kind makes it certain that they are trustworthy. Perhaps their work will repress for a time the erratic exuberance of the newspapers in this regard. Everyone who is interested in the subject must have noticed the continual appearance of items on the number of volumes in the chief libraries, founded on the statistics sometimes of the last decade, sometimes of the last century, and sometimes of a distant future."

Mr. Cutter's warning has not availed to prevent the importation of a stupid and antiquated paragraph into the pages of the *Bibliographer*. Perhaps this repetition of the warning may stop its career before it finds its way into some literary or scientific journal.

Finally we may point out that in the *Journal Officiel* of the 26th of July, 1874, may be found a "Rapport adressé au Min^re ... par l'Administrateur-Général de la Bibliothèque Nationale," in which the number of volumes in the library will be found to be stated by this "distinguished official" *not* at the beautifully vague figure of "over half a million," but as 2,077,571. It was upon this, the latest official document, that the figures given in the *Encyclopædia Britannica* and repeated in the *Monthly Notes* were originally based.

EDITOR.

* In the *Nation* of October 19th, 1882; reprinted, *Library Journal*, January, 1883, p. 7.

LIBRARY NOTES.

AUCKLAND (NEW ZEALAND).—On the 5th of June Sir George Grey, who has presented a library to Auckland, as we have already recorded in these pages, delivered an address to the citizens of Auckland in the Theatre Royal "Upon the principles which should guide the citizens in founding a Free Public Library." The address is reported at length in the *New Zealand Herald* of the following day. It was announced that the city was in a position, from the funds they had in hand—the munificent bequest of the late Mr. Edward Costley—to take steps for the erection of necessary buildings for the Free Public Library and Art Gallery. A vote of thanks was given to Sir George Grey for his address and for the "munificent gift of his valuable library to the citizens of Auckland."

BETHNAL GREEN. — The Committee of this Institution have published a statement to the effect that after seven years' incessant labour they have secured a valuable collection of books, magazines, &c., numbering about 17,000, all of which have been presented. The books, &c., are deposited in suitable premises, which include the library, newspaper and magazine room, ladies reading room and lecture hall, and which have been erected at a cost of £5,000. The Library was opened to the public on the 22nd of December, 1881. Additional shelves are much required to accommodate the large number of volumes, reviews, journals, and magazines that have been recently given, which will, with other expenses, involve a further outlay of £100. The Library is entirely supported by voluntary contributions, which are greatly needed to meet the annual expenditure that cannot consistently with the efficient maintenance of so important a work be less than £300. The Committee, therefore, appeal to the public for the required amounts above named.

CAMBRIDGE.—The Council have approved of plans for the erection of a new Reading Room in connection with the Free Library. The room will cost £2000.

DARLINGTON. — The ratepayers have decided to adopt the Libraries Acts, and will thus be able to avail themselves of the offer made by the executors of Mr. Edward Pease (see p. 62). The executors have also offered themselves to give £100. as the heading of a subscription list for books.

DONCASTER.—An attempt has been lately made at Doncaster to arrange equitable terms by which the outlying townships of Doncaster might enjoy the benefits of the Public Library. In the case of one of these—Wheatley—at a preliminary meeting of the ratepayers, held on May 29, a resolution was unanimously carried in favour of the Acts, and a Committee was formed. A meeting of the ratepayers was accordingly called by the overseers and held on June 28, when the proposal was rejected by 66 votes to 14. Mr. Ballinger, the Librarian of the Public Library, Doncaster, was present, but was barely allowed a hearing. He continued, however, to state that his Committee had found it necessary to issue an order to stop all those persons from borrowing who were not rated or

resident within the borough, and that a considerable number of persons from Wheatley who used the Library would have to be stopped. A fuller statement of the case is made by Mr. Ballinger in the letter published in the *Doncaster Chronicle* of July 6th.

HACKNEY.—The Hackney Vestry has decided to accept the offer made by the Rev. R. Daniel Tyssen, the Rector of South Hackney, of his father's collection, relating to Hackney and its celebrities, to form the nucleus of a Free Library, and a room at the Town Hall has been selected for the purpose.

HUDDERSFIELD.—On Saturday, July 7th, the Duke of Somerset, K.G., performed the double ceremony of opening the new Technical School and Mechanics' Institute and a Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition in connexion with it. The Huddersfield Mechanics' Institute dates back more than forty years and during that period has rendered the most valuable services to primary, secondary and technical education. Some years ago a joint committee of the Institute and the Chamber of Commerce determined to erect a new building. Twenty thousand pounds has been expended upon a handsome and commodious structure, which, includes chemistry and dyeing rooms, weaving shed, art rooms, library, &c. About £16,000 has been raised already, and it is hoped to raise a portion of the remainder by means of the exhibition. The articles exhibited form a collection hardly, if at all, inferior to those exhibited at Bradford last year.

INVERNESS.—The Free Library which has been formed in the new building in the Castle Wynd in connexion with a Museum and School of Art was formally opened on Saturday, June 16th, by Mr. Charles Fraser Mackintosh, M.P. The Acts were adopted at a public meeting on July 4th, 1877, with only three dissentients. Before that, however, the Town Council had purchased the books of the Subscription Library to form the beginning of a Free Library, and Mr. Mitchell, of Viewhill, promised £500 for books. The income of the Library from the vote will be about £300. The number of volumes is over 5400, and a catalogue of them has already been prepared.

LIVERPOOL.—The annual meeting of the proprietors of the Liverpool Library was held on May 21st, in the New City Hall, the Rev. Wm. Banister, V.P., in the chair. It was announced that notice of appeal had been lodged against the decision of Mr. Justice Chitty in the recently-heard suit of Peacock *v.* Sinclair. (A summary of the report will be found at p. 99.)

LONDON LIBRARY.—The annual meeting of the members was held on May 31st, the Earl of Carnarvon in the chair. It was announced that a notice of motion by Mr. Hodgkinson to the effect that the Library should be open during at least three evenings in the week was withdrawn. The chairman congratulated the members upon the satisfactory character of the report (a summary of which will be found at p. 99). There seemed to have been an increase when there should be one, and a decrease when there should be a reduction. The usual business terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair-

man. We learn from the report that the appeal made last year to the members of the Library for assistance in forming a special collection of old reviews and magazines met with a generous response on the part of many members, and produced a total number of 622 volumes. Some of these gifts were duplicates of sets already in the Library, and they are found very useful in enabling the librarian to keep one set at home for reference while the other was in circulation. An interesting collection of works written by foreigners on the subject of Great Britain, numbering 400 volumes, was presented by Mrs. Edwin Edwards. Mrs. Jervis presented 500 volumes, collected by the late Rev. W. Henley Jervis for the purpose of his History of the Church of France. The Rev. Dr. Holden, of Ipswich, presented 88 volumes, consisting chiefly of modern Latin poetry.

NOTTINGHAM.—At the June meeting of the Town Council a letter was read from the Nottingham Literary and Philosophical Society, announcing that it had been decided to dissolve the Society, and offering the residue of its property, after payment of debts and liabilities, to the University College Free Library and Museum Committee, besides scientific collections and apparatus, and a balance of £47. in cash. The gift includes a library of 640 volumes, together with the Proceedings of the Ray, Palæontographical and other Societies, and nearly 100 pamphlets and reports. A resolution to accept the gift with thanks was unanimously carried.

ROTHERHAM.—A valuable gift of books has just been made to Rotherham College, consisting of the library of the late Rev. Dr. Harrison, Vicar of Fenwick, near Doncaster, who died on the 26th of February last. The number of books is about 1700, and consist mainly of critical and patristic works, including about 300 folio volumes of the Latin and Greek Fathers, the works of the German, Swiss, and English reformers, and works relating to recent Church controversies, especially on the question of the Eucharist. The books have been placed in a special room, which will be known as the Harrison Library.

TAUNTON.—The Taunton Somerset Institution, Market House, Taunton, has been given up after an existence of over sixty years, and its library and effects were disposed of by auction on May 21st. The collection comprised about 2000 volumes.

TORONTO (CANADA).—The Free Library Scheme, having passed the ordeal of the popular vote and the attempt to kill it off in the Council by refusing to vote the necessary appropriation, is in a fair way of success. The Library Board starts with a fund of £10,000, besides a building worth £6,000. It is proposed to purchase at once 30,000 volumes. The annual income will be from £2,500 to £3,000, with an increase of ten per cent. per annum. The *Globe* (Toronto) suggests the idea of building up a complete collection of works of reference, the amalgamation of other small libraries existing for a similar purpose. A special collection of Canada literature is also suggested.

WANDSWORTH.—We are indebted to a courteous communication from Mr. E. Erskine Greville, the Vestry Clerk, for the information

that the Library Acts have just been adopted at Wandsworth by a majority of 1868.

WIMBLEDON.—The Library Acts were adopted at Wimbledon on June 21st by a majority of 81 upon a poll. The opinion of the ratepayers had already been taken in the two previous years. This is the fifth instance of the adoption of the Acts in the districts on this side of London.

The Sixth Annual Convention of the American Library Association will be held at Buffalo on Tuesday and three following days. An opening address will be delivered by the President, Prof. Justin Windsor. We hope that our American colleagues may have a pleasant and successful gathering.

The final result of the negociations for the purchase for the British Museum of a portion of the Ashburnham Manuscripts has been that the Treasury has agreed to give £45,000 for the Stowe Collection without the Appendix. A parliamentary paper is to be issued on the subject.

The account of the Library of Magdalen College, Oxford, which has been contributed to *Notes and Queries* by the librarian, the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge, is concluded in the issue for June 9th.

The *Manchester City News* (which is edited by our member, Mr. J. H. Nodal) prints a monthly list of the principal additions to the Central Free Library at Manchester. The *Leeds Mercury*, we believe, prints a weekly list of additions to the Leeds Public Library.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Dublin. Supplemental Catalogue of Books, by Author, Title, Subject and Class, added to the National Library of Ireland during the year 1880. Dublin: for Her Majesty's Stationery Office. 8vo, pp. xi.-455, cloth.

This catalogue, which has been prepared by Mr. William Archer, who signs the preface, is a most thorough and satisfactory piece of work. As the title will have indicated, it is compiled upon the Dictionary plan, and on the lines laid down by Mr. Cutter. The compiler, who has the advantage of speaking from considerable experience, speaks very confidently of the utility of this kind of catalogue not only in the library itself, but also outside the library as a guide to reading. The entries, with the exception of the main or author entry, are as far as possible restricted to one or two lines, and the nature of the entry is indicated by corresponding varieties of type. In the case of the main entry the title is given in full, or, if condensed, the individuality is respected as far as possible. Contents are given in numerous cases, and the number of pages, and of illustrations, &c., followed by the place of publication, and the publisher's name, and date. Some of the larger subject entries are exceedingly full, specially the names of Countries, Criticisms, Essays, Fine Arts, History, Literature, Natural Sciences, Philology, Philosophy, Sociology, Theology, Useful Arts. Under Biography we find no less than 37 sub-heads of professions, &c.; the entries in small type extending over more than five pages. Altogether we cannot imagine how the work could be more thoroughly and adequately planned, while the care with which it has been done, and the remarkable freedom from typographical or clerical errors reflect the utmost credit upon cataloguer and printer. We wish that every library in the country might be provided with such a list of its yearly accessions; and we could wish it no greater boon.

Liverpool. Annual Supplementary Catalogue of the Liverpool Library (with the Laws and Report), 1883. Liverpool, 1883. 8vo. pp. 78.

The annual list of accessions is prepared with Mr. Wakefield's usual care. The "Novels and Tales" are kept together, and not included in the general alphabet. The one hundred and twenty-fourth annual report states that the issues during the year were 60,697, being a slight decrease on the previous year. The income was £1,310.; and the year closed with a balance in hand of £87. 8s. 1d. The amount expended on purchase and hire of books and bookbinding was £636. 0s. 11d.

Nottingham Mechanics' Institution. Catalogue of the Lending and Reference Libraries, compiled by J. T. Radford, Sub-librarian. Nottingham, 1883. Price 6d. 8vo, pp. iii.-144, double col.

This is the catalogue of a good library of about 13,000 volumes, part of which consists of a small local collection. By far the larger portion of the books belong to the lending department; those in the reference department extending only from p. 133 to 142. A short list of assumed names is affixed (2 pp.) The catalogue is compiled upon the dictionary system, and is printed in a small but clear type. The contents of collectaneous works are set out, but not those of periodicals. It is a solid and careful bit of work.

Manor of Aston Local Board. The Fifth Annual Report of the Free Libraries' Committee, March 26th, 1882 to March 25th, 1883. Aston, 8vo, pp. 16 and wrapper.

The issues for the year were: in the reference department, 8,096; in the lending department, 75,395 volumes. The stock is now, in the reference department, 3,216 volumes; in the lending department, 5,582 volumes. A local collection has been commenced, and a catalogue is in type. It is hoped soon to establish branch news rooms. The rate produced £509. 12s. 3d.

Glasgow. Annual Report of Stirling's and Glasgow Public Library, 1882-83, with Proceedings of Annual Meeting of Subscribers, held on 10th April, 1883. Glasgow, 1883. 8vo, pp. 16 and wrapper.

The issues and the number of new members enrolled far exceeded those in any previous year. The issues were: in the reference department, 53,981 as compared with 34,641 the previous year; in the lending department, 50,733, as compared with 22,822 the previous year. The increase this year was nearly twofold. During the year 1,115 volumes and pamphlets were added. The number of new subscribers was 298, and the total number of members is now 664. The income was: from rent £390., from subscriptions £261. 16s. 11d. The Directors refer to the cordial relations always subsisting between this institution and the Mitchell Library, which as far as possible are worked as one.

London. Report of the Committee of the London Library to the Forty-second Annual General Meeting of the Members, Thursday, May 31, 1883. [Followed by List of Additions.] 8vo, pp. 53.

The Committee report that 183 members had been added during the year, while 157 had been lost by withdrawal or death, leaving a net increase of 25. The number of members now on the register is 1,737. The receipts were £4,687. and the expenditure £4,120. The amount expended upon books was £992. 16s. 3d. The accessions to the library numbered 4,942, a very large proportion being by donation. The number of volumes sent out for circulation was 97,957, being a decrease of 1,274 upon the previous year. (For an account of the meeting see p. 96.)

Nottingham. Forty-fifth Annual Report of the Nottingham Mechanics' Institution. . . Nottingham, 1883. 8vo, pp. 15.

The number of members on the books in 1882 was 2,892, being a decrease of 237, though the income was larger by £66. 3s. 5d. The accessions to the library

by purchase or presentation were 749, making the number of volumes now in library 13,164. A new Catalogue (see notice, *supra*) was compiled by Mr. T. T. Radford the new Assistant-Librarian, whose services are acknowledged by the Committee.

Richmond. Free Public Library, Richmond, Surrey. Second Annual Report of the Committee, 1882-83. Richmond, 1883. 8vo, pp. 16.

The issues for the second year of the working of the library were: in the lending department 79,060, in the reference department 6,844. These figures on the whole compare favourably with those of the first year (198 days), when they were 60,403 and 7,320 respectively. The daily attendance for the year is estimated at 1,217 persons. The accessions for the year were 995, of which 642 were donations. The Committee regret that the ordinary income has not been equal to the ordinary expenditure. The rate for the year produced £378. 14s. 7d. The dinner fund (see *M. N.*, Vol. III, p. 111) produced £108. 11s. 6d. The usual tables are appended.

Twickenham. Free Public Library. First Annual Report, 1882-83. Richmond, 1883. 8vo, pp. 16.

The Acts were adopted on the 11th February, 1882. Sir Charles Freake kindly allotted three rooms in the Town Hall for the use of the library, and the newsroom was opened on the 2nd October. From that date to the close of the year (147 days) it was visited by 31,567 persons. The libraries, with a stock of over 3000 volumes, were opened on the 24th of February, and the number of borrowers during the 21 days up to the 25th of March was 2,358. The extraordinary expenses of the first year were very heavy, amounting to £303., but the Committee expect that the product of the rate (about £290.) will henceforward maintain the library in an efficient condition.

CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editor of "MONTHLY NOTES."

To members who, like myself, were called upon in 1881 to pay the heightened price of 14*s.* per vol. of the "Transactions," some explanation seems due of the fact that these are now being retailed by an Edinburgh bookseller at 6*s.* 6*d.* per vol. Apparently the stock has been larger than we were led to believe, and the public are now enjoying an advantage which it would have been sound policy, not to say fair, to have first offered to the members of the Association.

Aberdeen, May 22. A. W. R.

QUERY.

In what Catalogue, or where is there a setting-out of the *Archæologia, The Journal of the Archæological Association*, or *The Archæological Journal?* ARCHÆOLOGIST.

NOTICE.

In answer to several correspondents the editor begs to state that the only numbers of the first three volumes of MONTHLY NOTES out of print are those for October and November, 1881. The other numbers may be obtained from Messrs. Trübner & Co., 57, Ludgate Hill, E.C.

LONDON: *Printed and Sold for the Association by* J. DAVY & SONS, *Dryden Press*, 137, *Long Acre.*

Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3*s.* 6*d.*

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—The Liverpool Meeting—Report of the Council; with the Treasurer's and Auditors' Report—Library Notes—Library Catalogues and Reports—Notices of Books—Correspondence.

THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE LIVERPOOL MEETING, on the 11th September, are now tolerably complete. The following will probably be the order of business:—

Tuesday, September 11th, 9.45 for 10 a.m.—President's Address; Mr. T. E. Stephens on "The Rise and Growth of Public Libraries in America;" Mr. Peter Cowell on "The Origin and History of some Liverpool Libraries;" Professor R. K. Douglas on "Chinese Libraries;" and Mr. Henry Stevens on "Founders of Libraries: James Lenox."

Wednesday, September 12th, at 9.45: Chancellor Christie on "Old Church and School Libraries of Lancashire;" Mr. John Lovell on "Functions and Operations of the Free Library System;" Mr. Samuel Smith on "Library Pests;" and Mr. William Henman, A.R.I.B.A., on "Free Library Buildings; their Arrangement and Fittings."

Thursday, September 13th, at 9.45: Mr. W. R. Credland on "Starved Free Libraries;" Mr. T. Formby on "A Proposed System of Differential Rating for Free Libraries;" Mr. John Southward on "Technical Literature and Free Public Libraries."

Friday, September 14th, at 9.45: Mr. E. C. Thomas on "Q: an Experiment in Bibliology."

The programme will also include Reports from the Committees on Illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules and on Size-notation, besides which special reports may be presented on the Examination of Library Assistants and on Classification.

The unofficial arrangements for the Meeting include a Reception and Soireé and Dinner by the Local Committee, on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, besides which there will be visits to Knowsley, by permission of Lord Derby, and by invitation of Lord Crawford and Balcarres to Haigh Hall. There will be an excursion on the river in a steamer kindly placed at our disposal by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board, and numerous visits to places of interest.

His Worship, the Mayor of Liverpool, has issued invitations to a Dinner, on Thursday evening, so that those who have received invitations will find it more convenient to visit Haigh Hall on Friday.

Certain notices of motion have been given for the Meeting. The Hon. Secretary has given notice of his intention to move: "That a Committee be appointed to revise the Constitution, and to report to the Meeting at Liverpool.

Mr. F. T. Barrett, Librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, has also given notice to move again, if necessary, the motion which he brought forward at our Cambridge Meeting:—"That the Council be requested to draw up for the consideration of the Annual Meeting of 1884 a scheme for the classification of books in a library.

The Council have given notice that they will propose for immediate election at Cambridge, any non-librarians who may have been unable to give the usual one-month's notice.

The following gentlemen being engaged in library administration have become Members of the Association:—Mr. R. G. Brook, Member of the Free Library Committee, St. Helen's; Mr. Henry Burns, Librarian, South Free Lending Library, Liverpool; Mr. Alderman Cannon, Chairman of the Free Library Committee, Bolton; Mr. W. Cockerell, J.P., Member of the Free Library Committee, Cambridge; Mr. M. Comerford, Librarian, Free Library, Dundalk; Prof. R. K. Douglas, Assistant Keeper of Printed Books, British Museum; Mr. Dromgoole, Member of the Free Library Committee, St. Helen's; Mr. Thomas Formby, Sub-Librarian, Free Public Library, Liverpool; Mr. John Frowde, Librarian, Free Library, Barrow-in-Furness; Mr. Walter Huntley, Librarian, North Free Lending Library, Liverpool; Mr. J. D. Jones, Librarian, Free Public Library, Runcorn; Mr. James MacIvor, Librarian, King's Inns' Library, Dublin; Mr. William May, Assistant-Librarian, Free Public Library, Liverpool; Mr. J. Henry Quinn, Assistant-Librarian, Free Public Library, Liverpool; Mr. T. Stanley, Free Library, Wednesbury; and Mr. C. G. Virgo, Librarian, Free Public Library, Bradford.

It may be convenient and may save new Members some trouble if it is explained here that the financial year of the Association ends on October 4 in each year. The subscription paid therefore for the Liverpool Meeting by incoming Members, though it covers the Meeting and entitles them to a copy of its Transactions, does not extend beyond the 4th of October next. If it is desired to continue membership for next year the convenient course will probably be to pay the subscription for next year also, which will be due in advance on the 5th of October next.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL.

THE Council have the pleasure of presenting to the members their report on the work and progress of the Association during the Sixth Year of its existence.

Cambridge Meeting.—The Annual Meeting of last year at Cambridge was, perhaps, the most enjoyable and successful of all our annual gatherings. This was largely due to the great interest shown in our proceedings by the University and Municipal Authorities of Cambridge, and the courteous hospitality extended to us; but above all to the personal efforts and kindliness of our late President, Mr. Henry Bradshaw, who has laid the whole Association under an obligation which the Council are glad to have this opportunity of acknowledging.

Members.—It will be remembered that there was some discussion at Cambridge upon the question of the arrears of subscriptions due from many Members, and the Council undertook to deal with the whole matter during the year. The list of Members has accordingly been carefully revised, and was printed and issued with the January number of the *Monthly Notes*. The result of the revision was that about 40 names were struck off the list. Notwithstanding this serious depletion of the list, the number of Members on the roll at the 31st August is 380, as against 368 at the date of the last Report. Of this number 30 are Honorary Members. There has accordingly been a not insignificant increase of 12 during the year, and a still further accession to our numbers may be expected at Liverpool. The number of Life Members is 22.

Officers.—The Council regret that during the year they have lost the valuable services of Mr. J. W. Bone as an Auditor of the Association. The Council have appointed Mr. G. R. Humphery and Mr. J. Whittall to serve as Auditors for the present year. They have also to announce that they have been offered and have accepted the services of a professional gentleman to assist the Auditors, upon conditions which appear to the Council to be very satisfactory. It is with much regret also that they announce that Mr. E. B. Nicholson and Mr. Pink have tendered their resignations as Members of the Council. The Council feel particular regret that Mr. Pink's resignation is caused by an illness, which will also prevent him attending the Liverpool Meeting. The Council feel sure that the Members of

the Association will join with them in wishing Mr. Pink a speedy restoration to health and strength.

Obituary.—The Association has lost several Members by death during the year, including Mr. C. H. Bayley, of West Bromwich: Lieut. T. D. Sullivan, of London; Mr. George Lovejoy, of Reading; Mr. J. C. Woodhill, of Birmingham; Mr. Richard Platt, of Wigan; and Mr. W. Brace. Mr. Brace was a zealous and useful Member of the Association, and, besides holding the office of Auditor of the Association, was for two years Editor of THE MONTHLY NOTES. A resolution expressing regret at his loss was passed at the January Monthly Meeting.

Monthly Meetings.—The usual Monthly Meetings have been held during the year. The use of their Committee-room has been continued to us by the kindness and courtesy of the Board of Managers of the London Institution, and the Council have again the pleasant duty of tendering them hearty thanks on behalf of the Association.

At the Second Meeting (November 3rd) Mr. C. Pfoundes read a Paper on "Japanese Libraries and Books."

At the Third Meeting (December 1) Mr. H. R. Tedder read a Paper on "A French Librarian on Librarianship."

At the Fourth Meeting (January 5) on "The Distribution of Public Documents to Libraries in the United States."

At the Fifth Meeting (February 2) Papers were read by Mr. Credland on "Free Public Libraries in 1882;" and by Mr. Tedder on "The Bibliography of 1882."

At the Sixth Meeting (March 2), Mr. E. C. Thomas read a Paper on "Classed Catalogues, and the New Classed Catalogue of the German Reichsgericht."

At the Seventh Meeting (April 6), Mr. G. R. Humphery read a paper on "Librarians and the Working Classes."

At the Eighth Meeting (May 4) Papers were read by Mr. Henry Wilson on "An old English Text: the Speculum Vitæ Christi;" and by Mr. A. Allchin on "The Communal Library of Abbeville on the Somme."

By a resolution of the Council the Monthly Meetings for July, August and September were suspended.

Committees.—The work done by Committees during the year has not been very considerable, but it must be obvious that it is too much to expect that a few Members who happen to be resident in London can be expected to sacrifice so large a share of their scanty leisure as would be demanded for the adequate treatment of those difficult and complicated questions which are usually assigned to Committees. In view of this circumstance, and also of the advantage to be derived from the co-operation of our leading provincial Members, the Council have passed the following resolution, which they seriously commend to the consideration of the Liverpool Meeting:—

> "Resolved: That in the opinion of the Council it is desirable that a larger amount of work should be done by Committees meeting in connexion with the Annual Meetings."

The Committee on Size Notation has had the question once more under consideration, and will, it is expected, report to the Meeting at Liverpool.

The Committee on Illustrations to the Cataloguing Rules has collected a number of proposed examples, which have been printed, and will be laid before the Annual Meeting, together with some further recommendations.

Free Libraries Bill.—The Council regret that the pressure upon the time of Parliament has been so great that the Free Libraries Bill has practically had no chance whatever of being considered. It may be hoped that in the next Session they may have an opportunity of doing all that they can to assist in the carrying of a satisfactory measure.

Distribution of Public Documents.—The same large accumulation of parliamentary work has made it almost hopeless for the Council to do anything definite in the direction indicated by the resolution passed at the Cambridge meeting. The first step has been taken towards placing the distribution of the Statutes on a better footing in the recent issue of a new Promulgation List, in which, however, the Council regret to notice no sufficient regard has been had to the claims of Public Libraries, and especially of libraries supported by the ratepayers.

Proposed Examination of Library Assistants.—A Sub-Committee of Council has been appointed to consider the question of holding an examination. The Council have passed a resolution to the effect that an examination should be held, if required, in the month of April or May next. They further recommend that advantage should be taken of the Liverpool Meeting to form a larger Committee of the Council to discuss the question and report specially to the Meeting.

Classification.—In pursuance of the Cambridge resolution requesting the Council to submit a scheme of Classification, the Council have had the matter under their consideration. It is, however, a matter of such complexity and importance, and they find that there is (as was indeed to be expected) so much difference of opinion on the subject, that they are not as yet prepared to submit a definite proposal. Mr. Barrett who moved the resolution at Cambridge, has given notice of his intention to move, if necessary, that the reference to the Council be continued.

Constitution.—At the October Monthly Meeting the Council were requested to "consider the desirability of offering to the next Annual Meeting of the Association, a rule to prescribe the amount of subscription proper to be paid by libraries or other institutions, and the privileges to be accorded them." The Council accordingly propose to submit the question to the consideration of the Meeting. As certain other slight changes have been suggested to them, the Hon. Secretary has given formal notice of a motion at Liverpool, "that a Committee be appointed to re-consider the constitution and report thereon to the present Meeting."

Transactions.—The Council have had the pleasant duty in several previous reports of acknowledging the service which Mr. B. F.

Stevens has rendered to the Association by undertaking the publication of its Transactions. The assistance afforded us in our early days, when our income was small, was most valuable, and will not be forgotten. Now however that our numbers have grown, the Council have felt justified in undertaking the publication of the Transactions, and henceforward they will be the property of the Association.

The Council regret exceedingly that the Transactions of the London and Cambridge Meetings are not yet in the hands of Members. But it is only right that the Association should be informed that the Council and the Officers are not altogether responsible for the delay. The publication of the London volume was chiefly a financial question. And when, largely with a view to economy, it was finally decided to issue the transactions of the two meetings in one volume, the difficulty was not wholly met. It was found impossible to collect the Papers, and the Hon. Secretary reports that even now no less than five of the Papers read at the Cambridge Meeting are not yet received for press, although he has done all he can to secure them. It must be obvious that if the Editor of the volume is not supported by the contributors to it, he must be acquitted of responsibility for the delay. It will, it is hoped, afford some satisfaction to our Members to know that with the exception of these Papers the whole of the matter is now in type, and that the volume may now be speedily published.

The Council must not leave this question without mentioning that Dr. Richard Garnett, of the British Museum, has kindly acceded to the wish expressed by the London Meeting, and has contributed to the forthcoming volume an account of our first President, Mr. J. Winter Jones. They will propose a special vote of thanks to Dr. Garnett for his able and interesting Paper.

Transactions: Sale of Stock.—As our Members are probably aware, the stock of the Transactions held by Mr. B. F. Stevens was disposed of by auction in the summer. Mr. Stevens first offered it to the Association, but the Council felt that as we are not a trading society, and cannot afford to sink a large sum of money in a stock which we could only hope to dispose of very slowly, it was undesirable for them to accept the offer. The Treasurer and Hon. Secretary however gave a commission up to a certain amount, and the latter officer attended the sale. It may be hoped that the disposal of the stock through the natural channels of trade may have the effect of enlarging the interest felt in our work, and of increasing the sale of any future volume.

"*Monthly Notes.*"—Since the begining of the year the Council have also undertaken the publication of the "Monthly Notes" at the expense of the Association. The Council felt themselves bound by the Cambridge resolution that the Annual and Monthly publications were not at present to be merged in one publication. But it must be obvious that besides the expense necessarily involved, the literary and other labour imposed upon the editor by two distinct series of publications is a very serious consideration. Under these circumstances

the Council deem it a matter of the utmost moment, that the annual Meeting should consider the desirability, or otherwise, of continuing the annual Volumes.

Free Library Returns.—In March last Bodley's Librarian, Mr. E. B. Nicholson, suggested to the Council that they should ask Sir John Lubbock to move on their behalf for a Public Library Return. The Council at once took steps to ascertain the wishes and views not only of our own provincial Members, but also of others, who are in charge of the Public Libraries. Acting upon the replies received to their communication, they resolved that in view of the approaching Meeting at Liverpool, and of the opportunity the librarians and managers of Free Public Libraries would thus have of considering the whole question, the Council were of opinion that the matter should be laid before the Association at Liverpool. This resolution was communicated to Sir John Lubbock, who promised to delay moving accordingly.

Proposed Visit to America.—The invitation tendered to the Association by Mr. R. R. Bowker—the late Editor of the "Library Journal"—at our Cambridge Meeting, to visit America next year, will, no doubt, still be in the memory of our Members. Mr. Bowker has not allowed this subject to drop since his return to America, but has been in correspondence with our Secretary on the subject. At the Buffalo Meeting of the American Library Association (on the 14th of August and following days), the Conference, Mr. Bowker writes, extended to the English Association a welcome for 1884, and left the time and place of the next Meeting to be fixed by the executive Committee, in order that our convenience might be consulted. It is, no doubt, a serious matter to propose, but the Council may safely say that English Librarians would enjoy nothing more than a visit to their American colleagues if it could possibly be arranged.

Liverpool Meeting.—The Council have the pleasant duty of expressing their appreciation of the efforts and exertions which have been made by the Officers and Members of the Local Committee at Liverpool. Thanks to their energy and liberality, a most excellent programme has been planned for our gathering, and the Council have no doubt that the Members of the Association will long continue to look back with pleasure to their visit.

The Council cannot conclude their Report without placing on record the deep sense they entertain of the valuable services rendered by Mr. E. C. Thomas, the Secretary to the Association, whose labours both officially and as Editor of the "Monthly Notes," have been specially onerous during the past year.

They also wish to express their warm thanks to Mr. R. Harrison, who has held the responsible office of Treasurer from the foundation of the Association.

STATEMENT OF THE PECUNIARY AFFAIRS OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, from August 9th, 1882, to August 31st, 1883.

Receipts.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Balance brought forward	£87	8	0			
Do. in P.O. Savings Bank	63	2	7			
				150	10	7
Five Life Subscriptions				26	5	0
Annual Subscriptions:—						
1879-80, 3 at 10s. 6d.	£1	11	6			
„ „ 1 at 10s.	0	10	0			
1880-81, 13 at 10s. 6d.	6	16	6			
„ „ 1 at 10s.	0	10	0			
1881-82, 93 at 10s. 6d.	48	26	6			
„ „ 1 at 10s.	0	10	0			
1882-83, 199 at 10s. 6d.	104	9	6			
„ „ 1 at 10s.	0	10	0			
Hon. Society of Gray's Inn	1	1	0			
1883-84, 5 at 10s. 6d.	2	12	6			
23 Associates at Cambridge at 5s.	5	15	0			
				173	2	6
Interest on Deposit				1	10	3
Subscriptions to Monthly Notes	£4	8	0			
Proceedings of Annual Meetings	2	2	0			
				6	10	0
				£357	18	4

Payments.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Trübner & Co.	34	13	2			
Whittingham & Co.	8	8	0			
J. Davy & Sons	19	1	10			
Reporter at Cambridge	4	4	0			
Purchase of Transactions	4	9	0			
Office Furniture	6	0	0			
Stationery, Postage and Incidental Expenses	21	0	8			
				£97	16	8
Balance at Bankers	£169	3	10			
Do. in P.O. Savings Bank	90	17	10			
				260	1	8
				£357	18	4

(Signed) ROBERT HARRISON, *Treasurer.*

Examined and compared with the Books and Vouchers, and found to be correct,

(Signed) { GEO. R. HUMPHERY, J. WHITTALL, } *Auditors.*

Assets.

				£.	s.	d.
Balance at Bankers				£169 3 10		
Do. at P.O. Savings Bank				90 17 10		
					260	1 8
Subscriptions in arrear:						
4 years from	1	Member		2 2 0		
3 do.	1	do.		1 11 6		
2 do.	8	do.		8 8 0		
1 do.	88	do.		46 4 0		
1 do.	16	do.,	recently elected	8 8 0		
					66	13 6
Credit by Messrs. J. Davy & Sons for "Notes" sold				3 6 0		
Stock in hand of "Notes," Transactions, &c.				16 0 0		
					19	6 0
					£346	1 2

Liabilities.

	£.	s.	d.
Estimated Cost of the Double Volume of Proceedings at Gray's Inn and at Cambridge	116	0	0
Do. of Printing, Stationery, &c., for Meeting at Liverpool	10	0	0
Do. of Printing and Correcting Monthly Notes for 1883	18	0	0
Bills unpaid	52	1	10
Five Subscriptions, 1883-84	2	12	6
Provision for Arrears not recoverable	10	10	0
	209	4	4
Balance	136	16	10
	£346	1	2

(Signed) ROBERT HARRISON, *Treasurer.*

(Signed) { GEO. R. HUMPHERY, J. WHITTALL, } *Auditors.*

LIBRARY NOTES.

BATH.—Mr. Eizak Pitman has issued the following circular dated the 1st of August, 1883 (Institution of the Parcels Post), and addressed "To the Librarianz ov the Free Librariz in Great Britian and Ireland."

FIRST STAGE OF THE SPELLING REFORM.

To the Librarianz ov the Free Librariz in Great Britain and Ireland.

Two or three yearz ago Bath achieved some notoriety in connection with the Free Library movement by refuzing to accept a Library ov 9,000 volumez that had been workt for six yearz az a Subscription Library. This valuable collection ov Books, together with commodious and centrally-situated, freehold premisez, adapted for a Library ov 100,000 volumez, waz offered az a gift to the City on the condition that the inhabitants would pay a ½d. Rate to support it. A Poll ov the burgessez was taken, and the offer waz refuzed by a vote ov two to one.

Ov the Books that constituted the Bath Public Library, 2,000 had been prezented by myself, and 500 came from the library ov the late Mr. Francis Barham. On the dissolution ov the Subscription Library some ov the books wer returned to their donorz, and the rest wer sold to pay the liabilitiz ov the Library. Az the literary executor of Barham, hiz 500 volumez came into my pozession, together with my own 2,000, and I bought about 500 volumez at the sale. I hav since increased the collection to 6,500 volumez, and now dezire to prezént them to the Free Librariz ov Great Britain and Ireland, at the rate ov 50 volumez to each.

Enclozed iz a catalogue ov the principal Books, numbering about 2,700 volumez. The remainder, ov a miscellaneous character, it is not necessary to catalogue.

I shal feel obliged if you wil select 50 volumez, and mark them with *red ink*. Az it iz probable that several Librarianz wil select the same Books, pleaze to mark a second 50 with *black ink*, and a third 50 with a *pencil*. From these I will send 25, and ad to them 25 miscellaneous volumez. If you select one or more sets ov books that consist ov more than 50 volumez, they wil be sent.

A few Librariz have alredy been supplied. To Birmingham, which dezervd the most consideration its first Library having been destroyed by fire, about 500 volumez hav been sent, in sets ov periodicalz; and several Young Men'z Librariz hav received 50 volumez each.

The Spelling Reform iz now so far establisht that I think I can with propriety ask you to accept a few volumez ov the *Phonetic Journal* from 1873 to the present time, for your Reference Library—the previous 31 volumez ar out ov print—also a small volume entitled "A Plea for Spelling Reform," and "A Memorial of F. Barham," printed phonetically, for your Lending Library. The Free Librariz ov the large towns hav alredi received sets ov the *Phonetic Journal*.

I also wish to send a dozen numberz ov the *Phonetic Journal*, and a dozen copiez ov the above "Plea," for prezentation to the memberz ov the Library Committee, and to any frendz who may inquire az to the nature and objects ov the Spelling Reform. To large townz I would send two or three dozen ov the "Plea" if required. They wer printed at the expens ov Mr Coltman, ov Newcastle-on-Tyne, for sale at a nominal price, or for gratis distribution. I wil also ad a dozen or two ov second-hand School Books, etc., consisting ov Grammarz, Historiz, Geographiz, Maps, Hymn Books, and miscellaneous works, for prezentation to boyz and girlz who frequént your Library, and hav but few books ov their own.

I shal be glad to receive your reply in ten dayz,

EIZAK PITMAN.

CHELTENHAM.—At a public meeting, of a stormy character, held in Cheltenham on the 16th of July, a resolution was carried in favour of adopting the Libraries Acts. A poll was taken on the 18th, when the ratepayers decided to adopt the Acts.

DUNFERMLINE.—The library presented to his native town by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, now of New York and Pittsburg, was, on Wednesday, the 29th of August, opened by the Earl of Roseberry, who afterwards addressed a crowded meeting in the public hall. About £8,000 have been spent in the erection and furnishing of the building. This is situated in the centre of the town, having two street frontages, and is in the domestic Tudor style. Over the doorway is a carved scroll with the inscription, "Carnegie Free Library," beneath a rising sun, with an inscription, which was suggested by Mr. Carnegie himself, "Let there be Light." The library itself is 57 ft. by 25 ft., besides which there are a recreation room of 26 ft. by 25 ft., a reading room 34 ft. by 25 ft., and a ladies' reading room, 22 ft. by 18 ft. The library already has 11,926 books. On the laying of the foundation stone by his mother about two years ago, Mr. Carnegie, addressing the working men, reminded them that he had been himself a working man in Dunfermline, and told them that "they might dine upon homely fare, but that when they entered the portals of a library they had a banquet worthy of the gods." The Libraries Acts were adopted at Dunfermline in 1880.

GLASGOW.—We are informed by Mr Barrett that the Mitchell Library has now completed the second million in the number of volumes issued to readers, and advantage may be taken of this circumstance to draw attention to the very remarkable degree in which Mr. Michell's benefaction has been appreciated and made use of by all classes of the citizens—artizans, clerks, students and professional men. The first book was issued at ten o'clock on the morning of 5th of Nov., 1877; the first million issues were completed 14th January, 1881, being 982 working days from the opening; the second million issues were completed at 6.45 P.M. on Saturday last, 1st September, 1883, and occupied 808 working days. It is believed thatthere is no previous instance on record of the issue of two million volumes within so short a period of the opening of a public library. It should be stated, too, that in addition to this large number of volumes asked for at the counter there has been a very great use made of the current periodicals, which, to the number of more than 200 lie freely upon the tables. The following is a statement of the number of volumes issued in each of the classes in which the library is arranged, with relative proportion of the whole issue:—

		Per cent.
Theology and Philosophy	184,681	(9·23)
History, Biography, &c.	435,326	(21·77)
Law, Politics, and Commerce	54,693	(2·73)
Arts and Sciences	402,485	(20·12)
Poetry and the Drama	147,115	(7·36)
Language	54,971	(2·75)
Prose Fiction	154,605	(7·73)
Miscellaneous Literature	566,123	(28·31)
Total	2,000,000	(100·00)

The smallness of the proportion of fiction is very noticeable. Of the whole issue, no more than 10,481 volumes have been issued to

ladies, or only 5 per cent. This small attendance of ladies is regretted, but is probably due to the absence of separate accomodation of a suitable character.

LONDON : BATTERSEA.—The movement in favour of the establishment of a free library continues to make rapid progress. The Committee formed to further the work is an influential and a representative one, and they have just issued and distributed among the ratepayers a report dealing with the arguments for and against free libraries; and pointing out the favourable experience of places which have adopted the Acts. This report will be discussed at a series of meetings, after which the parochial authorities will be requested to convene the necessary legal meeting of the ratepayers. Stress is laid on the fact that the high rateable value of Battersea will make a halfpenny rate more than sufficient to cover the necessary outlay.

LONDON : BRITISH MUSEUM.—The electric lighting of the reading room will continue up till eight o'clock every evening until the end of April next. The method of lighting is the same as that adopted in former years, but a re-adjustment of the lamps has increased the efficacy of the illumination.

LONDON : ISLINGTON.—Some little time ago the Marquis of Northampton offered the interesting old structure known as Canonbury Tower to the Islington Vestry, on condition that it should be used as a Free Library and Reading Room for the parishioners. The building is all that remains of the old Priory of St. John of Jerusalem, and is the oldest building in the North of London. There is a tradition that Goldsmith wrote here his "Vicar of Wakefield." We understand that, partly on the plea that the building is unsuitable for the purpose, the Vestry have declined the offer.

MANCHESTER.—Mr. Henry Cooke, one of the surviving trustees of the Anti-Corn Law League, has presented to the Free Public Library several books of cuttings, hand-bills and placards refering to that historic association, as well as the books which formed the library of reference of the league. Considerable donations have also been received from Mr. H. M. Ormerod, and the Rev. Professor J. E. B. Mayor of Cambridge.

NEWARK.—The Free Library given by Mr. William Gilstrap was opened with much ceremony on July 26th. Among those present were Mr. J. P. Briscoe and Mr. R. F. Sketchley. We hope to give some account of the building in our next number. Mr. Killingley has been appointed librarian.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.—The City Council have decided by a large majority to throw open the reading room of the Free Library on Sundays in the afternoon and evening.

OLDHAM.—The Fine Art and Industrial Exhibition which is being held in connexion with the new Library, Museum and Art Gallery buildings at Oldham, was opened on the 1st of August by Sir John Lubbock, M.P.

The August number of the *Polybiblion* contains a bibliography of works relating to Madagascar (pp. 159-168).

Mr. J. H. Round contributes to the *Athenæum* (July 28) an interesting account of the Harsnett Library, which is at present deposited in Colchester Castle. The Noviomagians (of whom our Members Mr. Bullen and Mr. Henry Stevens are leading spirits), on their recent visit to the Castle examined the library, and met with some interesting "finds" which are fully described by Mr. Round.

Our readers will have noticed with some interest the announcement that with its October number *Notes and Queries* will begin the issue of a quarterly index to the articles contained in current periodicals. Even then we shall be behind our American cousins, who have contrived to issue one monthly since the beginning of the year in connexion with the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

We have received from Mr. Sutton his "Manchester Bibliography, for 1882," reprinted from the *Manchester Quarterly* for July, 1883. The total number of Manchester publications was 441, as compared with 365 in the previous year. The increase appears to have been chiefly in works on Politics, Commerce, and Social Questions, in Periodicals, and in 'Music.' The list is compiled with the carefulness and accuracy we are accustomed to expect from Mr. Sutton.

Mr. J. P. Edmond of Aberdeen, one of our Life Members, has issued the prospectus of a work on "The Aberdeen Printers: Edward Raban to James Nichol, 1620-1736." The book will be issued in parts and will be limited to 275 copies.

We have also received from Mr. Edmund Goldsmid, one of our Members, the Prospectus of the "Bibliotheca Curiosa: A Collection of Curious and Out-of-the-Way Books," which are to be issued to subscribers in a limited number of impressions. Many of the proposed publications are very interesting, but we must confess to a little surprise at seeing Xavier de Maistre's books, familiar to us from childhood, included in a list of "out-of-the-way" books, and spoken of as "all but unknown in this country."

The April number of the *Harvard University Bulletin*, besides the usual "List of Accessions to the Library," continues the "Classified Index to Maps in Peterman's Mittheilungen," and a further instalment of "A Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography."

We observe that the American Library Association have passed a resolution condemning the present law imposing a heavy duty on imported books as "anomalous, unnecessary and unjust."

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Inverness. Catalogue of the Public Library, Inverness. Compiled by John Whyte, Librarian. Inverness, 1883. 8vo, pp. xii. 180, cloth back. Price One Shilling.

An Alphabetical Index Catalogue of a library of about 5,400 volumes. A selection of the contents of magazines and collectaneous works is also supplied. The class letter and number are printed in the margin. The catalogue is dedicated to Mr. Joseph Mitchell "Whose munificent liberality has mainly contributed to the institution and equipment of the library." The volume is very neatly printed and strongly put together.

Runcorn. First Annual Report of the Committee of the Runcorn Free Public Library. 1882-3. Runcorn, 1883. 8vo, pp. 10.

The Acts were adopted at Runcorn in December, 1881, and the library opened in the Improvement Commissioners' Board Rooms, on the 6th of July, 1882. The library was formally opened by our President, Sir James Picton, and the opening was made the occasion of a general holiday. The issues during the year were 16,259, and the number of borrowers 824, figures which "show conclusively the success which has attended the Free Library." The stock of books is 1429, besides 159 books almost forming the nucleus of a reference department. The rate produced £171 8s. 3d., and the year closed with a balance of £60 10s. 5d. We observe that four lectures were delivered during the winter—a commendable following of the example set at Liverpool.

Borough of Stafford. The First Annual Report of the Free Public Library and Newsroom, for the year ending June 30, 1883. Stafford, 1883. 8vo. pp. 8.

This is also a first report, and records the working of the library, which was opened on the 24th July, 1882, for eleven months. The issues were 29,668, of which 285 volumes were read in the reference library. The stock now amounts to 4,742, of which 3,899 are in the lending, and 843 in the reference department. The number of borrowers' tickets issued was 1,555. There is no financial information—except that £16 7s. 3d. was received for fines.

Borough of West Bromwich. Ninth Annual Report of the Free Library Committee, presented to the Town Council, 1883. West Bromwich, 8vo, pp. 24.

The stock in the Lending Department has increased to 10,350 volumes. The issues have been 57,146 volumes in the lending department, a decrease chiefly in lighter literature of 9,856, and in the Reference Department of 824 volumes. £52. 17s. 11d. was received from fines and the rate produced £496. 3s. 10d. The Committee close the year with a balance of £572. due to them from the Council. Three branches have been opened during the year and have been as well attended as the capacity of the premises would admit. The Committee refer with regret to the loss by death of Mr. C. H. Bayley, who was one of our members, and who had been Hon. Secretary since the establishment of the library.

Worcester Public Library and Hastings Museum. First Report of the Library Committee, 1879-1883. Worcester. 8vo, pp. 31.

The Acts were adopted at Worcester on the 23rd April, 1879. The old city library was acquired for less than £240, and the Natural History Society presented their museum and library. The library and museum were formally opened on the 16th March, 1881, by the American Minister (Mr. Lowell). In the two years the institution has been open, 164,659 volumes have been issued, while it is computed that over 300,000 visits have been made to the news room, and over 100,000 to the museum. The issues in the two years respectively were—in the Lending Department. 1881-2, 86,465; 1882-3, 68,783; and in the Reference

Department, 3,774 and 2,374 respectively. The number of volumes now in stock in the two departments is—Lending, 8,221, and Reference, 7,996. The rate produces £600 per annum. There is a Worcestershire collection, and a course of lectures has been delivered in connection with the library which were very successful. As an appendix there is added the report of the subscribers' committee of the fund for providing a library building, fittings and books.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Aberdeen Philosophical Society. The Success of Free Public Libraries in Industrial Towns, and the necessity for a Free Public Library in Aberdeen: a Paper read before the Aberdeen Philosophical Society, on 20th March, 1883, by John Duguid Milne, Esq. 8vo, pp. 18.

This address, the delivery of which we have already noticed (see p. 61), is a very able and interesting statement of the reasons for the adoption of the Free Libraries Acts. Mr. Milne handles his statistics with great skill and force, so as to show that the advantages of the Acts have been mainly enjoyed by the industrial classes, and that they are chiefly interested in the adoption of them. He contrasts the working of the Acts with that of Mechanics' Institutions; and finally, dealing with Aberdeen as "one of the great towns that have stood by their Mechanics' Institutions," points out that the time has come when a Free Library is a necessity for the town, and reminds the inhabitants that the directors of the Institution are ready to hand over to the Library their buildings and their whole stock of books as the nucleus of the new Institution. We can conceive no greater stimulus to the movement than the circulation of this excellent and practical address.

Birmingham Free Library. Report of Sub-Committee on Library Staff. 8vo, pp. 24.

This report includes a comprehensive and minute list of work allotted to the Chief Librarian of the Birmingham Free Library and his assistant. It embraces almost all points of a librarian's duty, from the highest to the most trivial; the chief omission, apparently, being the reception of visitors by the librarian, and personal interviews with applicants for information and with "bores." It might, indeed, be worth while to print an edition of the report for the use of the latter class; it would show that "learned leisure" does not lurk within the official enclosures of a large popular library. The number of persons employed, including cleaners, is fifty-two, which the Committee think "not in excess of the requirements of the Institution." For the higher branches of work the engagement of another officer or two is recommended. A very reasonable recommendation indeed, it will be thought, when the amount of work and the length of the hours are considered. The libraries are open thirteen hours daily (9 a.m. to 10 p.m.), while the attendants have the very moderate privilege of leaving off at 1.30 on one day and at 7 p.m. on another day of the week. Administrators of large libraries, whether committeemen or librarians, would no doubt find many instructive and suggestive things in this carefully-prepared document.

Outlines of German Literature. By Joseph Gostwick and Robert Harrison. Second edition, revised and enlarged. London: Williams & Norgate, 1883. 8vo. pp. xii. 642.

The work of our excellent treasurer and of Mr. Gostwick is undoubtedly the best account of German literature in English. Originally published in 1873, it now appears in a second edition with additional Chapters on "The Decennium, 1873-83." There is a very useful index of names and special attention is drawn to a new index of "Subjects and titles of books," which is likely to be very useful.

Library Aids: by Samuel S. Green, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Worcester, Mass. Revised and enlarged edition. New York: F. Leypoldt, 1883. sm. 8vo. pp. iv. 130+32+34, paper cover.

An enlarged reprint of the excellent paper read by Mr. Green at Baltimore, and first printed in the Library Journal. It was then printed for distribution by the Bureau of Education. The publisher has added the library references from Poole's Index, a chapter on "Books and Articles on Reading," by Mr. W. E. Foster (from his "Libraries and Readers"), the bibliography references from the American catalogue and the library authorities from the art. "Libraries" in the *Encyclopædia Britannica*. The publisher hopes that it may form the foundation of a "Library Annual."

The Library Manual: A Guide to the Formation of a Library and the Valuation of rare and standard Books. By J. Herbert Slater, of the Middle Temple. London, n. d. 8vo. pp. vii. 120. Price 2s. 6d.

A pretentious but utterly feeble and mistaken book.

CORRESPONDENCE.

VILLAGE SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

I send you a short extract from a paper in *The School Guardian* on the Education Returns for 1882: I think it speaks well for the managers and other persons in whose care the schools are. "We are pleased to find that our friends have been so earnest in their efforts to promote the improvement of the children under their care as to make increased exertions to establish School Libraries for their benefit. There are now 1954 Church Schools, or groups of Church Schools, which have libraries; or 131 more than there were the previous year. When it is remembered how considerable an outlay libraries involve, and that a still greater demand is made upon the time and patience of those who have charge of them, we must acknowledge that those who have thus laboured for the good of their juvenile parishioners are deserving of all honour. We find that rather more than 1 in every 6 Church Schools has a library; rather more than 1 in every 10 British and Undenominational or Board Schools; 1 in every 10½ Roman Catholic Schools; and rather more than 1 in every 17 Wesleyan Schools." C. W. HOLGATE.

QUERY.

The following entry occurs in Poole's Index:—"Fiction, Welsh. Mo. R. 160: 431. 163. 64." Mo. R. = Modern Review, according to explanation at the beginning. After careful search, however, I am unable to find the article. Can some librarian help me?—V. O. X.

LONDON: *Printed and Sold for the Association by* J. DAVY & SONS, *Dryden Press*, 137, *Long Acre.*

Single Numbers, Threepence each. Annual Subscription, post free, 3s. 6d.

Vol. 4. No. 10]. [*October* 15, 1883.

MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—Minutes of the Annual Meeting at Liverpool—October Monthly Meeting—Obituary: J. F. Nicholls—The Raising of the Library Rate—Library Catalogues and Reports—Library Notes—Correspondence.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held on Friday, November 2nd, at 8 P.M., at the London Institution, when Papers will be read on "Richard Porson as a Librarian," by Mr. E. M. BORRAJO; and on the "Popular Libraries of Paris," by the Hon. Secretary.

The Council have determined, in pursuance of the resolution carried at Liverpool, to enlarge the MONTHLY NOTES with the new year. They will be issued under the title of "The Library Chronicle: a Journal of Librarianship and Bibliography. Published by the Library Association of the United Kingdom."

MINUTES OF THE ANNUAL MEETING AT LIVERPOOL.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association was held at Liverpool in the Lecture Theatre of the Free Public Library, William Brown Street, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th of September, under the presidency of SIR JAMES PICTON, Chairman of the Free Library Committee. About 120 members attended besides associates.

The first day's proceedings were opened at 10 a.m. on Tuesday, when SIR JAMES PICTON took the chair, and called upon the Honorary Secretary to announce the names of those gentlemen who being engaged in library administration had joined the Association since the last monthly meeting,* or not being librarians were now proposed by the Council for immediate election.

* The names already announced in Monthly Notes, p. 102, are not repeated here.

The following gentlemen were then declared members of the Association:—Mr. T. J. Agar, 9, Bucklersbury, E.C.; Mr. J. E. Bailey, Stretford, Manchester; Mr. Ambrose Berry, Librarian, Free Public Library, Oldham; Mr. F. Poingdestre Carrel, Rozel, Sydenham; Mr. James Collister,* Assistant-Librarian, Free Public Library, Liverpool; Mr. C. F. Courtney, Free Library, Derby; Miss Hannah Eteson, Librarian, Free Library, Blackpool; Mr. Halley, Free Library, Macclesfield; Mr. E. B. H. Horace, Clerk of the School Board, Liverpool; Mr. W. Henman, 38, Bennett's Hill, Birmingham; Mr. D. F. Howorth, Ashton-under-Lyne; Mr. Alex. Ireland, Inglewood, Bowdon; Mr. Richard Lea, Vice-Chairman, Free Library, Wigan; Mr. I. F. Millington, Liverpool; Mr. T. W. Newman, Atkinson Free Library, Southport; Mr. J. O. Nicholson, Upton Mount, Macclesfield; Mr. R. Nicholson, Chairman, Free Library, Southport; Mr. J. J. Ogle, Assistant-librarian, Free Reference Library, Nottingham; the Mayor of Wigan (Alderman Henry Park); Mr. J. E. L. Pickering, Librarian, Inner Temple Library, London, E.C.; Mr. F. S. Powell, Horton Old Hall, Bradford; and Mr. Jno. Southward, 39, Hatherley Street, Liverpool.

The following gentlemen were enrolled as Associates for the Liverpool meeting:—Rev. J. Bell-Cox, St. Margaret's, Prince's Road, Liverpool; Rev. Edward Hassan, 2, Olive Mount, Wavertree; Prof. A. R. Forsyth, University College, Liverpool; Prof. J. Campbell Brown, University College, Liverpool; Mr. Thomas Snape, 10, Kinglake Street, Liverpool; Mr. J. F. Rogers, 15, Victoria Street, Liverpool; Mr. William Blood, Chamber of Commerce, Liverpool; Mr. Frederick Broadbridge, 15, Lord Street, Liverpool; Dr. F. J. Bailey, 51, Grove Street, Liverpool; Dr. Rushton Parker, 61, Rodney Street, Liverpool; Mr. Charles F. Finney, 12, St. George's Crescent, Liverpool; Mr. T. E. Stephens, Lyndhurst, New Brighton; Mr. R. P. Y. Simpson, 2, Mount Road, Liscard, Birkenhead; Mr. Charles W. Jones, Field House, Wavertree; Mr. William Brown, Chairman, Free Library, Chester; Mr. F. F. Brown, Free Library, Chester; Alderman James Hibbert, Preston; Prof. W. A. Herdman, D.Sc.; Mr. J. Fazakerley; Mr. A. J. Johnson; Capt. H. Waterhouse; Mr. William Relton; Mr. John Lovell, *Mercury* Office, Liverpool.

The President having delivered his Opening Address, it was agreed to take the Report of the Council on the work of the year and the Treasurer's Report as read. The adoption of the former was moved and seconded by Mr. BRADSHAW and Mr. WALFORD.

After a discussion, in which Messrs. MULLINS, BULLEN, HARRISON and OVERALL, took part, Mr. THOMAS moved that the further consideration of the Report should be adjourned until Wednesday morning. This was seconded by Mr. OVERALL, and carried.

Mr. WALFORD moved and Mr. CHANCELLOR CHRISTIE seconded the adoption of the Treasurer's Report.

After some remarks by Messrs. MULLINS, BULLEN, WALFORD, BONE, HARRISON, CONYBEARE, WRIGHT and THOMAS, the motion was carried.

* Accidentally omitted at p. 102.

Mr. STEVENS read his Paper on "The Rise and Growth of Public Libraries in America." SIR JAMES PICTON having expressed the thanks of the meeting to Mr. STEVENS for his Paper, a discussion followed, in which Messrs. HARRISON, STEVENS and WALFORD took part.

Mr. COWELL then read his Paper on "The Origin and History of some Liverpool Libraries."

After the adjournment, Dr. Garnett, in the absence of the author, read PROFESSOR R. K. DOUGLAS'S Paper on "Chinese Libraries."

Mr. STEVENS then read his Paper, entitled "Founders of Libraries: James Lenox." After some remarks by Mr. WALFORD, the meeting adjourned, in order to enable members to avail themselves of the invitation of the Earl of Derby to visit Knowsley. The party on reaching Knowsley, after a pleasant drive, were received by Lord Lionel Cecil, and conducted through the library by Mr. Latter, the librarian, who also pointed out the works of art adorning the walls. A visit was then paid to the stables.

In the evening the Library, Museum and Arts Committee of the Corporation gave a soirée and reception at the Walker Art Gallery.

SECOND DAY.

The first business taken was the adjourned discussion on the Report. Mr. THOMAS having intimated that it would be convenient to take the Report paragraph by paragraph, moved "That the illustrations to the cataloguing rules be considered." This was seconded by Mr. BARRETT, and carried.

Mr. THOMAS proposed "That Messrs. ARCHER, HEATH and MADELEY be added to the committee appointed to consider the question of holding an examination of library assistants, and that the committee should report specially on Friday morning," which was agreed to.

Mr. THOMAS moved, "That a committee be appointed to reconsider the constitution and to report thereon to the present meeting, and that the committee should consist of the Honorary Secretary, the Treasurer, and Mr. TEDDER." The motion was carried.

Mr. THOMAS then moved, "That the paragraphs headed 'Transactions' and 'Monthly Notes' be adopted."

Mr. OVERALL moved, "That for the future the two publications of the society, viz., the 'Annual Report' and 'Monthly Notes' be combined, and that a yearly volume be issued in four quarterly parts. The papers, &c., read at the Annual Meeting to be printed in large type with separate pagination; the monthly proceedings, notices, &c., in a smaller type, and separate pagination. A title-page and general index to be issued with the fourth part.

"That Papers be printed in the order received by the Honorary Secretary.

"That it be referred to the Council to carry into effect, and if found necessary to pay for the editing of the volume."

Mr. WALFORD seconded the motion.

After some remarks by Mr. YATES, the following amendment was

moved by Mr. BARRETT, "That the Transactions of the Annual Meeting be printed together with the 'Monthly Notes.'"

A long discussion followed, in which Messrs. TEDDER, HARRISON, YATES, CONYBEARE, HUDSON, STEVENS, BRADSHAW, FROST, LAW, WRIGHT, GARNETT, BULLEN, OGLE, MULLINS, THOMAS, COWELL, BONE, MADELEY, HUMPHERY and SIR JAMES PICTON, took part. Mr. THOMAS having seconded Mr. BARRETT'S amendment, it was put to the meeting, and carried by 39 against 36.

Mr. BRADSHAW moved, "1. That whatever size be adopted the Notes of the Monthly Meetings and the Transactions of the Annual Meeting be printed in the same size.

"2. That the 'Monthly Notes' and the 'Annual Transactions' be printed on separate sheets, under one cover, and a title be provided for each at the close of each yearly volume.

"3. That such Papers of the preceding annual meeting as the Honorary Secretary can procure be issued at least once in three months."

Mr. OVERALL having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS moved the adjournment of the discussion on the Report, which was agreed to.

Mr. CHANCELLOR CHRISTIE then read his Paper on "Old Church and School Libraries in Lancashire." Dr. GARNETT, Messrs. HARRISON, AXON, WALFORD, YATES, LOMAX, BULLEN, STEVENS and SIR JAMES PICTON, took part in the discussion which followed.

After the adjournment, in the absence of SIR JAMES PICTON, the chair was taken by Mr. BRADSHAW, and Mr. LOVELL read his Paper on "The Functions and Operations of the Free Library System," which was followed by some observations from Messrs. MULLINS, YATES and BRADSHAW. Mr. HENMAN then read his Paper on "Free Library Buildings, their Arrangement and Fittings." A lengthy discussion followed, in which Messrs. FORMBY, MADELEY, MULLINS, HEATH, WALFORD, BRISCOE, CHRISTIE and STEWART, took part.

The meeting then adjourned for an excursion upon the River Mersey in a steamer placed at the disposal of the Association by the Dock Board. Visits were paid to the training ship "Indefatigable" and the Inman steamer, "City of Chester." In the evening the members of the Association were entertained at dinner, by the Local Executive Committee, at the Adelphi Hotel, under the presidency of SIR JAMES PICTON.

THIRD DAY.

The adjourned discussion upon the Report was continued. Mr. Thomas upon the paragraph headed "Free Libraries Bill," moved "That the Council be instructed to obtain, if possible, a clause in the new Free Libraries Bill to secure an annual return on Free Libraries, and to draw up a schedule of questions on the subject." The motion was seconded by Mr. HARRISON, and carried. Mr. THOMAS then moved the adjournment of the discussion, which was agreed to.

Mr. SMITH read his Paper on "Library Pests." A long discussion ensued, in which Messrs. HARRISON, COCKERELL, STEVENS, COWELL, WAKEFIELD, Sir JAMES PICTON, WRIGHT, CHRISTIE, BULLEN, GARNETT, BARRETT, MADELEY, FROWDE, HOBBES, OVERALL, VIRGO and BRISCOE took part.

Mr. CREDLAND read his Paper on "Starved Free Libraries," and Mr. FORMBY read his Paper on "A proposed System of Differential Rating for Free Libraries." Messrs. COCKERELL, TONKS, DROMGOOLE, AXON, Sir JAMES PICTON and HENMAN, took part in the discussion which followed.

After the adjournment, Mr. BRADSHAW presided in the absence of Sir JAMES PICTON. Mr. SOUTHWARD read his Paper on "Technical Literature and Free Libraries." After some observations from Alderman SAMUELSON and Mr. OGLE, Mr. THOMAS moved "That the following gentlemen be added to the Committee on the Examination of Library Assistants: Messrs. LAW, PLANT, SMITH and VIRGO." The motion was carried.

Mr. WALFORD then read his Paper on "Early Laws and Regulations concerning Books." After some remarks from Messrs. BULLEN, OVERALL, STEVENS and SOUTHWARD, Mr. WALFORD replied, and the meeting adjourned.

In the afternoon a party of members visited Haigh Hall, and the treasures of its library were shown by the Earl of CRAWFORD and BALCARRES. Other parties visited Messrs. COPE's Tobacco Factory, the "Alaska," or the Mersey Tunnel Works. In the evening a dinner was given at the Town Hall by the Mayor, to which a number of members were invited.

FOURTH DAY.

Mr. THOMAS, resuming the adjourned discussion on the Report, moved, with reference to the proposed visit to America, "That the Library Association of the United Kingdom, assembled in Annual Meeting at Liverpool, congratulates the American Library Association on the success of their recent meeting at Buffalo, and that the American Library Association be informed that a deputation of our members will attend the next Annual Meeting of the American Library Association." Mr. TEDDER seconded the motion, which, after Mr. ARCHER had extended a warm invitation for the Association to visit Dublin next year, was unanimously carried.

With regard to the proposed changes in the constitution, Mr. THOMAS moved "That the number of Vice-Presidents be limited to six." Mr. LANCASTER seconded the motion. After some discussion, Mr. MULLINS moved and Mr. YATES seconded the following amendment, which was carried: "That after this meeting the number of Vice-Presidents be limited to twelve."

Mr. THOMAS then moved "That the number of London Members of Council should be ten, and that the number of Country Members of Council should be ten." Mr. WALFORD having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. THOMAS moved "That there be an entrance fee of 10s. 6d."

Mr. WALFORD seconded the motion, which, after some discussion, was rejected.

Mr. THOMAS moved and Mr. WALFORD seconded "That after the next annual meeting the life subscription be raised from £5. 5s. to £7. 7s." This was agreed to.

Mr. MULLINS moved "That Libraries and Institutions may receive the Transactions for the annual subscription." Mr. OVERALL seconded the motion, which was carried.

Mr. WRIGHT moved "That 'Monthly Notes' be sent to Associates." Mr. GRANT seconded the motion, but Mr. COCKERELL having moved as an amendment "That the matter be referred to the Council," the amendment was carried.

Mr. HUMPHERY moved "That the publications be no longer sent to members unless the two shillings for postage be paid; two months' notice to be given of the enforcement of this rule." Mr. MACALISTER seconded the motion. Mr. MADELEY moved as an amendment, "That the voluntary contribution of two shillings for 'Monthly Notes' be discontinued." Mr. WAITE seconded the amendment, which was carried.

The meeting then proceeded to the election of officers, and Messrs. BAILEY and MACALISTER were appointed Scrutineers. Dr. INGRAM, being the only person nominated, was declared to be duly elected President, and Mr. TONKS was unanimously elected a new Vice-President.

Mr. CONYBEARE drew the attention of the meeting to the work being done by the "Social and Political Education League," by the means of the delivery of lectures, which were of great advantage when associated with Libraries.

Sir JAMES PICTON then, on behalf of the subscribers, presented to Mr. THOMAS a testimonial which had been subscribed for by members of the Association, and which took the form of a case of books. Mr. THOMAS having returned thanks, some remarks were added by Messrs. COWELL, YATES and HARRISON.

It was agreed, in consequence of the pressure of business, that Mr. THOMAS'S Paper, "Q: an Experiment in Bibliology," should be taken as read.

Mr. THOMAS announced that the Committee on Size Notation had made but little progress since the Cambridge meeting. He then moved the following resolution of the Committee on the proposed Examination of Library Assistants: "That Messrs. THOMAS and TEDDER be appointed to draw up a syllabus of examination questions, and a list of text books, and to submit the same as early as possible to this Committee, with a view of eliciting further suggestions. Afterwards that Messrs. THOMAS and TEDDER be asked to formulate a complete scheme." Mr. OVERALL moved that the following rider be added to the motion: "That the examination questions and list of text books upon library management be referred to Messrs. COWELL, MULLINS and SUTTON, to report upon." Mr. VIRGO seconded the amendment. After some discussion, the amendment having been put to the meeting was negatived by a large majority, and the original motion was carried.

Mr. THOMAS then moved the alterations in the Cataloguing Rules proposed by the Committee, which were agreed to. It was also resolved, on the motion of Mr. THOMAS, seconded by Mr. COWELL, "That the proposed illustrations be circulated, and that additional illustrations, and remarks on those now submitted, be invited."

Mr. BARRETT moved "That the Council be requested to draw up for the consideration of the Annual Meeting of 1884 a scheme for the classification of books in a library." Mr. ARCHER having seconded the motion, it was carried unanimously.

Mr. BAILEY moved, Mr. WALFORD seconded, and it was unanimously agreed, "That the hearty congratulations of the Library Association of the United Kingdom be offered to Dr. POOLE upon the completion of his 'Index to Periodical Literature.'"

Mr. ARCHER moved and Mr. HAGGERSTON seconded the motion, "That the Annual Meeting for 1884 be held in Dublin." This was also carried unanimously.

It was agreed upon Mr. THOMAS'S motion, seconded by Mr. WALFORD, "That Mr. AGAR'S name be added to the names of the auditors elected."

Mr. BRADSHAW moved and Mr. CHANCELLOR CHRISTIE seconded a vote of thanks to the Library, Museum and Arts Committee of the Corporation of Liverpool, which was enthusiastically carried by acclamation. SIR JAMES PICTON replied.

Mr. WALFORD moved, and Mr. MULLINS seconded, a vote of thanks to the Mayor. The motion was unanimously agreed to. SIR JAMES PICTON undertook to convey the expression of the Association's thanks to the Mayor.

On the motion of Mr. HARRISON, seconded by Mr. OVERALL, a vote of thanks to the Local Executive Committee was carried with acclamation. Mr. STEWART replied.

A vote of thanks to Lords DERBY and CRAWFORD was moved by Mr. BULLEN, seconded by Mr. HAGGERSTON, and carried unanimously. A similar vote to the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board and the Local Institutions of Liverpool was passed on the motion of Mr. YATES, seconded by Mr. BARRETT.

Mr. BRADSHAW moved and Mr. THOMAS seconded a vote of thanks to Mr. COWELL, which was enthusiastically accorded by the meeting. Mr. COWELL replied.

SIR JAMES PICTON brought the meeting to a close with a few remarks; and Mr. BRADSHAW having asked for one hearty expression of good-will to their President, the Sixth Annual Meeting of the Association broke up amidst loud cheers.

It was announced that the following members were elected to serve on the Council for the ensuing year:—London members: W. R. DOUTHWAITE, H. A. ELIOT, A. J. FROST, R. GARNETT, W. H. OVERALL, R. F. SKETCHLEY, H. STEVENS, H. R. TEDDER, C. WELCH and H. B. WHEATLEY. Country members: W. ARCHER, F. T. BARRETT, J. P. BRISCOE, W. J. HAGGERSTON, Rev. J. C. HUDSON, T. G. LAW, C. MADELEY, C. E. SCARSE, W. H. K. WRIGHT and J. YATES. Treasurer: R. HARRISON. Secretary: E. C. THOMAS.

As soon as the meeting ended, SIR JAMES PICTON conducted the members over the museum. A second party also visited Haigh Hall during the afternoon, and the same excursions as on the previous day were available for those who wished to take part in them.

OCTOBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The first Monthly Meeting of the Seventh Year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, October 5th, 1883, at 8 p.m., Dr. RICHARD GARNETT in the chair.

The names of the following gentlemen, being engaged in Library administration, were announced as having joined the Association: Mr. W. GILSTRAP, Fornham Park, Bury St. Edmunds; Mr. J. BASS MULLINGER, Librarian, St. John's College, Cambridge; Mr. ALFRED MILNER, Librarian, Subscription Library, Hull.

The following gentlemen were proposed for election at the next Meeting: Mr. T. C. HILTON, proposed by the Treasurer, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. JAMES SAMUELSON, of Birkenhead, proposed by Dr. Garnett, seconded by the Secretary.

The death of Mr. J. F. Nicholls, Chief Librarian, City Free Library, Bristol, was announced.

The resolutions passed at the Liverpool Meeting were formally reported.

There being no other business, the Meeting adjourned.

OBITUARY: JAMES FAWCKNER NICHOLLS.

The citizens of Bristol were suprised lately by the receipt of a telegram from Goodwick, Fishguard, announcing the nearly sudden death of Mr. J. F. Nicholls, F.S.A., the first chief librarian of the City Free Library. Mr. Nicholls had gone to Fishguard to enjoy with his family his summer holiday, and was on the eve of returning to his duties when, on Sunday, September 16th, he was seized with an inflammatory attack which ended fatally on the following Wednesday morning.

He was born at Sidmouth, Devon, May 26th, 1818, and was therefore in his 66th year at his decease. His father was a builder; and he himself, after spending a couple of years at sea, became engaged in business pursuits until the time of his succeeding Mr. George Pryce, F.S.A., as custodian of the Bristol City Library, which was founded as far back as 1613, becoming the nucleus of the present central library and its branches under the Acts.

Mr. Nicholls was a zealous labourer in the field of local archæology, and produced several works illustrative of the history of Bristol and its neighbourhood. "How to see Bristol," is the title of a shilling handbook, and "Pleasant Trips Out of Bristol" is that of a second work; both of which have proved successful. He was joint author with Mr. John Taylor, of the Museum Library, of "Bristol, Past and Present," a well illustrated work, published by Arrowsmith, Bristol, two years ago, which was favourably reviewed by the leading

literary and other journals. Mr. Nicholls wrote the first and third volumes of this work, comprising the civil history, and Mr. Taylor the second volume, which treated of the ecclesiology of the grand old town of which it is the subject. His earliest work, however, was "The Remarkable Life, Adventures and Discoveries of Sebastian Cabot" (1869), who was a Bristol native, or, at least, resided in Bristol.

A sketch of Mr. Nicholls appeared in the *Biograph* of November, 1881, to which we may refer our readers for further details.—T.

THE RAISING OF THE LIBRARY RATE.

THERE can be no doubt that of the various matters discussed at our Liverpool Meeting the proposal to raise the Library rate is that which has most interested the public generally. This is sufficiently indicated by the numerous references to the subject in the daily press. That it should greatly interest our own members was a matter of course. It seems unfortunate, however, that there should be so much difficulty in deciding what was the general result of the discussion upon the subject. Mr. H. R. Tedder, in the *Academy*, held that "the discussion tended to show that at present it would be undesirable to alter the provisions as to the rating." Mr. Axon writes to the *Academy* to complain that this statement is not accurate, and thinks, on the contrary, that "undoubtedly it is considered desirable by the Committees and Managers of many even of the most important towns where Libraries and Galleries exist." He says further, that "the feeling of Manchester, Salford, Birmingham, St. Helen's and Oldham, so far as they were represented at the Meeting, was shown to be in favour of Mr. Credland's suggestion, while the opposition came from the Recorder of Sudbury [Mr. Cockerell of Cambridge] and the representative of Liverpool, where their exceptional rating powers give them a sufficient income."

To this Mr. Tedder replied, in the next number of the *Academy*, (Oct. 6) that "as there was no vote taken upon the question, it would be impossible to prove what was really the feeling among individual members," but "that, although he was not himself present at this particular discussion, he sees no reason to alter his opinion." He goes on to say that "it is quite obvious that the penny rate is frequently insufficient to sustain an adequate Library;" but thinks "an increase of the lawful maximum" as "a matter which is not at all likely to meet with the approval of Parliament." He tells the friends of Libraries, therefore, that they should "resist any proposal to increase the present rating under the Acts. They ought to refuse to accept an alternative between this position and the doing away with the Public Libraries Acts altogether, so as to give power to local authorities to establish their own Libraries without special legislation of any kind." This may be so, but it must be remembered that the "doing away with the Acts" means an unlimited rate. We must confess that we are not quite convinced by the logic which holds the increase of the maximum to 2d. be not at all likely to meet with the approval of Parliament, while it seems to think that Parliament will cheerfully agree to an indefinite increase of the maximum.

Meantime our friend Mr. Formby has had less than justice dealt out to him by the daily press. The *Pall Mall Gazette* of Sept. 17 wrote as follows:—

"The multiplication of Free Libraries is a matter of such vast social importance that it is not surprising if its advocates should allow their zeal to outrun their discretion, and that is undoubtedly the case when they propose, as Mr. Formby did before the Library Association, to raise the general maximum of the rate which may be imposed for the maintenance of Public Libraries above its present limit of a penny in the pound. For what is the argument by which the adoption of any rate at all for that purpose is still in many places successfully resisted? Just this, that once begun, it will not stop at a penny. While so many towns still hesitate to sanction even a penny rate, for fear of the thing going further, the friends of Free Libraries would do well to be careful how they frighten them any further by talking about a sixpenny rate."

To this Mr. Formby replied in a letter which it may also be worth while to reproduce from the *Pall Mall* of 24th Sept.:—

"Is the writer of the paragraph in your Saturday's issue aware that a bill, backed by Mr. C. H. Hopwood, M.P. for Stockport, known as the 'Manchester' bill, proposes a general rate for Free Library purposes of 2d. in the pound? It has now been before Parliament for a considerable time, having been blocked more than once by Mr. Warton, M.P. for Bridport. Is he also aware that at least three Municipalities, one being of first-class importance, have already power under local Acts to levy more than the regulation penny in the pound for the support of their Free Libraries if they think proper to do so? The question of raising the Free Library rate was publicly mooted as far back as 1872, in that not obscure publication, the *Westminster Review*, by Mr. James Hanson of Bradford. He says: 'In all towns and parishes where the rate will not raise £200. a year, we suggest that it should be three-halfpence.' I do not think, therefore, I can be fairly charged with precipitancy in this matter, especially as the penny rate has now been levied for more than a quarter of a century. I entirely repudiate any intention to advocate the universal raising of the rate beyond the penny in the pound. I do advocate a larger rate for the small market towns and boroughs than for the larger communities. It is obvious they require it more. A careful perusal of the full text of my Paper would show that I divide the whole of the incorporated towns into three classes. In the first class, with moneys for Free Library purposes of over £500. per annum, I propose no change whatever. In the second, including all between £200. and £500., I suggest a varying rate not exceeding 2d. in the pound. In all towns with less than £200. per annum I recommend permission to levy a varying rate, not exceeding 6d. in the pound, so as to produce that amount, which would really give that power to the full extent to less than a dozen towns, with or without Free Libraries, out of a total of about 250. As the discussion on my Paper was not really finished, owing to the expiration of the time allowed for the sitting, I had then no opportunity for reply or explanation; hence a good deal of the misapprehension which has arisen respecting it."

EDITOR.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

London: British Museum. Luther Exhibition, 1883, in the Grenville Library. Arranged by G. Bullen, F.S.A., Keeper of the Department of Printed Books... 1883. Price Twopence. 8vo. pp. 42.

We learn from Mr. Bullen's introduction that this Exhibition has its origin in a suggestion made by Dr. Ginsburg, the eminent Hebrew Scholar, to Mr. Bond. Mr. Bond at once cordially adopted it, as did also Mr. Bullen and the other heads of Departments. The collections thus brought together consist of (1) Printed Books and Broadsides; (2) Manuscripts; (3) Portraits; (4) Medals,

and is as might have been expected full of instruction and interest. The whole has been carefully catalogued, and for the better understanding of the exhibition a biographical sketch of the Great Reformer is prefixed to the Catalogue.

Cambridge Public Free Library, Guildhall. Twenty-eighth Annual Report, 1882-83... 8vo. pp. 13.

The additions to the Library were 1388 vols., of which 424 were presented. The number of volumes now in the Library is Reference Department 7,472; Lending Department 17,132; Barnwell Branch 3,685. The issues were 79,578 volumes being an increase of 5,019 over the previous year of the books kept in the Reading Room now numbering 1036 volumes "only two small volumes of the value of four shillings were lost during the year." In the Lending Department "it is a fact worth recording that during a period of twenty-five years not a single volume has been absolutely lost." The amount received from the rate for the year ending August 31st was £690. 9s. 6½d.

Dublin. Report of the Committee named on 2nd April, 1883, *re* Establishing and Maintaining of General Libraries... Dublin, 1883. 8vo. pp. 25 (523-547).

The Committee was appointed in pursuance of a resolution of the 5th March, 1883, "to report as to the extent to which it would be desirable to avail of the Public Libraries Acts in Dublin, by establishing General Libraries in situations convenient for the people; the committee to consider and report specially as to the adapting of existing buildings to the objects of the Acts; and also as to the cost both of putting such a scheme in operation and of maintaining it in the future." We hope to say something as to this interesting report on a future occasion; meanwhile we may mention that the committee considering the existing advantages for general readers make it unnecessary to maintain Reference and Central Libraries. They recommend that two substantial houses be maintained as Reading Room and Lending Library open throughout the day and evening. The cost of maintenance including repayment of preliminary loan is put at £1000. per annum.

République Française. Préfecture de la Seine. Commission des Bibliothèques. Rapport présenté par M. Edmond Dardenne, Chef de Bureau. Paris, 1883. 4to. pp. 71.

We have already referred in these pages to the circumstances in which this Report has its origin. It is a very valuable and interesting document, containing an account of the various popular Libraries in Paris and in the Department of the Seine, preceded by an account of the Bibliotheque Administrative. The collection of facts is supplemented by a review of the work done by Popular Libraries outside France—in England, Switzerland, Belgium and the United States. As will be seen from an announcement in this number we propose to call further attention to this Report.

The Bristol Free Library, as most of our readers are aware, does not print an Annual Report. The late Mr. Nicholls furnished us with the following figures just before his lamented death. The issues for the last year were—in the Reference Department 84,056, in the Lending Deportment 353,657, an increase upon the previous year of 9,318. The number of volumes in the four Libraries was 51,521. The income derived from the rate is £3,400.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BANBURY.—Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, M.P., the Chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical Education, has offered to present a building to the town of Banbury, costing several thousand pounds, to be used as a Literary Institute.

BELFAST: FREE LIBRARY AND ART GALLERY.—The Belfast Town Council have decided to award the premiums in the competition for designs for the new Free Library and Art Gallery as follows: 1, Mr. Lynn, of Belfast; 2, Messrs. Maxwell and Tuke, of Manchester; 3, Mr. Johnson, of London.

BIRMINGHAM.—At the opening of the Session of the Mason Science College on October 2nd, the Bailiff, Mr. Alderman Richard Chamberlain announced that they had now over 14,000 volumes in the Library. This great increase was chiefly due to the liberality of the Chairman of the Library Committee, who had also prepared a very useful Catalogue of the whole of the vast number of serials in the possession of the College, thus rendering them accessible to the students.

BRISTOL.—We regret to have to record the loss by death of one of our members, Mr. J. F. Nicholls, Chief Librarian of the City Free Library, Bristol. The news came upon us the more unexpectedly as we were in correspondence with Mr. Nicholls within a very brief space of his decease. Some account of his life and labours will be found on another page.

In reply to the invitation issued by the Committee of the Library with a view to appointing a successor to Mr. Nicholls, 94 applications were received. Our readers will be glad to learn that our colleague, Mr. Taylor, of the Bristol Museum and Library has been appointed.

CAMBRIDGE: ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.—Mr. T. Bass Mullinger, M.A., has been appointed to the Librarianship of St. John's College. Mr. Mullinger is well known as the historian of his University, and for his numerous contributions to historical science. He is the author of the bibliographical portion of the well-known "Introduction to English History."

EALING.—The Reading Room of the Free Library was opened on August 1st, by the Chairman of the Committee. The Committee have leased for two years the premises formerly occupied as an institute; the Reading Room being upon the first floor, and the Lending and Reference Libraries upon the ground floor. Mr. Thomas Bonner has been appointed Librarian.

GLASGOW: MITCHELL LIBRARY.—A donation of unusual extent and value has just been made to this Library by Mr. Alexander Gardyne. Mr. Gardyne has taken great interest in the "Poets' Corner of this Library since its formation, and his gift of about 2,250 books and pamphlets, besides adding to the general stores of the Library, strengthens the department of Scottish poets by considerably over 1,000 new volumes. The gift includes many interesting specimens of early Glasgow and Provincial presses, and some broadsides and chap books of special rarity. Nearly all the books are enriched with notes by the collector as well as by newspaper cuttings and other illustrations. We hope to be able to give a fuller account of the collection.

HAVERHILL.—On the 28th of August a new public hall, presented by Mr. D. Gurteen, and including reading room and a library, was opened by Lord Waveney at Haverhill, near Cambridge.

LONDON: SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.—We are requested to announce that the Dyce and Forster Reading Room, at the Museum, is now open on Mondays, Tuesdays and Saturdays, from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m., and on other days from 10 a.m. until 4, 5 or 6 p.m. according to the season. The room is lighted by electric lamps.

MANCHESTER.—The Manchester Technical School was formally opened on Friday evening, September 28th, by Mr. Bernhard Samuelson, M.P., Chairman of the Royal Commission on Technical education. The School has been formed by the conversion of the Mechanics' Institution, and already a sum of £7,460. has been promised to defray the expenses of formation. The delivery of Mr. Samuelson's addressed was followed by a distribution of prizes. Mr. Slagg, M.P., expressed a hope that one of the conclusions of the Commission would be a recommondation to Parliament to impose a rate for the support of technical education.

NEWARK: GILSTRAP FREE LIBRARY.—We have already noticed the opening of the Gilstrap Free Library, which took place on July 26th. We have now to record that the townspeople of Newark invited Mr. and Mrs. Gilstrap to a soirée which was held on August 27th in the Corn Exchange. An address was presented to Mr. Gilstrap on behalf of the town, and a deputation of children presented to Mrs. Gilstrap a poetical address, which was we understand written by Mr. R. F. Sketchley.

NORTHAMPTON: FREE LIBRARY AND MUSEUM.—The premises, consisting of a wing of the old prison which are in future to form the Library, Reading Room, and Museum of the town, were opened on Monday evening, October 8th, by the Mayor. The Rev. G. Nicholson, Chairman of the Library Committee, made a statement of the circumstances under which the removal had taken place, and congratulated the town on the acquisition of a room, which would for many years to come, serve their requirements much better at all events than the old one. He confessed that the Library was not in a satisfactory position, there having been a very large number of volumes given them that were not adapted for general reading, and which only served the purpose of accumulating dust. Then books of more general and lighter reading needed to be replaced and they were in terrible want of a new catalogue, their present one being only of the books belonging to the old Mechanics' Institute. Mr. Nicholson concluded by an appeal to the public for funds, which would untie the committee's hands. The Mayor then formally declared the Reading Room to be opened.

OXFORD: PUSEY MEMORIAL LIBRARY.—The Rev. Charles Gore, Fellow of Trinity College, has been appointed the first Librarian of this Library.

PLYMOUTH: FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.—We have received a copy of an official statement setting forth the operations and advantages

of the various departments of the Institution, which has been recently printed for extensive circulation especially through the outlying districts of the town, with the view of reaching many who do not at present use the Library. We regret that the demand upon our space will not allow us to print the circular in full; but we must call attention to the fact that a Form of Application for a Borrower's Ticket is printed *on the back*—an arrangement with obvious advantages.

SALFORD: ROYAL MUSEUM AND LIBRARY.—The Committee have arranged for a Course of Free Popular Lectures during the autumn and winter months, which "are intended to show the use and value of the Books in the Library, Objects in the Museum, and Paintings in the Galleries, as aids to the Study of Literature, Science and Art. The Lectures in the First Course will be as follows:—Oct. 24th, "The History of Picture Books," by Mr. W. R. Credland; Nov. 7th, "Leaves, their Varied Forms and Curious Functions," by Mr. Richard Astley; Nov. 21st, "The Border Ballad," with illustrative Readings, by Mr. George Milner; Dec. 5th, "Some Birds Useful to Mankind," by Mr. Edward Kirk; Dec. 19th, "On Poetry," with illustrative Readings, by Mr. George Evans. A Second Course will be given in the New Year.

WIGAN.—The *Wigan Observer* contained an excellent account of the recent visit of the Library Association to Haigh Hall and to Wigan, of which we hope to make good use in the volume devoted to the Liverpool Meeting. We observe also that the Librarian at Wigan, our friend Mr. Folkard, is contributing a series of interesting papers to its columns under the title of "A Journey round the Wigan Reference Library," an excellent idea.

Our members will have received with much gratifaction the announcement that a Civil List pension has been granted to our honorary member, Mr. Edward Edwards. Mr. Edwards has just issued a further prospectus of the intended new edition of his Memoirs of Libraries, to be printed for subscribers only, which "it is hoped may be ready for issue in June, 1884." The prospectus is dated from Sea-View, Nilon, Isle of Wight.

A numerous and influential committee has been formed for the purpose of securing funds to provide a memorial to the late Professor Jevons. Some of our members who have a recollection of the keen interest which Prof. Jevons took in our proceedings, will doubtless be glad to have this opportunity of testifying their appreciation of one who was unrivalled for wide sympathies in everything that contributed to human welfare and his genuine personal kindliness. The treasurer to the fund is Mr. T. R. Wilkinson, Manchester and Salford Bank, Manchester. It is suggested that the memorial might take the form of a Studentship in Economic and Statistical research.

OUR readers will be interested in knowing that Mr. Jno. Hallam, the chairman, and Mr. James Bain, the librarian of the new public

library at Toronto are at present in this country, where they are purchasing books for the library. They are anxious, as our members are already aware, to secure a good attendance of English librarians at a library conference proposed to be held at Toronto in August of next year.

Stimulated by the example of Dr. Poole, Signor Narducci has written a letter in which he suggests to his fellow librarians the compilation of a general index to the periodical publications of Italy, including those of academies and learned societies.

At the Southport Meeting of the British Association Papers were read by Mr. James Heywood, on "Statistics of the Notting Hill Free Library," and by Prof. Leone Levi on the "Importance of Public Free Libraries in the interests of education."

The August, September and October double numbers of Dr. Petzholdt's excellent *Anzeiger* contain an account of the library belonging to the Imperial Post Office at Berlin, which has recently been carefully examined and arranged for the purpose of being catalogued. The first volume of the Catalogue is ready; the second part, to contain the maps belonging to the department, is being prepared. The number of volumes in the library on the 1st of May was 14,420.

We have received a communication from Professor Schulz, the librarian of the German Reichsgericht, whose Catalogue we noticed in our March number, with reference to the projected new library journal for Germany. It is proposed to issue it with the new year, and it will be under the direction of Dr. O. Hartwig, Oberbibliothekar of the Universitäts-bibliothek, Leipzig, and Professor Schulz himself. It will be called the "Centralblatt für Bibliothekswesen."

Mr. Cotgreave informs us that one of his indicators to represent 40,000 volumes has been adopted for the Central Lending Library at Leeds. His indicator has also been adopted at Ealing and Portsmouth.

The Report of the Imperial Public Library of St. Petersburg has been issued, from which it appears that the accessions of printed books during the year were 24,843, and of MSS. 421, besides maps and plans, engravings and photographs. The Library was used by 12,277 persons who made use of 270,009 volumes, etc. and 267 manuscripts.

Bodley's Librarian has addressed the following letter to the literary journals:—

Bodleian Library: Sept. 1, 1883.

"Probably few people know that a Subject-Catalogue of the Bodleian has been for some years in compilation from a spare set of the slips written for the Alphabetical Catalogue. As the volumes in the library would be not far short of a million and a quarter, if each volume as issued had been bound separately; and as no pains will be spared to insure that the Subject-Catalogue shall be perfectly simple to use, as well as thorough in point of subdivision, it will, I trust, be far the most valuable index to knowledge which has ever been produced. Despite increased efforts, however, some years must elapse before its completion (indeed, the first great section will not

be ready for another year), and I am anxious that during the interval our labours should be of as much immediate use as possible.

If any reader in the library wants to know what we have on his special study, we are always ready to get the titles relating to it sorted out there and then; and we can generally put them before him—arranged in chronological order—in an hour or two. We cannot offer to do the like for anyone or everyone, however, because we should be so overwhelmed with applications that the special staff employed would have to be multiplied far beyond our means to afford any hope of promptly satisfying them. But, if anyone who is preparing for publication a bibliography of any subject (to appear as a distinct work, and not merely as an appendix to a book) will write to me, I will try to get the titles relating to that subject immediately separated and arranged for him to come here and look at them. If he cannot come here, I can probably recommend him someone who will copy or collate the titles for him. Even this offer *may* bring more applications than we can meet without materially delaying the systematic progress of the catalogue. I can only say that our best shall be done to help all, and that if we are obliged to disappoint anyone he shall at least not be kept waiting for an answer.

May I, at the same time, contradict a report circulated by various papers that I undertake to send anyone immediate notice of any book on his special subject which may be added to the Bodleian? Some day that may be feasible; at present it is not, and the offer was made only to persons anthorised to read in the library. All Oxford graduates, however, in all parts of the world, come under that category; and we shall be only too glad to be of use in this way to them, and to any other of our former readers who are now at a distance from us."

CORRESPONDENCE.

Somebody, in last issue of *Monthly Notes* (p. 116), signing himself "V. O. X.," asks some librarian to help him understand what the reference "Mo. R." in "Poole's Index" means. I beg to inform him that it means "Monthly Review," and not "Modern Review" as he supposes—the abbreviation of the latter serial being "Mod. R." If he had looked before he wrote he would have found this information on page xvi. of the Introduction, under the heading "Abbreviations."

W. F. POOLE.

Public Library, Chicago, September 26, 1883.

[We feel that we owe Mr. Poole an apology for not having looked the matter up ourselves before inserting the communication from V. O. X.—who, we are sure, will be the first to regret what appears to be an unfortunate slip.—ED. M. N.]

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—November Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. E. M. Borrajo, "Richard Porson as a Librarian."—The Gardyne Collection at Glasgow—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Correspondence, etc.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held on Friday, December 7th, at 8 P.M., at the London Institution, when a Paper will be read, entitled "The Future of *Monthly Notes*," by the Hon. Secretary.

NOVEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The Second Monthly Meeting of the Seventh Year of the Association was held on Friday, November 2nd, at 8 p.m., at the London Institution, Mr. B. R. WHEATLEY, V.P., in the chair.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen, being engaged in Library administration, were announced as having become members of the Association: Mr. C. ATCHLEY, Librarian, Colonial Office, S.W.; Mr. W. J. STEWART, Member of the Liverpool Free Public Libraries Committee (Life). It was also announced that the Corporation Library, Guildhall, became a subscriber.

The following gentlemen, who were duly proposed and seconded at the previous meeting, were then elected members: Mr. C. T. HILTON, and Mr. JAMES SAMUELSON, of Birkenhead (Life).

The following gentlemen were proposed and seconded for election at the next meeting: Sir A. C. STEPNEY, Bart., proposed by the Treasurer, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. JAMES COWAN, Ivy House, Urmston, Manchester, proposed by Mr. Conybeare, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. CHARLES HINDLEY, 41, Booksellers' Row, proposed by the Treasurer, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. W. PRICE WALL, Exeter, proposed by Mr. Cleasby, seconded by the

Paper, entitled,

RICHARD PORSON AS A LIBRAR

As may be gathered from the title of this Pap
intention to treat of Porson, to use the openi
writer of the article upon him in the last editio
pædia Britannica, as "the greatest verbal critic and
of modern times"; nor to offer, even if I were a
elaborate analysis of the literary work which he
instruction. My task is a much more simple one.
to gather together such crumbs of information as
his relation to that profession which he adopted i
brilliant career.

Porson was born in 1759, and his great ability
at so early an age as to attract the notice of
eminence, who formed a fund for the purpose of
Eton, and afterwards to Cambridge, and maintai
his stay at both places. His progress at the Uni
and triumphant, he having taken his degree, o
Chancellor's Medal, and been elected Fellow of T
1782, when he was in the twenty-third year of his
commenced those brilliant contributions to critical
literature with which you are all, doubtless, more or
Porson also commenced the study of theology, and
in the famous Travis controversy; his letters to Arc
published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, proving how
his reading in this particular subject. His deter
enter the Church was the result of his studies, and w
that he was a man without means, living in a not
age, his conduct in this matter is shown to be wort

was unsuccessful, and he accordingly had to resign his fellowship in 1791, and to submit to the loss of his income. His privations, however, do not appear, happily, to have been of long duration, as in the following year a number of his admirers, scholars and literary men, subscribed a fund to supply Porson with an income. The amount realised was between £1,600 and £1,700, and the interest thereon (all Porson would accept) furnished an income of about £100 a year. Towards the close of the same year (1792) Porson was elected Professor of Greek at the University of Cambridge, a post which he held up to the time of his death in 1808. The appointment might have been valuable for the prestige it brought, although in this case it is doubtful whether the honour which the University did itself was not greater than that conferred on the man, but it was certainly not so in a pecuniary sense, as the magnificent salary attached to the post only amounted to £40 a year. Nor was Porson allowed to increase this amount by the delivery of an annual course of lectures in the college, as no rooms were assigned to him for the purpose. It is curious to note in connection with this matter that the largest fixed yearly income which Porson enjoyed during his lifetime, was in the capacity of librarian, and it seems to me a legitimate subject for inquiry how far the salaries of librarians have partaken in the general rise, affecting all professions and callings, which has taken place since the commencement of the present century. Again, is the rise (if any) in librarians' salaries in fair proportion to that which has occurred in those of other professions? As far as my knowledge goes, I should have no hesitation as to the answers to be given to these questions. Passing over the intervening years, filled up with literary labour and active participation in the principal controversies of the time, we reach the appointment of Porson as the librarian to the newly-founded London Institution in 1806, at a salary of £200 a year with a suite of apartments. I am unable to find at the London Institution anything bearing upon Porson's connection with it, beyond formal minutes and receipts for salary, a very poor plaster bust placed almost out of sight in its Committee room, where the public cannot see it, and the chair which he used; the latter a relic so little prized that now it is not shown at all. With regard to this latter fact, I cannot help expressing my surprise that a desire should not exist to keep alive in the memory of its members the connection of the Institution with Porson, who, whatever his faults, was a very great man; a connection, moreover, which, one might imagine would be looked back upon with feelings of pardonable pride. In the library of the London Institution, however, there are three books which bear upon their fly-leaves critical remarks in the beautiful handwriting of Porson, sufficiently curious to be repeated. In the works of Walter Moyle, Porson has written:—"Account, p. 10. In the list of sixteen Greek historians, the two last stood thus in Mr. Moyle's letter:

XV. Procopius, and XVI. Agathios.

The sagacious printer, thinking *and* to be, not a particle, but an omitted syllable of the foregoing word, has given us a new historian,

Proandcopius. This error (though corrected in the Errata) is worth notice, for thousands full as gross remain uncorrected in books, and are not so easy to detect; or at least to amend. Let any man, for example, try his hand on the note in p. 137."

In Dubois' "My Pocket-Book" there appears the following note:—"Such is the present eagerness of the public for anecdote, that, let an anonymous author tell the most scandalous and improbable falsehood of a known character, there will be no lack of readers to swallow it. In pages xii. and xiii. of the preface to this book the author charges the present Greek Professor of Cambridge with writing a parody on Pope's 'Eloisa.' This statement is certainly false, for the parody in question was printed for Faulder in 1780, as appears from the *Critical Review* for December, 1780, and from the *Monthly Review* for February, 1781. If, therefore, Mr. Porson wrote that parody, he must have written it when he was an undergraduate, many years before he became Greek Professor. But if the author should say that he only meant that the person who wrote the parody is now the Greek Professor, I shall pass over the clumsiness of the expression, and only desire him to produce his proofs of the latter fact. This I know, that I have several times heard Mr. P. seriously disown all share whatever in the composition of that parody, and all knowledge of its author."

In the volume of Anderson's "British Poets," containing Dryden, Porson has written:—"The Editor has with singular good faith suppressed about seven hundred of Dryden's verses, to wit, the twenty-seventh idyllium of Theocritus, with the translation from the third and fourth books of Lucretius. If the indecency of some passages was the cause of their suppression, why were not the verses against the love of life, and the fear of death, retained? Dr. Anderson has also omitted near two octavo pages of preface; but, to be consistent, he should have cancelled the paragraph in which mention is made of that part of the third book. However, to make Dryden some amends for depriving him of his own, he has given him two poems that are not his: *Tarquin and Tullia* and *Suum Cuique*. *Suum Cuique* was written by some staunch Jacobite, but I know not whom; *Tarquin and Tullia* was written by Arthur Mainwaring, who afterwards turned Whig, and expiated his youthful heresy in *The Medley*.—See Malone's *Life of Dryden*, p. 546.

"The accuracy of the editor is equal to his good faith. P. 679, *Horace* de Arte Amandi, for *Ovid*."

Besides these three instances, there are notes by Porson in some of the volumes of the Greek classics in the library, but, beyond this, it cannot be said that he left any lasting impression of his work there. He appears hardly to have attended in the library at all, nor excepting in the Greek and Latin classics, to have increased the number of its volumes by judicious purchases, such as would naturally have been expected from such a man: neither am I able to find that he attempted to catalogue its contents. The managers of the London Institution appear to have written a letter to him in which they remarked that, "they only knew him to be their librarian by see-

ing his name attached to the receipts for his salary." He, in his turn, thought the Managers "mercantile and mean beyond merchandise and meanness." This being the state of the relation between employers and employed, there can be little doubt that Porson would not long have continued librarian of the London Institution, but, that his death in 1808 brought his career to a close at the comparatively early age of 49. The attendance to receive his salary, and his death at the Institution, seem to give fresh point to the adage which declares the only two certainties in life to be "death and quarter-day." Porson's body was removed to Cambridge, and buried, with some ceremony, in the chapel of Trinity College. The value of Porson's private library may be gathered from the simple fact that, with the prices current in 1808, it realised over £2,000. The amount which he left at his death proves that he exercised more economy than he was probably credited with during life. In considering his unsatisfactory work at the London Institution, it is but fair to recollect that his health, never very good, had commenced to break down before his appointment there, and culminated in the very rapid advent of the crisis only two years afterwards.

I am only able to find in Porson three of the traits essential to a good librarian, viz: good memory, vast knowledge of books, and imagination. As regards his memory many wonderful stories are told. He could recollect not only a passage, but on which side of the page it occurred, in different editions. He is said to have been able to retain the contents of a book once read, and to repeat "Roderick Random" from beginning to end. It has been written of him that, "nothing came amiss to his memory: he would set a child right in his twopenny fable-book, repeat the whole of the moral tale of the Dean of Badajos, or a page of Athenæus on cups, or Eustathius on Homer."

His knowledge of books was undoubtedly great, and to quote Dr. Parr:—"If the Duke of Brunswick at the head of his Huns and Vandals, were to burn every book of every library in Cambridge, Porson, being, as Longinus was said to be, a living library, would make the University hear without books more than they are likely to read with books."

Imagination I have ventured to class as an essential for a librarian, because I think that his work has an imaginative, as well as a practical side; the one being as necessary, if not exaggerated or pushed too far, as the other. There is one sentence ascribed to Porson by Rogers which, if we knew naught else about him, would stamp him as a poet. It runs thus:—"When Prometheus made man, he had used up all the water in making other animals; so he mingled his clay with tears."

Of the things which Porson appears to have been wanting in was those most important to the proper discharge of a librarian's duties, viz., a plodding, methodical and regular attention to work. Bodley's librarian (Mr. E. B. Nicholson), himself a distinguished successor in the post occupied by Porson, told the Conference of Librarians, which met in London in 1877, and told them rightly that above all

a librarian should be a 'man of business.' His greatest admirers would, I think, fail to recognise this quality in Porson.

Again that catholicity of taste which should distinguish the librarian seems to have been absent in Porson, if we may credit a phrase ascribed to him by Rogers:—"I must confess to have a very strong prejudice against all German original literature." Librarians have no business with prejudices. Taken altogether, an examination of what little is known of Porson as a librarian, would lead us to the conclusion, that to make a good librarian much more, as well as much less, than a brilliant scholar is necessary.

Of the many anecdotes told of Porson there is one given by Colton in the second volume of his "Lacon," which is so good as to bear repetition. "Porson was once travelling in a stage coach, when a young Oxonian, fresh from College, was amusing the ladies with a variety of talk, and amongst other things, with a quotation, as he said, from Sophocles. A Greek quotation, and in a coach too! roused our slumbering professor, from a kind of dog sleep, in a snug corner of the vehicle:—shaking his ears, and rubbing his eyes, I think, young gentleman, said he, you favoured us just now with a quotation from Sophocles; I do not happen to recollect it there. Oh, Sir, replied our Tyro, the quotation is word for word as I have repeated it, and in Sophocles too; but I suspect, Sir, it is some time since *you* were at college. The professor applying his hand to his great coat, and taking out a small pocket edition of Sophocles, quietly asked him if he could be kind enough to show him the passage in question, in that little book; after rummaging the pages for some time, he replied, 'upon second thoughts, I now recollect that the passage is in Euripides.' 'Then, perhaps Sir,' said the professor, putting his hand again into his pocket, and handing him a similar edition of Euripides, 'you will be so good as to find it for me in that little book.' The young Oxonian returned again to his task, but with no better success, muttering however to himself, '*Curse me if ever I quote Greek again in a coach.*' The tittering of the ladies informed him that he was got into a hobble; at last, 'Bless me, Sir, said he, how dull I am; I recollect now, yes, yes, I perfectly remember, that the passage is in Æschylus.' The inexorable professor returned again to his inexhaustible pocket, and was in the act of handing him an Æschylus, when our astonished Freshman vociferated, 'Stop the coach—halloah, coachman, let me out I say, instantly—let me out! there's a fellow here has got the whole Bodleian Library in his pocket; let me out I say—let me out; he must be Porson, or the Devil!'"

Colton also relates in the same volume, referring to Porson that, "after death, his head was dissected, and to the confusion of all craniologists, but to the consolation of all blockheads, it was discovered that he had the thickest skull of any professor in Europe. Professor Gall, on being called upon to explain this phenomenon, and to reconcile so tenacious a memory with so thick a receptacle for it, is said to have replied, "How the ideas got into such a skull, is their business, not mine; I have nothing to do with that; but let

them once get in—that is all I want; once in, I will defy them ever to get out again."

There is one point which I have carefully avoided touching upon in this brief paper, and that is, the faults which disfigured the character of Porson. We have already too much tendency at the present day to emphasize the vices of great men—vices which passed away with the men themselves, leaving us the noble heritage of their work unsoiled. In conclusion, I cannot do better than quote the words used by Savage, the under-librarian with Porson at the London Institution, in an account of Porson's death which he published in the first volume of his publication, "The Librarian," —an ancestor of "Monthly Notes" issued in 1808.

"In giving a relation of the facts concerning the illness of Mr. Porson, I cannot let the opportunity escape me, our official situations bringing us a good deal together, of lamenting in common with his most intimate friends, the loss of so pleasing and so valuable an acquaintance; for to the most gigantic powers of learning and criticism were united the manners of a gentleman, and the inoffensive habits of a child; and I am sorry to have occasion to observe, in concluding this narrative, that, especially since the Professor's decease, there should be found persons, who have used no common industry in representing his failings in such pointed terms, as totally to shade the numerous good qualities which were inherent in his nature; so that it cannot but be remarked with pity, that those persons should be deficient in one of those excellent qualities, which he possessed in an eminent degree, *never speaking ill of any one*,—but Shakspeare has well observed, upon another occasion,

"Men's evil manners live in brass; their virtues we write in water."

After a brief discussion a vote of thanks was passed to the writer of the Paper.

The Chairman then called upon the Hon. Secretary to read his Paper entitled "Popular Libraries of Paris." After a discussion, a vote of thanks was passed to the writer of the Paper, and the Meeting adjourned.

THE GARDYNE COLLECTION.

We take from the *Glasgow Herald* of October 13th, the following account of Mr. Alexander Gardyne's gift to the Mitchell Library, of which a brief notice appeared in our last number.

The total number of books and pamphlets added to the shelves by this generous gift is about 2,250, including a number in other departments of literature than poetry, and a few manuscripts, one or two, so far as known, unpublished. Making all allowance for such as may be classed under general literature, and also for a few duplicates previously in the library, this gift, so well fitted to appeal to the generous feeling of other collectors, strengthens the galaxy of

Scottish poets by the addition of considerably over 1,000 volumes hitherto unrecorded in our *local Libre d'Or* or Mitchell Catalogue. Such an addition may well excite the enthusiastic librarian to record that the collection of which he is now the happy custodier is not only larger than the most sanguine could have anticipated within the short period, but, with an exception to be afterwards mentioned, is probably the most extensive in existence. At any rate, it affords an opportunity, practically unlimited, for studying under the most favourable conditions the distinctive and characteristic features of Scottish poetry, local as well as national—from the mighty masters of the lyre to the village rhymester, and all degrees between these extremes. It should also be noticed that the gift includes many interesting specimens of early Glasgow and provincial presses, and a few broadsides and chap-books of special rarity. To make such a collection for the "Mitchell" under ordinary circumstances would have required years of watchfulness, as well as a very considerable expenditure of money. All the volumes are neatly but strongly bound, a number of pieces, small in bulk but kindred in character, and varying in number from half a dozen to a score, being included within the compass of one volume. A careful table of contents is prefixed to each of these, so that those consulting them need suffer neither loss of time nor disappointment in getting at what they want. Nearly the whole are also enriched with manuscript notes by Mr. Gardyne himself, concerning the author or probable author of what appears as anonymous, while in the true spirit of a discriminating and intelligent collector he has not thought it beneath the dignity of a pursuit full of the most charming variety and interest to affix in many of the books some newspaper cutting having a close relation to the contents of the book, ballad, or pamphlet, with here and there an extra portrait or other drawing.

A very few lines about the collector and donor himself may not be out of place. Living for some years in London, Mr. Gardyne, as of Arbroath birth, is a Scotsman in something more even than descent and tastes. Leaving his native place when young, Mr. Gardyne, like so many of his countrymen, pushed his fortune with success, first in India and then in the Mauritius. Even at this time he was nurturing a natural taste for books, as a few volumes still in his library, fished out from the bed of the ocean, bear palpable evidence of the narrow escape of their owner from perils at sea in the course of one of his early voyages. Since returning and settling permanently in this country Mr. Gardyne has devoted the greater part of his leisure time in carrying out his early book tastes by collecting, arranging, and annotating almost everything that was worthy of a place in what he soon found to be his fast-growing collection of books relating to Scottish history and Scottish poetry. Some notion of the catholicity of his taste, no less than of his unwearied industry and liberality in purchasing, may be gathered from the fact that his generous gift to the Mitchell Library, extensive and valuable as it is in rarities, represents but little more than a fragment of the vast collection still left for enjoyment in his own magnificent library.

Since the establishment of a Poet's Corner in the "Mitchell," almost identical in point of time with the opening of the library, Mr. Gardyne has manifested an interest in it through correspondence and donations, till his kindly spirit, satisfied with the wise, liberal, and intelligent management of the Institution, has made it the resting-place of a gift as great in value as it is rare in occurrence. The appeal may now be made with ever-increasing zeal for some new, safer, and more extended fabric in which the treasures now being so ungrudgingly bestowed upon the Mitchell Library may be housed. The titles of even a few of the lesser ephemera—"something that now is and to-morrow may be cast into the oven"—will sufficiently indicate the richness of the vein in which the student may now work at the "Mitchell" through the disinterested liberality of a gentleman who may well be classed among the foremost collectors of his day. Taking up a handful of Scottish satires almost at random, we find "Edinburgh; a Poem on the Bench," with a curious folding frontispiece by "Luke Sharpe" in the manner of Kaye—at one time, as appears from the book-plate, in the Coulter Mains Library; "The Queen's Voyage, or The Follies of Scotland" (1842); "The Telegraph, an Epistle from T. Muir, Hunter's-hill, in Botany Bay, to Henry Erskine;" "Norman's Blast," a rejected contribution to *Good Words* on the Sabbath question; "Fair Helen of Kirkconnal," by Stewart Lewis, a narrative ballad on a well-known Annandale tragedy, recalling "Gil Marice" and "Gilderoy;" "Farewell Song of the Caledonian Muse," by Munro; "Poems," by the "Berwickshire Ploughman," 1807; "Sketch of Time," by R. Flockhart, famous as an Edinburgh street preacher; "Poems," by William Wilson, a wandering wight of Homer's craft, Dumfries, 1803, one, written after a fall at the new academy then building, commencing with the portentous line, "Thy praise I sing, Thou Great First Cause;" "Elegies" on various public characters who died about 1800; "Poems on Recent Events," by Mrs. Nisbet, 1780; "Metrical Legends and other Poems," by C. K. Sharpe, Oxford, 1807, dedication dated Hoddam Castle; "Poems," by John Galt, with a long list of the novelist's other writings, 1833; "Songs for Harveian Anniversaries," by Sir Alexander Boswell, 1816, &c.; "Songs, Odes, Anthems, and Epigrams," by Alex. Rodger, an operative weaver of Glasgow (London: R. Carlile) no Glasgow publisher being willing to risk issue of these rather peppery satires by the author of "Robin Tamson's Smiddy)" "Airdrie Fair," Glasgow, 1792; "Ballads and Songs of Ayrshire," Forfarshire and Aberdeen Ballads, Galloway Poems, by M'Dowall, 1828; "Memorables of the Montgomeries" and "Polemo-Middinia," by Drummond, both from the Foulis' press; miscellaneous religious pieces by Jean Adams, of Crawfordsdyke, reputed authoress of "Nae Luck about the House," Glasgow, 1734, with an interesting list of subscribers; "Britannia Triumphans," by Pennicuik, 1718; "Lights and Shadows of Scottish Character," by Cincinnatus Caledonius, otherwise Barbour of Bogrie; a particularly fine copy, bound in vellum extra gilt, with portrait inserted, of "Songs chiefly in the rural language of

Scotland," by Allan Cunningham (his first acknowledged publication), 1813, a presentation copy with the poet's autograph ; "Translations and Poems" by Samuel Boyce, dedicated to Susannah, Countess of Eglinton ; "The Northern Laird and his Tenant," a tale by John Burnes, a private in the Forfarshire Militia ; a bundle of poetical chap-books, printed at Paisley, Kilmarnock, and Beith ; "Paisley Repository" and "Miscellany ;" Buchanan's Poems, a beautiful Elzevir, in perfect condition, with engraved title, 1628. The manuscripts include the "Commonplace Book" of Mrs. Riddell, friend and correspondent of Burns, continued till about the year of her death, 1808 ; and the "Maid of Avon," founded on the story of Wallace, bearing the book-plate of another famous collector, T. Jolley, F.S.A.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BIRKENHEAD.—We regret to learn that the illness of our Member, Mr. Richard Hinton, Librarian of the Free Public Library, Birkenhead, which prevented him from taking part in the Liverpool Meeting has terminated fatally. Mr. Hinton died at Higher Tranmere on Nov. 12, aged 64 years. He had been Librarian from the opening of the Library in 1856.

BRADFORD.—The Bradford Public Library and Art Museum Committee at the early part of the present year, passed a resolution that the Central Reading Rooms, Reference Library and Art Museum be opened on Sunday, but the Town Council deemed it inexpedient to adopt such resolution, and referred the matter back to the Committee, who, as yet, have not deemed it advisable to reconsider the question. The Lord's-day Rest Association have, since the resolution was rejected, become the parents of a local committee, and the opposition of this committee to the opening may possibly bring about a result the reverse of what they desire, as already, by their efforts the matter has been frequently mooted at the various ward meetings in connection with the present municipal elections, and as far as can be judged the proposal to open on Sundays seems to be growing in favour.

BRISTOL.—The vacancy in the Librarianship of the Bristol Museum and Library caused by the appointment of Mr. John Taylor to the City Librarianship (as announced in our last number) has been filled up by the appointment of Mr. E. R. N. Matthews, formerly of the Birmingham Free Libraries.

CARDIFF.—The new Municipal Art Galleries at the Cardiff Free Library buildings were formally opened by the Mayor on Oct 23. In the evening a reception was held by Mr. Alderman Taylor, chairman of the Free Library Committee.

GATESHEAD.—Mr. G. Hall Elliott, Sub-Librarian of the Literary and Philosophical Society, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, has been appoint-

ed Chief Librarian of Gateshead Public Library, the building of which is now in course of erection, and is expected to be ready for use in May next.

LONDON: BATTERSEA.—A resolution has been passed by the Battersea Vestry (Oct. 11), on the motion of Mr. John Cleave, that it is desirable to adopt the Free Libraries' Acts. A number of public meetings in favour of the movement have been held since.

MANCHESTER.—At a Special Meeting of the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, held in the Mayor's Parlour at the Town Hall, on November 12th, a number of books and MSS. from his Library were exhibited by the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres. After his Lordship had described the articles exhibited, Mr. Axon and Mr. Sutton addressed the meeting, and a vote of thanks was given to the Earl on the motion of Sir Thomas Baker and Mr. H. H. Howorth.

MIDDLESBROUGH. — The foundation stone of the new public buildings in which accommodation is to be provided for the Free Library, was laid on October 24th by the Mayor. The cost of the building will be about £100,000.

NORTHWICH.—A movement in favour of adopting the Free Libraries Acts is in progress at Northwich. A meeting was held on October 15th, Mr. Thomas Moore taking the Chair in the unavoidable absence of Mr. John Moore, who is Chairman of the Local Board, and who is a hearty supporter of the movement. Resolutions in favour of adopting the Acts and appointing a Committee were passed, and a subscription at once opened. Numerous promises of support have been received, and the subscriptions already amount to about £500.

NOTTINGHAM.—On Friday, November 2nd, a room situated at the north-east angle of the building was opened as an additional reading-room in connection with the Free Public Library. It is well lighted and comfortable, and is approached from the Lending Library and Reading Room. On the three large tables therein, there is a good supply of trade, professional, and illustrated papers and other periodicals. Shelving is in course of preparation to contain the unbound numbers of periodicals, so that they may be more accessible for the purpose of reference than they have hitherto been. A junior assistant is in attendance. His Worship the retiring Mayor of Nottingham (Leonard Lindley, Esq.), has marked his appreciation of the work of the Reference Library by presenting 53 volumes to it during his year of office. This valuable and useful gift comprises the library edition of Carlyle's Works in 34 volumes, and a number of standard scientific and technical works.

ST. HELENS.—The forthcoming Report of the Free Public Library, will at the request of the Committee include a notice of the Liverpool Meeting of the Library Association. On the 15th of November, Mr. Alfred Lancaster, Librarian of the Free Public Library, delivered an address on "The St. Helens Free Public Library and

its Contents," to the St. Helens Association for the Pursuit of Science, Literature and Art.

SHREWSBURY.—It has been decided by the townspeople to purchase the buildings of the Royal School for the purpose of a county Museum and Free Library. A subscription list was recently inaugurated by Admiral Jenkins (ex-Mayor of Shrewsbury), who gave £250, and since then nearly the whole sum—namely £4,000—has been subscribed.

WATFORD.—A somewhat curious use of the Public Libraries Acts is being made at Watford, where they are being applied for the purpose of carrying on a School of Music, affiliated to the Royal College of Music. This is, we understand, the first provincial school in connection with the College.

WIGAN.—The Library Committee of the Corporation have arranged a series of lectures in connection with the Free Library, and the introductory lecture entitled "A Talk about Books" was delivered on Saturday, October 27th, by our friend Mr. W. E. A. Axon. The Mayor of Wigan (Mr. Ald. Park) who will be remembered for his cordial reception of the Association the other day, presided, and Mr. Axon was listened to by a large and attentive audience, chiefly of working men. A vote of thanks to the lecturer was moved by the Mayor, and seconded by Mr. G. L. Campbell.

Mr. Thomas Mason, Librarian of Stirling and Glasgow Public Library, has contributed two articles, entitled "With the Librarians at Liverpool," to the *Fifeshire Journal*, of September 27, and October 4. Mr. Mason concludes his lively sketches by exclaiming "Happy librarians! The sustained festivity of the Liverpool meeting was almost bewildering. From early morn till—we will not say how far past dewy eve—there was something to be heard, seen, or eaten. We pity the fate of future local secretaries."

We have received the *Annual Report of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution*, for the year 1881, Washington, 1883; 8vo, pp. xvi., 839, from which we learn that the number of foreign addresses in communication with the Institution (which in 1850 was 173) amounted in 1881 to 2,908. The accessions to the Library, which, as our readers are aware, is kept in the Library of Congress, numbered 11,959. In the General Appendix to the Report are the usual record of recent scientific progress and several miscellaneous papers, including a "History of the Smithsonian System of Exchanges."

The October number of the *Harvard University Bulletin*, in addition to the usual official intelligence and lists of accessions to the Library, contains further instalments of the 'Classified Index to Maps in Petermann's Mittheilungen," and the "Bibliography of Ptolemy's Geography," and the first instalment of a very interesting descriptive account of the "Kohl Collection of Early Maps," belonging to the Department of State, Washington, by Justin Winsor.

In connexion with the Luther Exhibition at the British Museum, it is interesting to notice that the Town Library of Leipzig, organized in October a similar Exhibition of pictures, books, medals and other objects connected with Luther. An account of the various articles collected appeared in the *Leipziger Tageblatt* of 7th October, 1883, for a separate print of which we are indebted to the courtesy of Mr. Axon. The major portion of the articles exhibited belonged to the Town Library, a few were furnished by the other Leipzig collections and original editions of some of Luther's Works were contributed by Heinrich Klemm, the well-known Dresden collector. We regret that we cannot at present afford the space to give a fuller notice of this exhibition, which would afford many interesting points of comparison with the collection for which we have to thank the principal Librarian and the keepers of the various Departments at our own Museum.

The *Law Journal*, of Nov. 10th, in noticing the edition of the Cambridge University and College Statutes, prepared for the University Press by Mr. Henry Bradshaw, observes, "The preface contains a passage which makes us regret that Mr. Bradshaw does not argue cases in court on the construction of statutes," and proceeds to quote the passage, in itself sufficiently interesting.

"In reproducing the text of the statutes no attempt has been made to correct anything but the most obvious clerical or printer's errors; but, as one object of this edition has been to put the reader in possession of an accurate copy of the sealed documents themselves, with all their legitimate inconsistencies of spelling and punctuation, a table of such errata as have been noticed in the sealed copies will be found immediately preceding the text. This table is printed in a form which will enable anyone to see, in every case, (1) what is the actual erroneous reading of the copy annexed to the Order in Council; (2) what is the reading of the original authoritative publication of the statute in the *London Gazette*; (3) what is the reading of the present edition; and, finally, (4) what —sometimes different from all the preceding—is believed to be the correct reading."

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Borough of Nottingham Free Public Libraries Class List (No. 2) of Books in the Reference Library... C. Theology and Ecclesiastical History.... Nottingham, 1883, la. 8vo, pp. 31 and wrapper. Price Twopence.

A List of over 800 vols. arranged under the heads—Bampton Lectures: Bible; Editions and Translations—Commentaries—Concordances; Boyle Lectures; Collected Works: Eccles. History; Exeter Hall Lectures; Hulsean Lectures; Parker Society's Publications; Sects and Non-Christian Religions, besides which the name of every author is entered in alphabetical order.

Barrow-in-Furness. The First Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library, 1882-3.... Barrow-in-Furness, 1883. 8vo, pp. 18.

The Library was opened September 18th, 1882, and "from its opening the

Institution has proved a great success," and the temporary premises are already found to be too small for the requirements. The number of Vols. in the Lending Department is 6,432, in the Reference Department 660. The issues for the year have been in the former 63,070, in the latter 7,378. About 3,500 persons attend the news room each week. The proportion of Fiction issued appears considerably below the average, and the issue of books relatively to the population is high. The Committee and the Librarian are to be congratulated on their first year's work.

Brighton Free Library, Museum, and Picture Gallery. Ninth Annual Report... Brighton, 1883. 8vo, pp. 16.

The Committee acknowledge among other donations special collections from Mr. H. J. Mathews and Mr. W. J. Smith, in the one case of local literature, in the other of books dealing with the history of Nonconformity. There are Reports from the Library, Museum, and Picture Gallery Sub-Committees, the former urging the desirability of providing the Librarian with an assistant. There are no statistics.

Devon and Exeter Albert Memorial Museum, Schools of Science and Art, and Free Library. Thirteenth Annual Report of the Committee... Exeter, 1883, la. 8vo, pp. 20.

The Library Sub-Committee report that the number of Vols. in the Lending Department is 9,316, and in the Reference Department 2,915, exclusive of pamphlets. The number of borrowers on the register is 1,486. The issues were in the Lending Department 27,682, and in the Reference 15,969. The Reading and News-rooms are well attended. The Committee announce that the subscriptions promised are nearly enough to defray the cost of the first portion of the new buildings, which are badly needed. The receipts from the Borough Fund were £660, and the outgoings £661 17s. 3d.

Leicester. The Twelfth Annual Report of the Free Library Committee of the Borough of Leicester.... 1883, Leicester. 8vo, pp. 28.

The Committee report the continued success of the Institution. The number of Vols. in the Lending Department is now 13,957, in the Reference Department 7,246. The issues in the former were 149,589—an increase of 15,165; in the latter 31,056—an increase of 617. The number of borrowers tickets issued during the year was 2,182. There is a list of 32 additions to the Leicestershire Department, which now numbers 591 vols. The halfpenny rate produced £835 7s., besides which the miscellaneous sources of income (of which Fines produced £81 11s. 8d.) produced £151.

Borough of Newport. The Public Free Library and School of Art and Science. Thirteenth Annual Report... Newport, 1883. 8vo, pp. 23.

During the 252 days on which the Library was open 41,111 vols. were lent and consulted, being a decrease of 2,185, which may be accounted for by the inconvenient position of the temporary premises. The total number of vols. in stock is 8,979. The new buildings were opened, and the attendance in the newsroom since has been very large. The Committee hope to appeal for contributions towards a Museum Fund. The grant from the Town Council was £560. There is a separate Report appended from the Committee of the School.

Rochdale. The Twelfth Annual Report of the Committee of the Free Public Library of the Borough of Rochdale, for the Year ending March 31st, 1883... Rochdale. 8vo, pp. 19.

The number of Vols. added to the Library was 1,713, and makes the total number at present in the Library 33,348, exclusive of Specifications of Patents. The issues were in the Reference Department 62,505, in the Lending Department 91,618. The total issues were fewer than in some previous years, but the Lending Department was closed for some time in consequence of the small-pox epidemic. The amount of the rate was £1,010. The Circulating Library numbers about 80 subscribers, and the issues were 4,447; 311 vols. were transferred from it to the Free Public Library.

Smethwick. Annual Report of the Free Library Committee of the Smethwick Local Board of Health, 1882-3... Oldbury. 8vo, pp. 8.

The number of Vols. now in the Library is 4,766, of which 462 were added during the past year. The issues were 35,333; and the attendance at the Reading Room averaged 1,200 per week during the whole year. The issues of Fiction were 70.26 per cent. of the total issues. The usual statistical tables are appended.

Borough of Southport. Atkinson Free Library. Eighth Annual Report, 1882-3. Southport. 8vo, pp. 10.

The number of Vols. in the Library is now 12,058, of which 965 were added during the year. The issues were for home use 78,092; in the Reading Room 33,339. It is estimated that 392,057 visits were made to the News and Reading Rooms. The Churchtown Branch shows a considerable increase increase of readers and borrowers, the numbers being 6,879 and 1,808 respectively. The income was £848 odd, and the expenditure £844 odd.

Borough of Stockport. The Seventh Report of the Public Free Library and Museum Committee, 1882-3. Stockport. La. 8vo, pp. 31.

The present Report records the result of 18 months working. The issues for the last 12 months from the Lending Library were 71,465. The attendance at the News and Reading Room showed a marked increase, the total for the year being 148,884 visits. The number of vols. added since the last Report was 1,282, making the total stock 18,314. The visitors to the Museum for the 12 months were 30,940. Full statistical tables are appended. The rate produced last year £796 3s. 1d. and the total income was £852 1s. 10d.; the expenditure was £825 6s. 6d.

The Annual Report of the Airdrie Free Library (which is not separately printed) states that the issues for the last year, as well as the visits to the Reading Room were somewhat less than the year before. The issues were 13,827, and the visits to the Reading Room were 25,885. About 400 vols. were added during the year, 170 by gift.

The Report issued to the Subscribers to the Wrexham Free Library states that the daily average of visitors for the year was 301 as against 231 the previous year, and 157 in 1881. The Committee regret that they do not yet see their way to a circulating library, and invite subscriptions and donations. The income for the year was £280 16s. 9d., and the year closes with a balance of £77 13s. 11d. in hand. The rate produced £240 3s. 8d.

CORRESPONDENCE.

DR. POOLE'S INDEX.

No one can value Dr. Poole's monumental work with more grateful appreciation than myself, and I regret that I should have occasioned its author any unnecessary trouble. On reference to the introductory pages, the discrepancy which in some cases exists between the number used in the *Index* to denote volumes of Periodicals, and that which appears upon the volumes themselves becomes intelligible. It is to be feared that many of those who casually consult such works of reference as that of Dr. Poole's, do not master the preliminary matter, though this care is the least to which Dr. Poole may feel entitled after the labour spent upon his invaluable Index. V. O. X.

Library, Inner Temple, E.C., November 10, 1883.

I had occasion yesterday to refer to "Poole's Index" for a reference to Lord Salisbury's famous article "The Conservative Surrender," which appeared in the *Quarterly Review*, vol. 123 (1867). I looked under every head I could think of, but it is not indexed. Mr. Poole's Work is done on the whole so admirably that I call attention to this omission, as Librarians may like to make a note in the margin of their copies.

J E. L. PICKERING,
Librarian.

[The Article referred to will be found indexed, Mr. Douthwaite informs us, under the heading "Great Britain, Politics of, in 1867—Conservative Surrender," (p. 549*b*). No doubt it would have saved our correspondent trouble if it had also been entered under the heading "Conservative ——," where we do find "Conservative Prospects," "Conservative Policy," and many other Conservative things.—ED.]

DISFIGURING BOOKS.

The tendency has grown of late to disfigure books by writing on the title-page such phrases as "With the compliments of the author," or "With the author's kind regards," in spite of the fact that a fly-leaf is often provided for the purpose. I have lately seen this done by a distinguished member of the Library Association, and a book-lover to boot. One appreciates the kindly spirit that prompts the gift. The silent eloquence of the act, to an appreciative mind, will need no reminder. Especially is this so if the book is worth having, less need is there then to injure or interfere with the typographer's art.

But to some of us this disfiguring gives the impression of advertising the private, social, or more sacred feelings of our common nature. For literary men and book lovers are often of a curiosity-mongering turn of mind and inclined now, as they probably will be in the future, to fill some pages with the enquiry as to who "A. B." or "Y. Z." may have been. This is not always to the advantage or improvement of literature; and to the appreciative and book-loving members of the Library Association, surely, a hint is sufficient.

BIBLIOTHEC. COLL. OWENS.

ERRATA.

Owing to the miscarriage of a portion of the proofs, the following errors in the October number require correction: on p. 118 l. 8 *for* Horace *read* Hance; on p. 119 l. 1, *for* Stevens *read* Stephens; on p. 128 l. 10 from bottom, *for* Gordyne *read* Gardyne; p. 130 l. 13 from bottom, *for* Nilon *read* Niton.

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MONTHLY NOTES

OF

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

Contents:—Official Notices—December Monthly Meeting: Paper by Mr. E. C. Thomas, "The Future of Monthly Notes."—January Monthly Meeting—Bibliography of the Writings of Professor Stanley Jevons—Library Notes—Catalogues and Reports—Correspondence, etc.

THE next MONTHLY MEETING of the Association will be held at the London Institution, on Friday, January 4th, at 8 P.M.

DECEMBER MONTHLY MEETING.

The Third Monthly Meeting of the Seventh Year of the Association was held on Friday, December 7th, at 8 P.M. at the London Institution, Mr. W. H. OVERALL in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen being engaged in library administration were announced as having become Members of the Association:—Mr. EDWARD C. LINGS, Librarian, Leicester Free Library (who rejoins); Mr. D. GORMAN, Librarian, Free Library, Chesterfield; Mr. T. BAILEY, Librarian, Free Library, Smethwick. It was also announced that the FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY, NOTTINGHAM, had become a subscriber.

The following gentlemen who had been duly proposed and seconded at the previous Meeting, were elected Members of the Association:—Mr. JAMES COWAN; Mr H. C. RICHARDS; Sir A. C. STEPNEY, Bart., and Mr. W. PRICE WALL.

Mr. JOHN HALLAM, Chairman, and Mr. JAMES BAIN, Librarian, of the Public Library, Toronto, were then, on the motion of the Secretary and Mr. H. R. Tedder, unanimously elected Honorary Members of the Association.

The following gentlemen were proposed and seconded for election at the next Meeting:—Mr. R. S. Faber, 14, Westbourne Terrace Road, W., proposed by the Treasurer, seconded by the Secretary; Mr. John Moore, Chairman of the Local Board, Northwich, proposed by Mr. Cotgreave, seconded by the Secretary.

The Chairman then called upon the Secretary to read his Paper entitled, "THE FUTURE OF MONTHLY NOTES."

THE FUTURE OF MONTHLY NOTES.

It is already known to those of our members who were present at the Liverpool Meeting, or who followed its proceedings as reported in the MONTHLY NOTES, that with the end of the present year an important change is to be made in the mode of publishing the "Transactions and Proceedings" of our Annual Meeting and in the form of our present Journal.

The change about to be made, even as regards our Transactions, will be almost wholly a change of form; and has been proposed with the view partly of securing greater promptitude of publication, and partly of reducing the cost of their publication. We are all proud of the series of handsome volumes of which the London and Cambridge Transactions are destined to occupy the last, and we are greatly indebted to the friendly offices of Mr. B. F. Stevens, without which it is certain that they could never have been published. The expense attending the publication of our various proceedings in two different forms is a matter that has for some time engaged our attention, and the decision of the Annual Meeting at Liverpool that they should henceforward be printed in one form only—but with separate pagination for each series—was not arrived at therefore without due consideration.

One effect of the change will be to give increased importance to what have hitherto been called the "Monthly Notes," and in view of this circumstance the Council have decided to issue them in future under the name of the "Library Chronicle."

The "Future of the Monthly Notes" therefore means the "Future of the Library Chronicle," and my object this evening is in the first place to lay before you such suggestions as are the result of my two years' experience in editing the "Monthly Notes," and secondly to invite the suggestions of those who are present this evening, or may read the present Paper when it is printed.

The most convenient way of doing what I propose will perhaps be to explain briefly what have been the principles upon which the "Notes" have been edited since they have been intrusted to my charge.

In the first place it has of course always been the duty of the Editor to give an account of all our official proceedings, and to print the Papers read at our Monthly Meetings.

In the second place a considerable number of Articles have been printed during the last two years over and above the Papers read at Monthly Meetings. It will be remembered that at the beginning of the year 1882 the "Notes" were enlarged from eight pages to the normal sixteen pages monthly. This enlargement of course enabled us to find room for more Papers than could be read and discussed at Monthly Meetings, as well as for some Articles not altogether suitable for discussion, such, for example, as the late Prof. Jevons's "Selected list of Books in Political Economy."

Comparing the "Notes" with themselves, and the year 1882 (as the last completed year) with the year 1881, it will be found that in

the year 1881 *seven* Papers read at Monthly Meetings were printed, and in the year 1882 *six* Papers and *ten* additional Articles, making total of sixteen Papers, were printed.

In the third place, a most obvious duty to be performed by the "Notes" was to supply prompt and authentic information as to the work done by the Libraries represented in the Association and others. This has been supplied in the form of Notes and News on all matters of Library interest, and also in the form of abstracts of the Reports issued by the various Library authorities.

In this respect I venture to think a considerable advance has been made, as may be roughly but sufficiently demonstrated by figures. In the year 1881 the number of paragraphs published under the heading of "Library Notes" was 45, including five Abstracts of Library Reports. In the year 1882 the number of Library Reports noticed had increased from 5 to 71, in addition to 196 paragraphs of Notes and News on library matters, thus making a total of 267 paragraphs.

Under the same heading with Reports there appeared in the year 1882 notices of 29 Library Catalogues, as compared with 4 Catalogues noticed in 1881.

Comparing ourselves now for a moment not with ourselves but with other publications professing to devote particular attention to library matters, I think it will be admitted not only that there is room for a special organ for the purpose of providing such information, but also that the "Monthly Notes," considering the means at our disposal, have been fairly successful in supplying this information.

To extend the calculation over a whole year would be too tedious a plan in this case, and I have only troubled myself to examine the numbers of the *Academy* and *Athenæum*, and the *Bibliographer*, for the period corresponding with our number for last October. I find that of the 30 Notes, in addition to Notices of 3 Catalogues and 9 Reports, which appeared in the "Notes," only 2 had been represented by anything in the *Academy* and *Athenæum together*, while in the *Bibliographer*, which as you are aware has a special column headed "Libraries," only 2 were represented, though it is true there were 7 paragraphs of library news, 5 of which however were late and corresponded to paragraphs in previous numbers of *Monthly Notes*.

Now it is not for me of course to speak too confidently as to the interest and value of these miscellaneous paragraphs, although as I am indebted for them or for the information they contain to many of our members, it would not be so improper for me to do so as it might at first appear. However, I will speak only of the quantity of matter thus brought together, and submit that it is enough to demonstrate the need for an organ exclusively, or almost exclusively devoted to the collection and publication of library news and the discussion of library matters.

I come now to speak of a subject which has always caused me much anxiety and regret in connexion with our work as an Asso-

ciation. This is the subject of Bibliography. This was included by our original Constitution amongst the main objects which the Association was intended to promote. And it can hardly be denied that the claim of the librarian to rank as a man of letters and a minister of culture must rest not upon his skill in the stowing away of books, or even in the mere cataloguing of them, still less in the facility with which he deals with the issue of them upon a large scale, but upon his knowledge of books and his acquaintance with something more than the labels and numbers upon their backs. The multiplication of books is now proceeding so rapidly, that it must every day become more and more impossible for private students or collectors to cope with it. It is of vital importance for the needs of students and men of letters that there should be a set of men to whom they can look for information on the history of the various books and branches of study with which they are concerned. And such men it must be obvious can only be found in connexion with large collections of literature. The days of amateurishness in bibliography are, or ought to be, over. No one indeed can be expected to cover the whole field in any considerable department of literature or science. But it is still more true that no one unless he has not merely access to a large collection but can also fall back upon its custodian for assistance, can expect to cover satisfactorily even a small portion of it. It should surely be the aim of the librarian to cover as much of it as he can. Knowing that these views of the intimate connexion between librarianship and bibliography are held by our leading librarians, I have naturally attempted to pay as much attention to bibliography as was compatible with the limits placed upon our space. In the year 1882 notices were given of all bibliographical publications of importance, and I am the more entitled to speak freely of the great value and interest of those notices, first, because of the flattering way in which they have been spoken of by others, and secondly, because that department was practically under the management of Mr. Tedder. Unfortunately the space at our disposal was found to be insufficient for the adequate treatment of bibliography, as well as purely library matters, and during the present year I have been obliged with great reluctance to drop these notices.

If I have thus dwelt so long upon the past, it is because this general exposition of the aims and manner in which the "Notes" have been edited sufficiently indicates, I think, the direction in which we should seek to develope the "Monthly Notes" in the coming year.

May I now point out briefly in what way the members may help the future Editor of the "Library Chronicle" in his efforts to make it a credit to the Association, and a fit exponent of the work and aims of our members?

1. In the first place I may urge upon them the great assistance which all librarians can render to the Editor by sending copies of their Reports and Catalogues, or other library publications.

2. It is hardly less important that our members should send early

intelligence of any library events or movements of interest, and copies of local newspapers containing library news.

3. Though these minor contributions will give interest and even value to the "Chronicle," it must be apparent that more extensive communications in the shape of articles will be required to lend it weight; and I should like to urge upon even the busiest of our working members that if he were to write—say one article a year—it would be no very heavy tax upon himself, and a great assistance to the Journal.

4. If the "Chronicle" is to be financially successful, by which I mean that it is not to be too heavy a burden upon the funds arising from members' subscriptions, it will be important to increase our circulation. This may easily be done if our members will see that their libraries subscribe for a copy in addition to the copy which the librarian may receive as a member, and if they also endeavour to secure fresh members or subscribers.

5. Another means of assisting the financial success of the Journal may be found if our members will endeavour to secure the insertion of advertisements on our wrapper, which will obviously be an excellent channel for advertising library appointments, books wanted and other advertisements, which are now sent to some general organ.

I have, as I think it will be admitted, proposed nothing that is not practicable and easily within our reach, if the future editor receives from the members of the Association the co-operation he is entitled to expect. On his behalf, as well as on my own, I invite those who are present and those who will see these words in type, to communicate any suggestions which may occur to them as likely to increase the interest or add to the usefulness of their own organ,

The Library Chronicle.

POSTSCRIPT.

As the arrangements for the publication of the LIBRARY CHRONICLE are not yet completed, and as the first number is not likely to appear before the 1st of February, an account of the January Monthly Meeting is appended to the present number of the NOTES.

JANUARY MONTHLY MEETING.

THE Fourth Monthly Meeting of the Seventh Year of the Association was held at the London Institution on Friday, January 4th, 1884, at 8 P.M., Mr. F. T. Barrett, Librarian, of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, in the Chair.

The Minutes of the last Meeting having been read and confirmed, the following gentlemen being engaged in library administration, were announced as having joined the Association:—Mr. Frederick Braby, President of F. Braby & Co.'s Library, Ida Wharf, Deptford, S.E.; Mr. James D. Brown, Senior Assistant, Mitchell Library,

Glasgow, reported by Mr. Barrett; and Mr. William Simpson, Librarian, Free Library, Dumbarton, reported by Mr. Barrett.

The following gentlemen who had been duly proposed and elected at the previous Meeting were elected Members of the Association:—Mr. R. S. Faber; Mr. Charles Hindley; and Mr. John Moore, Chairman of the Local Board, Northwich.

The following gentleman was proposed by Mr. Haggerston and seconded by the Hon. Secretary, for election at the next Monthly Meeting: Mr. William Beer, 30, Ashfield Terrace East, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

The Chairman then called upon Mr. H. R. Tedder to read a Paper on "*The Free Library Movement in* 1883."

A discussion followed and Mr. E. C. Thomas moved: "That a Committee be appointed to collect information as to the working of the Free Libraries Acts in small places."

The motion was seconded by Mr. Haggerston.

Mr. Overall objected that the motion came within Article 23 of the Constitution, and could not be brought forward.

The Chairman ruled that the motion fell within the provisions of Article 21, and was in order.

Mr. Overall then moved "That the question be adjourned, and a meeting of the Association be called specially to consider this question. The motion was seconded by Mr. Welch, but upon being put was lost by 8 votes to 2. The original motion was then put and carried by 7 votes to 2.

Mr. Overall gave notice that at the next Monthly Meeting he would move that the motion be rescinded.

Mr. Thomas then moved and Mr. Haggerston seconded a motion to the effect that the proposed Committee consist of the following members (with power to add to their number), who have all expressed by letter their willingness to serve on the Committee:—Major W. B. Arnison, Chairman, Free Library, Penrith; J. Ballinger, Librarian, Free Library, Doncaster; J. Bailey, Librarian, Free Library, Smethwick; F. T. Barrett, Librarian, Mitchell Library, Glasgow; Ambrose Berry, North Moor Free Library, Oldham; T. Bonner, Librarian, Free Public Library, Ealing; J. Potter Briscoe, Librarian, Free Public Libraries, Nottingham; J. D. Buckland, Librarian, Free Public Library, Stockport; D. R. Chapman, Librarian, Free Public Library and Museum, Hereford; M. Comerford, Librarian, Free Public Library, Dundalk; A. Cotgreave, Librarian, Free Public Library, Richmond; P. Cowell, Librarian, Free Public Library, Liverpool; B. A. Dromgoole, Member Free Library Committee, St. Helens; G. Easter, Librarian, Free Library, Norwich; J. Elliot, Librarian, Free Library, Wolverhampton; G. B. Finch, Member Free Library Committee, Wigan; J. E. Foster, Member Free Library Committee, Cambridge; D. Geddes, Librarian, Free Library, Blackburn; D. Gorman, Librarian, Free Library, Chesterfield; W. H. Greenhough, Librarian, Free Public Library, Reading; W. J. Haggerston, Librarian, Free Public Libraries, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; Ald. R. Handley, Chairman, Free Library, Blackpool; J. D.

Jones, Librarian, Free Library, Runcorn; Mr. Lacy, Chairman, Free Public Library, St. Helens; T. Lakin, Librarian, Free Library, Devonport; Alfred Lancaster, Librarian, Free Public Library, St. Helens; Charles Madeley, Librarian, Museum, Warrington; William May, Librarian, Free Library, Birkenhead; Alfred Morgan, Free Library, Walsall; Jas. Needham, Member Free Library Committee, Stockport; The Mayor of Wigan; Mr. John Plant, Librarian, Royal Museum and Library, Salford; T. G. Rylands, Member Museum Committee, Warrington; Samuel Smith, City Librarian, Worcester; W. J. Stewart, Member Free Public Library Committee, Liverpool; C. W. Sutton, Librarian, Free Library, Manchester; John Taylor, City Librarian, Bristol; S. E. Thompson, Librarian, Free Public Library, Swansea; E. Tonks, Member Library Committee, Birmingham Free Libraries; Thos. Wilcock, Librarian, Free Library, Chester; W. H. K. Wright, Public Librarian, Plymouth; J. Yates, Librarian, Public Library, Leeds.

That the following gentlemen (who have agreed to serve) be appointed Secretaries of the Committee:—W. R. Credland, Sub-Librarian, Free Public Libraries, Manchester; T. Formby, Sub-Librarian, Free Public Libraries, Liverpool; G. Wakeling, Sub-Librarian, Free Public Libraries, Birmingham.

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OF THE LATE W. STANLEY JEVONS, LL.D., F.R.S.

1857.

On the cirrous form of Clouds; (in Philosophical Magazine, vol. XIV, pp. 22-35).

On a Sun Gauge; (in Philosophical Magazine, vol. XIV, pp. 351-356).

Comparison of the Land and Railway Policy of New South Wales. The Public Lands of New South Wales. (Articles in the *Empire* newspaper, 7th April and 23rd June), *Sydney, New South Wales.*

1858.

On the forms of Clouds, (Phil. Mag. vol. XV, pp. 241-255).

1859.

On the semi-diurnal Oscillation of the Barometer, (in Phil. Mag. vol. XVII, pp. 313-323).

Some data concerning the Climate of Australia and New Zealand. By W. S. Jevons, (Lately) Assayer in the Sydney Branch of the Royal Mint, pp. 47-98. Chap. I. Temperature of Air in Australasia. II. Rain in Australia. III. History of Floods and Droughts of New South Wales. IV. Periodicity of Floods and Droughts discussed. V. Water Courses of Australia. VI. The Barometer. VII. Concluding Remarks. 8vo. ["Some conclusions in this chapter are derived from a descriptive detail of the winds of Australia, which had to be omitted from this paper on account of want of space."]

Mr. Jevons's Meteorological readings at Sydney were published weekly in the *Empire* newspaper, July 1855, to 1858, and monthly in the *Sydney Mag. of Science and Art*, May 1857, to June 1858.

1861.

On the Deficiency of Rain in an elevated Rain-Gauge, as caused by Wind. (Brit. Ass. Rep. part 2, p. 62 ; *Philosophical Magazine*, 22, pp. 421-433).

1862.

Diagram, showing all the Weekly Accounts of the Bank of England since the passing of the Bank Act of 1844, with the Amount of Bank of England, Private, and Joint Stock Bank Promissory Notes in Circulation during each week, and the Bank Minimum Rate of Discount. London, sheet 20 by 30 inches, *coloured*.

This diagram represents to the eye all the useful results of tables, containing about 113,000 figures.

Diagram, showing the Price of the English Funds, the Price of Wheat, the Number of Bankruptcies, and the Rate of Discount, Monthly, since 1731 ; so far as the same have been ascertained. London, sheet 20 by 30 inches, *coloured*.

This diagram is drawn from tables carefully compiled for the purpose, and containing more than 12,000 figures. Explanatory Notes and references are appended to each diagram.

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(1.) On the Study of Periodic Commercial Fluctuations; with five diagrams. (2.) Notice of a General Mathematical Theory of Political Economy. Papers read in the F. Section of the British Association at the Cambridge Meeting. (Report, Proceedings of Sections, pp. 157-8).

1863.

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1864.

Pure Logic : or the Logic of quality apart from quantity, with remarks on Boole's System, and on the relation of Logic and Mathematics. *London, Edward Stanford.*

1865.

The Coal Question : an Enquiry concerning the Progress of the Nation, and the probable exhaustion of our Coal Mines. *London and Cambridge, Macmillan & Co.*

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1866.

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The Coal Question, &c. Second edition. *London*, 8vo, XXVI, 383 pp.

1867.

Science Lectures for the People; Lecture IX, On Coal: its Importance in Manufactures and Trade. Delivered in the Carpenter's Hall, Manchester, January 16, 1867. (Science Lectures, vol. I, pp. 128-140).

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Probable duration of South Staffordshire Coal Field (*Geological Magazine*) vol. IV, p. 263.

1868.

Remarks on Mr. Baxendell's Laws of Atmospheric Ozone (in Proc. Lit. and Phil. Manch. vol. VIII, p. 33).

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On the Condition of the Metallic Currency of the United Kingdom, with reference to the Question of International Coinage. Paper read before the Statistical Society of London, November. (Journal, &c. vol. XXXI, pp. 426-464).

A Lecture on Trades' Societies: Their Objects and Policy. Delivered by request of the Trades' Unionists' Political Association, in the Co-operative Hall, Upper Medlock Street, Hulme, Manchester. *Manchester, John Heywood; London, F. Pitman* [1868], 8vo.

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1869.

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1870.

Lectures on Economic Science. Delivered under the Auspices of the Committee on Labour and Capital, appointed by the National Association for the Promotion of Social Science. *London, Longman.*

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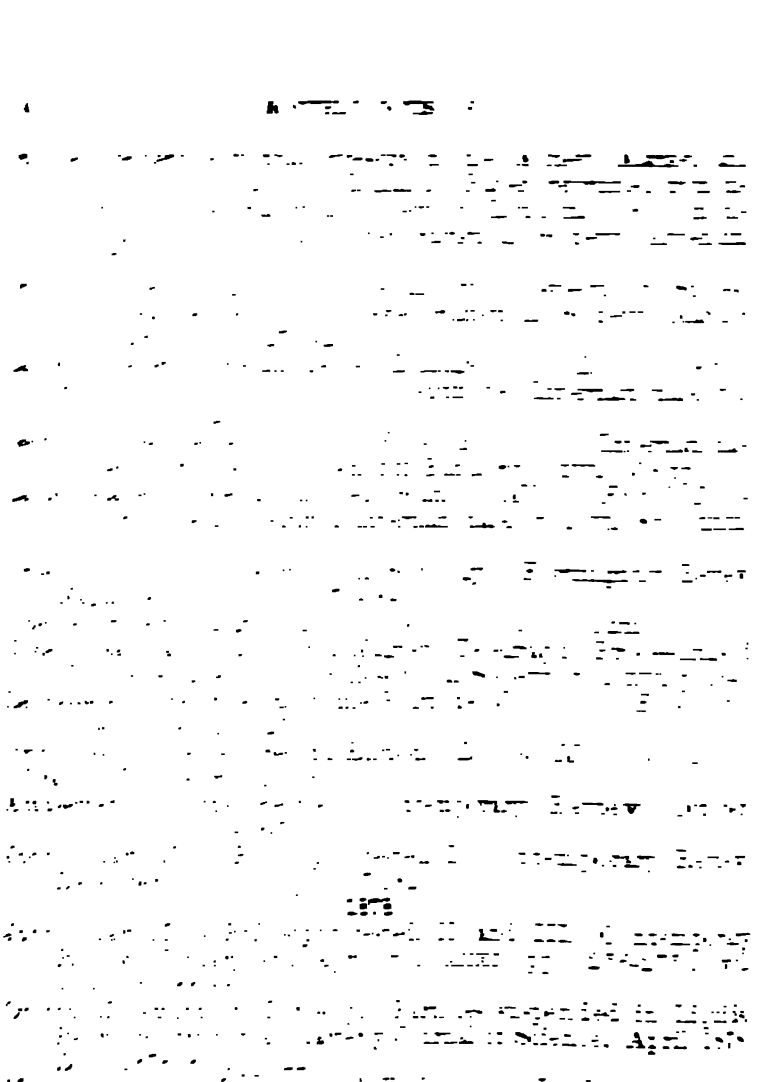

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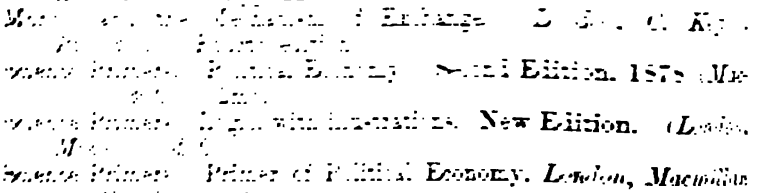

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1879.

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Postal Notes, Money Orders and Bank Cheques. (Contemporary Review, vol. XXXVIII, pp. 150-161).

Experimental Legislation and the Drink Traffic. (Contemporary Review, vol. XXXVII, pp. 177-192).

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1881.

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Rationale of Free Public Libraries. (Contemporary Review, March, vol. XXXIX, pp. 385-402).

Richard Cantillon and the Nationality of Political Economy (Contemporary Review, vol. XXXIX, p. 61.)

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1882.

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Married Women in Factories. (Contemporary Review, vol. XLI, p. 37).

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The proof-sheets of this paper were returned with corrections from Bexhill, where he met his untimely death. A reference in the report of the Council of the Library Association to this sad event, will be found in the August Number of *Monthly Notes* for 1882, p. 126.

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[POSTHUMOUS.]

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*** The above list is not quite complete, though it probably includes all the most important works of Prof. Jevons. No attempt has been made to register the reviews which he wrote for the *Academy* and other papers, nor have his anonymous writings in the *Spectator* and other periodicals been included. A volume of his papers relating to the Currency, is understood to be in preparation by one of his friends and pupils. A biography of him from the pen of Professor A. W. Ward of Owen's College has been announced. The object of this paper is purely bibliographical, and although the memory of many years of friendly intercourse might tempt him aside, the writer feels that this is neither the time nor place in which to speak of the loss to the world by his death, nor to endeavour to express the feelings of those who have to lament not only the ripe scholar and profound thinker, but the pleasant companion and the sincere friend. WILLIAM E. A. AXON.

LIBRARY NOTES.

BIRKENHEAD FREE LIBRARY—We are pleased to hear that the choice of the Library Committee for the post of Librarian, vacant through the death of our late member Mr. Hinton, has fallen upon Mr. William May, the principal Cataloguing Assistant at the Free Library, Liverpool, who is so well and favourably known to most of our members, through his efforts in connection with the much appreciated Exhibition of Library Appliances, &c. at the late Congress there, and for his able labours in the compilation of the large Catalogue published in 1880. Mr. May has been connected with the Liverpool Free Library from early boyhood, and carries with him the good-will and esteem of all his colleagues. During his long service he has developed a special aptitude for bibliographic and literary

research, which with his energy and experience, must render him emphatically the right man in the right place in his new position. There were we understand 116 applicants for the post. Mr. May's appointment is of course subject to the approval of the Town Council.

BIRMINGHAM.—On November 16th, Sir Stafford Northcote as President of the Birmingham Union of Suburban Institutes, delivered an address to a crowded audience in the Birmingham Town Hall. The address was a plea for the study of literature for its own sake.

CAMBUSLANG.—On November 16th a large meeting of rate-payers was held in the Parish Church "in pursuance of a requisition," to consider the desirability of adopting the Public Libraries Acts. A motion in favour of adopting them having been proposed, an amendment was moved and declared carried by 211 votes against 177 in favour of adopting the Acts. This disposes of the question for two years.

DUBLIN FREE PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—The first Meeting of the Public Libraries Committee has been held at the City Hall, when the Right Hon. The Lord Mayor was elected Chairman, and Councillor Alfred Webb, Vice-Chairman. The committee proceeded to consider the suggestions put forward at recent public meetings in favour of establishing at first only one library, and placing it in the neighbourhood of Grafton Street, rather than opening two district libraries, one in Capel Street and one in Thomas Street. It was pointed out that persons are now freely admitted to the National Library, Kildare Street, on the written recommendation of any respectable householder; and having regard to this, and to the cost of maintaining district libraries elsewhere, the committee decided to recommend the Municipal Council to proceed with the establishment of the proposed lending libraries and reading rooms in Capel Street and Thomas Street. A sub-committee was appointed to consider the question of structural alterations, and to make arrangements for taking up the loans required to put the scheme in operation. To the committee named to select books the following names were added:—Rev. J. O'Hanlon and Rev. M. Close for History and Biography, Sir Robert Stewart for Music, Dr. Ingram for General History, Councillor Doherty, C.E., for Mechanical Arts, Mr. M'Cormack and Mr. Brophy for Technical Industries, Rev. Dr. Haughton for Science, and A. J. Mayne, R.H.A., for Art.

LEICESTER. It is announced that the Leicester Corporation intend to promote a Bill in the next Session of Parliament, to enable them to levy a rate of twopence in the pound, for the support of the Free Library and Museum, and also of a proposed Art Gallery. This rate is estimated to produce about £3,500 per annum. Already a considerable number of valuable pictures have been presented to the Art Gallery, and the Town Museum is undergoing a complete reconstruction and re-arrangement, which will place it in the first rank of provincial museums. The antiquities for which Leicester is famed,

have been placed in a handsomely arranged room; while the Roman columns and the celebrated mile-stone of Hadrian's reign, marking the Roman occupation of Leicester by the Romans, with some handsome tesselated pavements, have been placed in a lantern-roofed annexe. In the great zoological room, which is 80 ft. long, 40 ft. broad, and 25 ft. high, a striking feature has been introduced in the pictorial representation of the fauna, with a view to showing their habits and natural surroundings. So far the work has been carried out with complete success, under the superintendence of Mr. Montagu Brown, F.L.S., the curator.

LIVERPOOL.—The meetings of the Library Literary Society in connection with the Free Library are still continued, the third Session being so far as it has gone quite as successful as the two preceding, which were held under the presidency of Mr. Cowell, the Chief Librarian, Mr. Formby, the Sub-librarian, being the President for the present Session. The following is a list of the Papers read, apart from several interesting Debates and Discussions which have taken place—

First Session, 16*th Dec.* 1881.—Inaugural Address, Mr. Cowell (President); Wm. Roscoe, Historian and Poet, Mr. J. A. Stephens; A few Facts concerning Shakespeare, Mr. G. Reed; Was Gutenberg the Inventor of Typography? Mr. H. E. Curran; a Sketch of the Life of Charles Dickens, Mr. W. Huntley.

Second Session.—Thoughts and Reflections: a Retrospect and a Criticism upon the First Session of our Society, Mr. Cowell (President); Style *versus* Manner, Mr. W. May; Library Pests, Mr. J. H. Quinn; Classification and some of its Systems, Mr. W. May; On Fiction in Free Libraries, Mr. H. Burns; Municipal Corporations and the Free Libraries Acts, Mr. Formby; A Short Study of Carlyle, Mr. Stephens.

Third Session. — Inaugural Address, Mr. Formby (President); Books (a Paper), Mr. Formby (President); the Essayists' Period of English Literature and its Influence on the Literary Criticism of the last Quarter of a Century, Mr. W. May; Notes on Branch Lending Libraries and News Rooms, Mr. W. Huntley.

LONDON: BATTERSEA.—The result of the poll on the question of adopting the Libraries Acts in Battersea must have been a great disappointment to the supporters of the movement, after a committee had carried on the campaign for several months, had held many public meetings (at which the feeling of the ratepayers appeared to be strongly in favour of the proposal), and distributed 10,000 copies of a scheme showing what could be done with a halfpenny rate. Less than 600 persons took the trouble to vote out of a population said to be 120,000. The numbers were for the Acts 253, against 333; majority against 80.

LONDON: BIRKBECK INSTITUTION.—Lord Carlingford presided on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary and Distribution of Prizes at this Institution on Nov. 23. Hopes were expressed by the Chairman and other speakers that the new buildings would, before that

day next year, be free from incumbrance, and that a generous response would be made by the public to the appeal for the £6000. necessary for that purpose.

LONDON: GRAY'S INN.—In order to meet the increasing requirements of the Society of Gray's Inn in respect of library accommodation, the Benchers have decided upon extending their premises by the addition of a wing adjacent to their present East Library. The eastern frontage of the new building will abut on Gray's Inn Road, now in course of being widened, and the elevation designed for it will make the building an important addition to that improved thoroughfare. The plans have been prepared by Messrs. Isaacs and Florence, the Society's Architects, and harmonize in style with the older parts of the Inn, and the work will be commenced forthwith.

LONDON: WESTMINSTER.—The Rev. H. A. Cotton, minor Canon, has been appointed librarian of the Library of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. Mr. Cotton is now occupied upon a report on the state of the Collection, with a view to its entire reorganization.

METROPOLITAN FREE LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of the Metropolitan Free Libraries Association body was held at the rooms of the National Rifle Association, 12, Pall Mall East, on Thursday, December 6. Mr. E. J. Watherston was called to the Chair, and in the course of his address drew attention to the great advantages of public libraries, and to the progress the Association was able to point out in the suburbs and outskirts of the Metropolis. If the necessary funds were forthcoming the Association would be able to hold meetings at frequent intervals, in order to enlist the sympathy and support of the working classes in more central parts of London. The Association had been of great assistance on many occasions in supplying authentic information on the subject. Mr. R. Harrison in contrasting the position of London with that of Liverpool observed, that the poverty of the Metropolis in the matter of Public Libraries was a blot upon the enterprise and intelligence of its citizens.

The Honorary Secretary (Mr. H. R. Tedder) said that all their members would regret the loss sustained by the death of their late Vice-President, Mr. W. Spottiswoode. After the despatch of some formal business, Mr. Tedder read a Report on the present position of the Public Library movement. Including those Libraries established under private Acts of Parliament, about 113 towns in the United Kingdom had adopted the Public Libraries Acts. The first was opened thirty-one years ago, and in twenty years the Acts had been adopted by 45 places. As during the last ten years no less than 68 additional localities had adopted the Acts, this sign of accelerated progress was one to be rejoiced at. Every Provincial Town in England of more than 100,000 inhabitants, except Hull, had adopted the Acts. Apart from London, there were in England and Wales 63 towns of over 40,000 inhabitants apiece, with a population altogether amounting to 6,483,874. Forty-six of these towns had already adopted the Acts, and since they were the most populous of the great towns, over five millions of the urban population of

England and Wales enjoyed the benefits of Public Libraries, supported by themselves and managed by themselves. More than three-fourths of these Libraries were owned by the great industrial centres, and it was among them that might be seen the most extensive and most successful libraries in the country. The working and intelligent classes strongly supported the spread of Free Libraries, while as a natural consequence the idle classes of all ranks strove to hinder them. The Association watched, with much anxiety, the efforts now being made at Battersea. In other parts of the country there was ample cause for satisfaction.

The proceedings closed with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ST. HELENS.—On the 23rd November Mr. Formby, of the Liverpool Free Library, read a Paper on "Books" before the Literary Section of the Association for the Pursuit of Science, in their rooms, Salisbury Street.

Our honorary member, Count Ugo Balzani, who is at present living at Oxford, has brought out a translation of his very interesting English work on the Italian Chronicles published last year by the S. P. C. K. which contains so much bibliographical information on a peculiarly difficult branch of history. The Italian edition contains much new matter. The title is "Le cronache Italiane nel mediævo descritte da Ugo Balzani" (Milano: U. Hochli, 1884. sm. 8vo, pp. xi, 310.)

Señor Diaz y Perez is contributing to the *Revista Contemporanea* a series of Articles entitled "Las Bibliotecas en España," of which we hope to give our readers some account when the series is completed.

The August number of *Symons's Monthly Meteorological Magazine* contains a notice of Dr. Hellmann's *Repertorium der deutschen Meteorologie* (Leip., Engelmann: 1883). Dr. Hellmann's book, a large octavo of over five hundred pages is said to be not only a bibliography, but very much besides "a work without parallel or precedent in our branch of science."

The January number of *The Sugar Cane*, a Monthly Magazine published at Manchester, is to contain the commencement of a "Bibliography of Sugar." The titles will be arranged in three divisions:—I. Books printed prior to the Nineteenth Century. II. Those printed during the first fifty years of this century. III. Those printed subsequently.

LIBRARY CATALOGUES AND REPORTS.

Aston Manor Public Library. Catalogue of the Books in the Reference Department; compiled by Robert K. Dent, Librarian, Aston, 1883. 8vo, pp. iii, 99, half bound

A very carefully prepared Catalogue on the dictionary plan. The abbreviations used are printed at the foot of each page. The contents of collected Works, &c. are set out, as also the portraits in illustrated works. It is printed in double column and is in small type.

Canterbury. Report of the Museum Committee for the year ending November, 1883 [dated 1 November, 1883] s. sh. folio.

The Committee report that 16,753 persons visited the Museum during the year, and that there has been great increase in the number of visitors to the Reading Rooms. The number of volumes issued to borrowers from this Library was 2,454 as against 1,200 in the previous year. Considerable additions have been made to the Museum and Library, and the Committee have printed a new classified Catalogue "in place of the one complained of." The financial condition of the institution is satisfactory.

Clitheroe Free Library. Fifth Annual Report, 1882-3. Presented to the Town Council, 9th November, 1883. 4to, pp. 3.

The Committee report that the institution is steadily increasing in usefulness and popularity. The Library has been open 106 nights during the year, and the issues were 14,107. The volumes added to the Library numbered 188. The number of borrowers now on the books is 1,006. The total expenditure for the year was £79. 9s. 2d.

Borough of Leamington Free Public Library Annual Report, 1882-3. Presented to the Town Council, November, 1883. 4to, pp. 4.

The additions to the Library numbered 509, of which 198 vols. were presented, making the stock now in the Library 12,480 vols. The issues from the Lending Library were 43,421,—a decrease on the previous year of 2,069; the volumes used in the Reference Library numbering 4,704, a decrease of 902. The Committee estimate that the total number of persons visiting the Library "reaches the astounding total of 195,000 in the year." The income was £544. 11s. 6d. of which the rate for the year produced £529. 18s. 10d. The Committee regret that they can spend so little upon books.

CORRESPONDENCE.

In the *St. James's Gazette* of the 14th inst., there appears the following paragraph:—

The Library Association must be rather hard up for subjects when it calls upon Mr. Borrajo to read a Paper on "Porson as a Librarian." The communication bears some analogy to the famous chapter on snakes in Iceland. Porson was indeed librarian of the London Institution from 1806 to 1808, but his notion of a librarian's duties seems to have been limited to the inscribing of sarcastic comments on the fly-leaves of a few volumes. Wide as was his reading, he does not seem to have "left any lasting impression of his work" in the library; he neither added to its collection, catalogued its volumes, or even vouchsafed the favour of his personal presence very often. The managers told him that "they only knew him to be their librarian by seeing his name attached to the receipts for his salary"; and Porson concluded that the managers were "mercantile and mean beyond merchandise and meanness." Our standard of library work has changed since Porson's days. We used to seek a scholar and man of culture: now we look for a business-like clerk. The latter is necessary in his way; but critics like Porson are worth a wilderness of clerks on occasion. What is really wanted in a great library is both the scholar and the clerk; but this conjunction is at present "sadly to seek."

Under the impression that even so very superior a journal as the *St. James's Gazette* might admit a correction on a point of fact, I directed the following letter to its Editor:—

To the Editor of the "St. James's Gazette."

SIR,—My attention has only just been called to a paragraph in your issue of Friday last, commenting upon a paper on "Porson as a librarian," which I have had the honour of reading before the Library Association. I desire to point

out that I alone am responsible for the subject and its treatment,—and it is obvious that the Library Association cannot judge of the merits of a paper offered to it before that paper has been read. Of the short-comings of my paper none is better aware than myself, but that the subject is so totally destitute of interest for practical librarians as the writer of the paragraph seems to imply is, I think, negatived by the short but interesting discussion which followed the reading of the paper.

I must protest against the disingenuous manner in which I am, by implication, credited with the opinion that a business-like clerk makes a better librarian than a great scholar and critic like Porson. I doubt whether anyone could hold a theory so absurd and monstrous, and I most certainly propounded nothing of the kind. In conclusion I would add that the combination of scholarly tastes with business habits, is not so rare a gift as your contributor imagines.

Trusting to your sense of fairness to find space for this letter in your next issue,

I am, yours obediently,
EDWARD M. BORRAJO.

Neither was this letter inserted, nor any notice taken of it. I regret that I should have so misjudged the *St. James's Gazette*, as to think there existed in its Editor's room a sense of either fairness, or ordinary courtesy. Under the peculiar circumstances of this case may I ask you to find room for this letter, in order that it may be seen that the mistakes which I sought to correct were made, not accidentally but intentionally?

EDWARD M. BORRAJO.

22, Haverstock Hill, N.W.

DISFIGURING BOOKS.

With reference to the comments on "Disfiguring Books" in the last "Monthly Notes," I should like to call your attention to the numerous pamphlets, &c. sent out to libraries and private individuals, which reach their destination in an irrecoverably damaged state, owing entirely to the bad method adopted by the senders in preparing them for the post. Many of the valuable presentations made from time to time to this Library have reached here in a partly spoiled condition from this cause. Why should any book, or any pamphlet which is ultimately to form part of a bound volume, be folded up just as it comes wet from the press, and be so tumbled and creased that it can never come smooth in any ordinary process of binding? Could not some plan be devised for delivering publications in a flat state? My copy of "Monthly Notes," just received, is by no means an exceptional instance. In this Library there are two bound volumes of "Monthly Notes" containing scarcely one leaf which is not disfigured and deteriorated by a deep crease from top to bottom, caused by sending them doubled up, when damp, through the post.

I remain, yours faithfully,
THOMAS W. NEWTON.
Library,
Museum of Practical Geology, S.W.
Dec. 5, 1883.

LONDON: *Printed and Sold for the Association by* J. DAVY & SONS, Dryden Press, 137, Long Acre.

The Library Association of the United Kingdom.

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